EDUCATION IN INDIA 1962-63

VOL. I—REPORT

सत्यमेव जयते

MINISTRY OF EDUCATION
GOVERNMENT OF INDIA

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PREFACE

EDUCATION IN INDIA 1962-63 surveys the progress of education in the country during the year. It deals with almost all the major aspects of education in the country and contains detailed statistics likely to be of interest to educationists, planners and research scholars.

This annual Report is based on the material supplied by the State educational authorities and is mainly factual except the last chapter which presents the data for the previous quinquennium and attempts to indicate the broad trend of developments.

The consolidated all-India tables form Vol. II of this publication. The appendices on State Educational Directorates and Inspectorates and on the scales of pay of teachers in primary, middle and high and higher secondary schools under various types of management form Vol. II-A of this publication.

I should like to express my thanks to the Directorates of Education and other educational authorities in the States and Union Territories for their help and co-operation in supplying data for this Report.

P. N. KIRPAL,
Educational Adviser to the Government of India.

NEW DELHI :
The 5th December, 1966.

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EXPLANATIONS

1. ACADEMIC YEAR.—For the sake of uniformity the academic year in these tables is take coincide with the financial year *i.e.*, from 1st April, 1962 to 31st March, 1963.

2. RECOGNISED INSTITUTIONS are those in which the courses of study followed are those cribed or recognised by the Government or by a University or by a Board of Secondary and I mediate Education constituted by law and which satisfy one or more of these authorities, as the may be, that they attain to a reasonable standard of efficiency. They are open to inspection and pupils are ordinarily eligible for admission to public examination and tests held by the Governme the University or the Board.

3. UNRECOGNISED INSTITUTIONS are those which do not come under the above definitio recognised institutions.

4. ENROLMENT.—For definiteness, the enrolment in the institutions on 31st March of the in question is taken.

5. EXPENDITURE.—In calculating the expenditure from Government, District Board or M cipal Board Funds, all payments or contributions from fees and other sources which are credited to funds, are deducted.

6. LOCAL BOARDS.—Include District, Municipal and Cantonment Boards, as well as Town Committees and Janpad Sabhas, Zila Parishads and Territorial Councils.

7. EXAMINATION RESULTS.—Refer to those students who were educated during the current These include results of private candidates also.

8. INDIRECT EXPENDITURE.—represents the amount incurred on direction, inspection, bui furniture, scholarships, hostels and other miscellaneous items Its nature is such that it cann apportioned to each type of institution.

9 All statistics refer to Recognised Institutions only.

10. Institutions which were exclusively or mainly meant for girls have been classified as institutions and the remaining as boys' institutions.

CHAPTER I

GENERAL SURVEY

During the year 1962-63, which was the second year of the Third Five Year Plan, the educational developments were largely affected by the Chinese aggression as it necessitated an immediate diversion of all available resources to meet this challenge to her freedom, values, social and political institutions. It was realised, however, that a proper development of education plays no less an important part in preparing the country for defence than technological, industrial and economic developments. The Ministry of Education remained in constant touch with the State Governments and endeavoured to give them guide-lines as to the way in which State programmes should be oriented to meet the defence needs of the country Marginal curtailment of expenditure on certain schemes was effected for reasons of economy and to divert funds to sectors where expansion was necessary. The initial set-back in the programmes of expansion due to inevitable cuts in the financial allocations was, however, followed by more determined efforts by all agencies at all levels to strengthen the educational base as a pre-requisite for the all-round development of the country.

A brief account of the Central activities in the selected fields of education during 1962-63 is given below:

The Ministry of Education appointed different advisory bodies to assist it in the discharge of functions. Four standing committees of the Board on Primary, Secondary, University and Social Education were constituted and a Steering Committee appointed to co-ordinate their activities These committees were assigned the task of reviewing the progress achieved so far, to evaluate the current programmes and to evolve a broad-based national programme of educational development during the next 10-15 years.

Primary Education

In the field of primary education, the enrolment target of 36.3 lakhs in Classes I-V fixed for the year 1962-63 under the Third Five Year Plan was exceeded by 5 57 lakhs In some States, however, the rate of expansion was greater than what the financial allocation actually made could sustain and consequently the State Governments were unable to appoint all the additional teachers required. The second round of seminars of principals of training institutions and one-month course for teacher-education was completed in the social education organisers' and *mukhya sevika* training centres.

To improve the emoluments of primary school teachers, it was decided that all schemes included in State plans for improving the remuneration of teachers should be treated as Centrally aided schemes with fifty per cent assistance. Such schemes may be for (i) improving the emoluments of teachers in primary and secondary schools; (ii) improving the old-age provision for primary and secondary teachers; and (iii) improving the remuneration and age-old provision for teachers in schools for the handicapped

The All-India Council for Elementary Education set up a study group for examining problems relating to training of teachers The report of the Study group that was submitted was approved by All-India Council of Elementary Education. The Second National Seminar on Compulsory Primary Education was held at Pachmarhi, Madhya Pradesh, from 30th July to 5th August 1962. The Seminar recommended, among others, that the penal measures of compulsory laws should not be over emphasised and that special ameliorative measures such as school meals, free supply of books, writing material, and school uniforms, health services, etc., should be adopted to an ever-increasing degree to attract children to schools The Seminar also recommended that provision should be made for short-term orientation training of newly recruited untrained teachers and that such inservice training should be institutionalised and built into the State Education Departments themselves as a permanent organisation and that the Union Government should sponsor a special scheme for the purpose.

With the co-operation of the Ministry of Education, the provision made for primary education in block budget was pooled with that of the Education Departments for effective promotion of primary education in rural areas. The State Governments were advised to systematise the effective utilisation of the funds for the promotion of primary education under Panchayat Samities at the Block level so as to encourage the people's interest and participation in the school and to build up the school as part of the village life and community

Basic Education

In pursuance of the recommendations of the First National Seminar on Compulsory Primary Education, the National Institute of Basic Education conducted and completed an intensive enquiry into the problems of elementary education in *Misrod*—an area of Madhya Pradesh. The study covered wastage and stagnation, absenteeism and attendance, curriculum, problems of teachers and relationship between the schools and the community. The Institute also conducted a number of Pilot Studies and finalised the reports of 5 such studies

Secondary Education

In the field of Secondary education, stress was laid on the improvement of quality rather than on expansion of facilities Accordingly, high priority was assigned to the consolidation of work in existing schools instead of opening new schools in large numbers Regional colleges of Education were established to produce trained teachers for multipurpose schools. The programme envisaged the strengthening of selected multipurpose schools particularly in the scientific, technical and vocational streams.

For the improvement of science teaching, a programme was initiated by the National Council of Educational Research and Training with the assistance received from the United Nations Expanded Programme of Technical Assistance This programme comprises of improvement of curricula, improved methods of training science teachers, production of methodical literature, identification and development of scientifically talented pupils, promotion of science clubs in schools and designing and standardisation of inexpensive scientific apparatus For the improvement of teaching of English in educational institutions, particularly at secondary stage, a 9-month diploma course for the lecturers from various institutions was started at the Central Institute of English, Hyderabad in July, 1962

The Evaluation Unit of the National Council of Educational Research and Training has done pioneering work in examination reform Besides, Central assistance on 100 per cent basis was offered to the State Governments on the setting up of suitable evaluation units in the States. Sanction to set up such units were issued to 9 States The proposals for the strengthening of State Bureaus of Educational and Vocational Guidance under the centrally sponsored schemes, by giving cent per cent assistance, were sanctioned in respect of 5 States.

Education for Girls and Women

To propagate girls' education, a special scheme of financial assistance to voluntary organisations engaged in the field of women's education was initiated The scheme envisaged at developing the activities relating to (i) projects of an experimental or educationally significant nature (ii) laboratories and libraries and hostels for girls in middle and secondary schools and in training institutions for women primary teachers.

The National Council for Women's Education set up a Curriculum Committee during the year to consider the curricula for girls and to suggest desirable differentiations, if any The first Conference of Chairmen and Secretaries of State Councils for Women's Education and Members of National Council held on June 6 and 7, 1962 considered details of a minimum programme of activities for girls' education and passed resolutions for the provision of more funds, construction of girls' hostels with a view to increasing the enrolment of girls at secondary stage in rural areas, providing quarters/hostels for women teachers, providing scholarships/stipends for girls from rural areas, taking up teacher training, establishment of polytechnics for girls, organisation of seminars on programmes and policies of girls' education In pursuance of the recommendation of the Conference, the Ministry of Education suggested to State Governments the number of additional women teachers that would be required every year at primary, middle and secondary stages

Higher Education

Four new Universities, namely, Jodhpur University, Orissa University of Agriculture and Technology at Bhubaneswar, Udaipur University and Shivaji University at Kolhapur were established during the year. With the exception of Shivaji University all other Universities started functioning during the year. For the qualitative improvement of education, the introduction of three year degree course was pursued vigorously and a number of universities and colleges instituted this course for the first time. Faculties were expanded for professional and technical courses. The pay scales and qualifications of teachers were improved. Twenty-four universities agreed to introduce Central University scales of pay of teachers.

Jamia Millia Islamia, New Delhi and Gurukul Kangri Vishwavidyalaya, Hardwar were recognised as "Deemed to be Universities" for a period of three years in the first instance. The advisory committee for the scheme of assistance to all India institutions of higher education appointed a sub-committee which visited a number of such institutions in order to survey the facilities for education provided by them and to assesss their comparative growth.

It was decided to set up a Central Institute at Rashtrapati Niwas, Simla to (a) organise refresher courses and summer schools on all India basis, (b) provide study facilities for short periods for teachers and other scholars, etc., (c) provide research facilities in selected fields, (d) organise a series of advanced lectures/seminars for post-graduate research studies on all India basis, and (e) to provide facilities for a 'residential library' in selected subjects

Grants amounting to Rs 20.28 crores were sanctioned by the University Grants Commission to 32 Universities for implementing their development schemes during the year Besides, the Commission continued to give assistance to affiliated colleges with a view to improving and developing their physical facilities and imparting post-graduate education in science and humanities and for student welfare schemes. The Commission awarded 250 scholarships, 68 fellowships in humanities, 87 fellowships in science and 30 engineering fellowships at an estimated total cost of Rs 29 78 lakhs In pursuance of the recommendation of the Expert Committee appointed by the Government of India, the University of Delhi started correspondence and evening courses during the year

A Conference of Vice-Chancellors of Indian Universities was held in New Delhi in October, 1966 The Conference considered, *inter alia*, conditions of service of University and college teachers, medium of instruction in universities, development and improvement of collegiate education, recognition of degrees and diplomas, three-year course, admission to universities, students' welfare, etc.

Social Education

In the field of social education, pilot projects were carried on, training was given to library workers and assistance was given to voluntary organisations and institutions and support was given to ancillary services like production of literature for the neo-literates and the new-reading public A five-month problem oriented training course for 78 district social education officers was conducted by the National Fundamental Education Centre A National Seminar on literacy was also held in April, 1962 to discuss problems of literacy programmes and a literacy unit was set up at the National Fundamental Education Centre in order to concentrate on research, training and production of materials to promote adult literacy. The report on the study of the impact of television programmes, which was completed last year, was submitted to the All India Radio for consideration

During the year, fifteen voluntary educational organisations were given financial assistance to the extent of Rs 1,77,000 for the development of various activities relating to social education and libraries. Besides, grants-in-aid were also given to voluntary organisations working in the field of audio-visual education. Research and training courses on audio-visual education were also conducted during the year

The Ministry of Education recommended to the State Governments the introduction of the subjects of Cooperation and Panchayati Raj in the syllabus of the primary, middle, high and higher secondary schools. For spreading knowledge of Panchayati Raj among University students, the second annual Inter-University Debating Competition on Panchayati Raj was conducted during the year. A National level debate, in which 32 speakers from 17 universities participated, was held at New Delhi

On the recommendation of the Inter-University Board and the Conference of the Vice-Chancellors, some of the universities introduced the subject of Community Development in different courses of study at under-graduate and graduate level University Grants Commission agreed to the question of giving assistance to such universities

Development of Hindi and Sanskrit

The various programmes for the propagation of Hindi were continued during the year A large number of scholarships were given to non-Hindi speaking students to prosecute higher studies and carry out research in Hindi. Two Hindi teacher training colleges, one each in Gujarat and Madras State, were started and the States of Andhra and Maharashtra were given financial assistance for expansion of existing teaching facilities The scheme of providing cent per cent financial assistance for appointment of at least one Hindi teacher in a high or higher secondary school was extended during the year to cover primary and middle schools as well. Grants-in-aid amounting to Rs 4,82,250 were also given to voluntary organisations engaged in the propagation of Hindi in various parts of the country. Arrangements

were made to supply books worth Rs. 1,80,000 free of cost to different institutions and public libraries in the non-Hindi speaking areas. A bilingual Hindi Tamil primer was brought out For books proposed to be translated or written by universities and academic bodies, etc., the Government formulated a programme of 50 per cent financial assistance provided the titles for translation and outlines for original writing are approved by Government. The compilation of five dictionaries in various subjects upto the pre-degree stage was completed during the year. The Central Hindi Directorate brought out a consolidated English-Hindi Glossary of technical terms. A large number of publications on technical terms in important educational subjects were also prepared.

In order to supply up-to-date expert knowledge and professional guidance in respect of teaching methods and allied pedagogical problems, the Government of India set up an autonomous organisation, named Kendriya Hindi Shikshana Mandal which is running a Hindi Teachers Training and Research Institute at Agra. The Institute catered for three different courses equivalent to T.T.C , B Ed and M.Ed. and also conducted research on vocabulary, content of various courses and techniques of teaching with special reference to the requirement of non-Hindi regions In order to bring scientific and other worthwhile knowledge within easy reach of the common reader in Hindi, a programme of bringing out original books and translations in collaborations with publishers on an agreed formula of price fixation and purchase of 1/3 copies out of uniform editions of 3,000 in each case was initiated

Various schemes for the propagation and development of Sanskrit were also initiated. These included financial assistance to voluntary Sanskrit organisations, *Gurukulas* and Sanskrit Pandits in indigent circumstances, maintenance of Kendriya Sanskrit Vidyapeetha, preparation of dictionaries and reprint of out of print Sanskrit works.

Physical Education and Youth Welfare

The main development in the field of physical education has been the introduction of a programme of national discipline and physical education covering the entire student population of 10.2 million in standards VI to XI. To facilitate easy switch over of the existing trained personnel to this integrated programme, steps were taken to organise reorientation inservice training for 15,000 physical education teachers and 3,200 National Discipline Scheme instructors and for providing training of 6,450 fresh instructors At the university level, all universities were required to provide training under National Discipline programme to all eligible students A Central Committee on Youth Hostels was set up to supervise the programme of youth hostel movement in the country.

The first All India competition for National Awards in Physical Efficiency was organised at New Delhi at which 44 competitors including seven women from different States and Union Territories participated and of these 7 including 2 women won the awards A National Coaching Scheme which envisages the establishment of Regional Coaching Centres in various States was prepared by the National Institute of Sports and circulated to the State Governments State Sports Councils and National Sports Federations for their views

As usual, various labour and social work camps were organised and grants sanctioned to various State Governments, universities and organisations for the construction of stadia, swimming pools pavillions and various other schemes for the promotion of physical education and youth welfare

Education of the Handicapped

For the promotion of the welfare of the handicapped, a Training Centre for the Adult Deaf was started at Hyderabad to provide technical and occupational training in various trades Besides, a school for the mentally deficient children was started at Delhi and a National Library for the Blind at Dehra Dun. The latter was started as the last constituent unit of the National Centre for the Blind In addition, steps were taken to start three new special employment exchanges for the physically handicapped and two new schemes for the training of teachers working in schools for the handicapped were launched. Financial assistance to the extent of Rs. 4.46 lakhs was sanctioned to various voluntary organisations for handicapped for development activities.

UNESCO AND INDIA

The Government of India and the Indian National Commission for Cooperation with UNESCO extended their full cooperation to UNESCO in the implementation of its programmes in the field of Education, Science, Culture and mass communication UNESCO's 'Major Project on Mutual Appreciation of Eastern and Western Cultural Values' was implemented further with the establishment at the

India International Centre of the Research Council for Regional Cultural Studies. The India International Centre in cooperation with the Commission organised a symposium in New Delhi on January 14-15, 1963 to discuss the statements of Traditional Values in American Life and Traditional Values in Indian Life A special committee consisting of the representatives of the University Grants Commission, India International Centre and Inter-University Board of India was constituted to develop a programme of activities, specially aimed at the universities, in furtherance of the Major Project. The Indian National Commission for Cooperation with UNESCO, held its fifth conference in New Delhi on September 26-27, 1962 and a symposium on Education and Traditional Values on September 28, 1962.

UNESCO agreed to provide technical assistance for the development and improvement of science education at the secondary level and for post graduate education and research in natural sciences at the university level This assistance is under the U. N Expanded Technical Assistance Programme.

India participated at the meeting of Asian Ministers of Education convened by UNESCO in Tokyo in April, 1962, as well as in the 25th International Conference on Public Education held in Geneva in July, 1962 and in the International Educational Building Conference in London in July-August, 1962 In addition to financial contribution already offered to UNESCO, Government of India has instituted 33 fellowships at a cost of Rs. 5 lakhs for the training of African University personnel in India.

Main Developments in the States and Territories

A brief account of the activities of the States and Union Territories in the field of education during the year 1962-63 is given in the following paragraphs.

Andhra Pradesh

Universal free and compulsory primary education was extended to the age-group 6-8 during the year In order to make the scheme a success 'enrolment drives' were organised all over the State for one week at the commencement of the school year. A number of subsidiary schemes were also sanctioned with a view to giving impetus to the scheme

Teaching of English was started from Class III in all complete elementary schools in the State from the year under review

For the propagation of Hindi in the State, Senior Hindi Pandits' training course was conducted at the Government Training College, Bashirbagh, Hyderabad, in which 80 seats were provided The examination was conducted by the Commissioner for Government examinations The Junior Pandit's training course was permitted to be run at Tenali, Vuyyuru, Vidyavanam, Rajahmundry and Vizianagram. Beside these, a number of voluntary Hindi organisations continued to work for the propagation of Hindi

During the year, a State Text-Book Committee was constituted by the Government The Committee would deal with the recommendation and prescription of text-books Four text-books for Class IV were nationalised and introduced during the year and five more text-books for Class V were nationalised for introduction in the next year. The Government also constituted a high-power committee, *viz.*, 'Book Publication Committee for Nationalised Text-Books' to be in over-all charges of nationalisation of text-books pending the formation of the 'Andhra Pradesh Book Production Corporation' The committee decided to nationalise the text-books in Telugu medium for classes VI and VII during 1964-65 and 1965-66 respectively.

Assam

The Act for changing the name of the State Basic Education Board to State Elementary Education Board was passed and given effect during the year under report Steps were taken to bridge the gulf between the basic and the traditional type of primary schools by launching the orientation programme

Due attention was paid to NCC and ACC education which had gained momentum in view of the national emergency and various development schemes were drawn up for the expansion of these branches of education.

Two headmasters of secondary schools and one headmaster and one head-Pandit of primary schools received awards during the year under the scheme of National Awards for Teachers sponsored by the Government of India.

Expansion of primary education, upgrading of high schools into higher secondary and mult purpose schools, improvement of selected high and middle schools for teaching elementary scienc and crafts, expansion of training facilities for the school teachers, award of scholarships to tribal an scheduled caste students, sanctioning grants for buildings and other purposes to schools and college etc., were some of the other important activities of the Government during the year.

Gujarat

Compulsory primary education was extended to the age-group 8-9 in the districts of Saurashtra and Kutch during the year and activities in other districts were expanded. Under the main scheme of introduction of compulsory primary education in the age-group 6-11, an amount of Rs. 41 98 lakhs was provided in the budget for 1962-63 against which an amount of Rs. 49.86 lakhs was spent in the year.

Under the scheme for revision of pay scales of Assistant Masters in Government secondary schools and in primary training colleges and of A.D.E.I.'s, an amount of Rs. 0.52 lakh was spent during the year. Under the scheme for strengthening of science teaching in secondary schools, grants for laboratory and equipment worth Rs. 0.27 lakh were also paid.

Maintenance grants amounting to Rs. 14.72 lakhs were paid to the three universities in the State and grants-in-aid totalling Rs. 9.22 lakhs were paid to the non-government colleges during 1962-63.

Under the scheme of expansion of physical education, an amount of Rs 0.79 lakhs was spent during the year. Schemes like promotion of arts education, development of department of archaeology, development of museums and encouragement of cultural activities were implemented during the year Certain schemes such as the scheme to relieve the educated unemployed, free-studentships to the newly constituted classes based on income etc , which were not included in the Plan, were also implemented.

Jammu & Kashmir

Conversion of existing colleges to the three year degree pattern was completed during the year. Pay scales of teachers in colleges were also revised

With a view to give an impetus to girls'/women's education, the State Council for Women's Education was set up; more schools were opened and additional and qualified staff was appointed

Kerala

According to the re-organised scheme, secondary education in Kerala would be of three years' duration after an integrated primary course of seven years The new syllabus prepared by the syllabus committee came in force in standards I to IX from the year 1962-63. In standard X it would come into force in 1963-64

Another radical change effected in the educational pattern was the starting of teaching of English in standard III from the year 1962-63 instead of standard V as was done formerly.

Revision of salary of private secondary teachers including headmasters was effected during the year. Further, private school teachers were given the benefit of pension, provident fund and insurance

The rules regarding payment of maintenance grant to aided schools with effect from 1st April, 1962, and provident fund for aided school teachers with effect from 1st July, 1961, were issued by the Government.

A good number of books were represcribed and printed during the year under report. The books were published in seven different languages, but the subject books were published in Malayalam, English, Tamil and Kannada. Books were also published in commercial and fine arts subjects. A total number of 81,39,400 copies of the books were printed during the year.

The Bureau of Educational Research and Services continued to make efforts to improve the quality of education by framing sound curricula, helping the production of healthy text-books, evolving effective and scientific methods of teaching tools for assessing achievement in examinations and by providing educational and vocational guidance to pupils.

In order to popularise Hindi in the State, thousands of Hindi books received from the Government of India for free distribution were distributed to the various libraries and financial aid was given to *Kerala Dakshina Bharat Hindi Prachar Sabha* and also to *Kerala Grandhasala Sangham* to organise

During the year, a provision of Rs. 1.1 lakh was made to construct memorials in honour of the eminent men of arts and literature. There was also a scheme for giving financial assistance to persons distinguished in arts and letters who were in indigent circumstances and 15 such persons were selected for the award of grant-in-aid ; the expenditure on this account during 1962-63 was Rs. 9,300.

Two headmasters of seconday schools and one primary teacher were given the National Awards for teachers by the President of India at a special function held at New Delhi on the 25th October, 1962. The State awards for teachers were given to nine secondary and nine primary teachers.

An amount of Rs. 2,980 was distributed among the 20 District Educational Officers in the State for the award of prizes to the best schools in the singing of the National Anthem and hoisting of the National Flag.

Madhya Pradesh

A notable development in the field of education in Madhya Pradesh was that the basic training schools and colleges, which were classified separately in 1961-62, were named as basic training institutions from the year 1962-63 and the minimum qualification for admission would be matriculate in all these institutions.

Rapid expansion of primary education, upgrading of high schools to higher secondary ones, granting of scholarships, free-studentships and other financial concessions, expansion of physical education, etc., were some of the highlights of educational development in the State during the year.

Madras

During the year under review, two age-groups 6-7 and 7-8 were brought under compulsion in order that the phased programme of bringing all children of the age-group 6-11 to school may be accomplished even by the close of the Third Five-Year Plan.

The revised syllabus for integrated elementary course was introduced in standard VII in all secondary schools and non-basic elementary schools and the nomenclature of form II of secondary schools was changed to standard VII. The teaching of English was commenced from standard IV from the year.

The manuscripts of tamil text-books for standards I and II to be used during 1963-64 were prepared and sent to press for printing. Guide books on various subjects under integrated elementary course were printed and made available for sale. English and Tamil text books for standard VII were published and distributed through the book-sellers already selected for this purpose. The English text books of standard V and VII were in use during the year.

Under a scheme for the construction of 750 quarters for women teachers in rural areas, 20 such quarters were completed during the year under review.

The Government sanctioned an increase in dearness allowances of Rs. 5 from 1st July, 1962, to all teachers drawing less than Rs. 150 per month and an increase of Rs. 10 from 1st January, 1963, to all teachers drawing a salary of Rs. 150 and above. The Government also sanctioned the family pension to teachers as in the case of Government servants.

Under the scheme of awarding prizes to the best books for children conducted by the Government of India during 1962-63, prizes were given to two books in Tamil. Three headmasters of primary schools and one headmistress of a secondary school were selected for the National Awards for teachers. Besides, 48 teachers received the State awards for elementary school teachers during the year.

Maharashtra

One more university, namely, Shivaji University, Kolhapur, was established bringing the total number of universities in the State to six Another important development was the advent of the *Zilla Parishads* which came into existence from 1st May, 1962 The schemes regarding primary and secondary education were transferred to them for implementation. Grants were also paid to the Parishads for payment of financial assistance to the schools.

Under the scheme of encouragement to literature, 10 books in the children's section and 39 books in the adult section were awarded prizes for which an expenditure of about Rs. 30,000 was incurred

Under the scheme of training of Hindi teachers, 4 months' short-term courses for Hindi pri teachers were held at Poona, Dhulia, Ambejogai, Budhgaon and Amravati 40 primary teachers deputed to each course. During the year, 163 primary teachers completed training in these courses.

Mysore

Compulsory primary education was extended to the age-group 6-8 during the year. A semi at State level was conducted at Bangalore to consider the problems arising from the implementati of compulsory primary education in the previous year The question of providing additional educatio facilities to cope with the increased enrolment was also considered at seminar

The new syllabus of the tenth standard was introduced in all the high schools in the State durin the year thus bringing uniformity in all the standards 200 schools were supplied with science equipmer for introducing general science course which had been made compulsory.

The Educational Research Bureau undertook the work of revision of syllabu for primary and secondary schools and also the preparation of guide books and departmental text books. A sum of rupees ten thousand was provided for this purpose. The Bureau also conducted a workshop at Bangalore for production of children's literature A sum of rupees fifteen thousands was provided for the purpose. A competition for awarding prizes to authors of children's literature was also held.

Under the scheme of attendance scholarships for encouraging the enrolment of girls at the primary stage, scholarships amounting to Rs 4·00 lakhs were awarded during the year and about 39,500 girls benefitted under the scheme A sum of Rs. 1·00 lakh was also provided for purchase of books and slates for girl pupils

A sum of Rs 50,000 was provided for the payment of grants to Hindi organisations in the State towards developmental activities The Hindi Shikshak College started at Gulbarga trained 36 persons during 1962-63 1,375 full-time Hindi teachers were appointed for senior primary schools.

Nagaland

The most important development during the year was the setting up of the Directorate of Education under a Director of Education The Directorate started functioning during the year under report

The curriculum and text books prescribed by the Gauhati University were being followed so far. But with the establishment of the Directorate of Education, a text book production branch was formed. New curriculum was being prepared by this branch during the year

Scheduled tribe students were awarded post-matric Central scholarships, merit scholarships and Nagaland stipends. Girl students were awarded special stipends

Punjab

During the year under review two new universities, *viz* Punjabi University at Patiala and Panjab Agricultural University at Ludhiana started functioning Provision was made during the year for the teaching of science in almost all the colleges in the State for meeting the increased demand for scientific and technical personnel

Free and compulsory education was extended to the age-group 6-8 during the year. This brought in its wake the necessity of providing more trained teachers To cope with the work of training additional teachers and ensuring better standards in teachers' training, the Government took over the entire primary teachers' training scheme under its control and sanctioned 238½ primary teachers' training units for the year 1962-63

In order to provide additional educational facilities at the secondary level, one primary school was upgraded to the middle standard, 63 middle schools were raised to the higher secondary level and 133 high schools were brought up to the higher secondary stage.

Another important decision taken during the year was to increase the number of working hours in the educational institutions and reduce the number of holidays which assured 245 working days in a year. For improving standards of instruction, a pass in English, mathematics and one language was made compulsory in the middle standard.

During the year under review, the practice of employing commissioned authors for writing of books was given precedence. The general science readers' work books and teachers' guide books on general science were got written through commissioned authors. These books were introduced for classes I to VIII.

The Education Department also undertook a project for preparing Hindi and Punjabi text books. Further, new books in Sanskrit, Hindi and Punjabi were introduced for classes VI to VIII.

Rajasthan

During the year Jodhpur University and Udaipur University came into existence and started functioning, bringing the total number of universities in the State to three. Three new degree colleges for general education were also opened.

Five private middle schools and three Government girls middle schools were raised to the status of secondary schools. Science courses were introduced in two more Government secondary schools and two private schools. Financial assistance was given to 51 high/higher secondary schools for improving the existing equipment and furniture, etc. Ten primary schools were raised to the middle standard and 52 primary schools were given financial assistance for improving equipment, furniture, etc.

Stipends at the rate of Rs. 15 each were given to 250 girls for purchase of books, and at the rate of Rs. 25 per month to 40 girls who undertook to serve as women teachers after passing high/higher secondary examination. Besides, attendance scholarships at the rate of Rs. 5 per month were given to 198 girls 600 school mothers were also appointed. These incentives helped in increasing the enrolment of girls substantially.

Two hundred staff quarters for women teachers were constructed as an incentive to women teachers to serve in rural areas.

Uttar Pradesh

During the year under consideration, two 'enrolment drives' including features of school improvement programmes were organised with special emphasis on enrolment of girls and of children in the backward areas, as a result of which 7 lakh additional children were enrolled

English was introduced in class III of 9,000 selected junior basic schools as an optional subject from July, 1962 and a sum of Rs. 2·40 lakh was provided for the training of 9,000 teachers. For the improvement of the existing as well as newly opened junior basic schools and to cope with the unprecedented increase in enrolment of about 7 lakh children, 2,500 headmasters and 3,000 additional teachers were appointed in the year under review. 50 new Sub-Deputy Inspectors of Schools and 25 Assistant Inspectresses of Girls' Schools were also appointed in order to strengthen the control and supervision of junior basic schools.

A scheme of continuation classes under the Third Five-Year Plan was introduced for the expansion of girls' education at the senior basic stage in rural areas, and during the year such classes were opened in 60 junior basic schools. A sum of Rs. 25 lakhs was sanctioned for the construction of 1,000 residential quarters for women teachers of junior basic schools for girls situated in rural areas and further, a sum of Rs. 2 lakhs was sanctioned for the construction of 1,000 sanitary blocks for girls in mixed junior basic schools in rural areas.

The Board of High School and Intermediate Education made certain important changes. It revised the minimum qualification for the appointment of teachers of various subjects and accepted the decisions arrived at the Chief Ministers' Conference that three languages should be taught on compulsory basis at the secondary stage. It also considered the question of alternative media of instructon at the secondary stage, approved draft resolution to the effect that after 1968 the minimum age for appearing at the high school examination would be 14 years, reorganised subjects of different groups of high school and intermediate examination and decided to give provisional recognition to the 'Indian School Certificate Examination'. The Board further decided that the number of subjects at the high school examination of 1964 would be five instead of six.

An important step in the direction of improving the emoluments of the staff of secondary schools was the raising of dearness allowance of Rs. 20 per month for all the employees getting pay up to Rs. 350 per month

The scales of pay of the teachers of non-Government aided degree colleges affiliated to th Universities of Agra and Gorakhpur and also of the associate colleges of Lucknow, Allahabad an Banaras Hindu Universities were also revised durmg the year.

A notable feature of the year was that the affiliating Universities of Agra and Gorakhpur wer henceforth required to have a nominee of the State Government of all panels of inspectors set up b them for the purpose of examining proposals for grant of affiliation to new colleges or granting per manent affiliation to the colleges affiliated provisionally.

A research unit was established at the Government Training College for women, Allahabad during the year, where three research professors were working on different educational programmes two in-service courses in mathematics of three months' duration each were also organised.

An amount of Rs. 1·48 lakhs was sanctioned, on the recommendation made by the reconstitute Scientific Research Committee, for scientific research in universities and degree colleges with post-graduate research facilities and Rs. 40,000 for non-university institutes in the State. Grants of Rs. 45,000 each were sanctioned to the University of Allahabad and the H.B.T.I., Kanpur. The Scientific Research Committee, with a view to encouraging the use of Hindi in the field of science, sanctioned a sum of Rs. 5,000 to the *Vigyan Parishad*, Allahabad, for publishing the '*Vigyan Parishad Anusandhan Patrika*' which incorporated the reports and results of research projects in Hindi.

The *Manovigyan Shala* launched a research project on para-psychology and about 2,000 students of class VIII in 28 schools of this State were tested for extra-sensory perception. A para-psychology wing was set up for research on the subject

The total number of text books published by the Government for the junior and senior basic schools of the State was about 125 lakhs for the year 1962-63. The fifth part of 'basic mathematics' in continuation of the first four parts was introduced in July, 1962. Under the gift paper scheme, the Central Ministry of Education allocated 170 tons of Australian gift paper during the year subject to the condition that the books equivalent to the value of the paper allocated would be distributed free of cost to the poor and needy children of the State.

In view of the express conditions in the country, physical training was made compulsory in the State for all under-graduate students and the scheme worked very well.

A. & N. Islands

The year under review marked the expansion of facilities at all school stages by way of establishing new primary, junior basic and senior basic schools and up-grading one primary school to the middle stage and by awarding stipends etc. Higher studies in the mainland were facilitated by granting scholarships to local students. Facilities were also extended for girls' education as also for social education. Old school buildings were expanded and new ones constructed Some teachers' quarters were also built. A number of new teachers were recruited and the teachers' training school was strengthened. Special measures were taken for the propagation of Hindi in the Territory.

Special facilities for education were made available to the tribal areas of the Nicobar group of islands. In the colonisation areas the number of schools opened exceeded the target of the Plan.

Dadra & Nagar Haveli

With a view to spreading education in the Territory, the Administration supplied text books, clothes, note books, slates and slate-pencils free of cost to the poor Adivasi and non-Adivasi pupils as a result of which the enrolment increased significantly. Night camp schools were also started in four upper primary schools

Spinning and weaving was introduced in 21 primary schools and only spinning on *taklis* in the standard IV in 9 more primary schools.

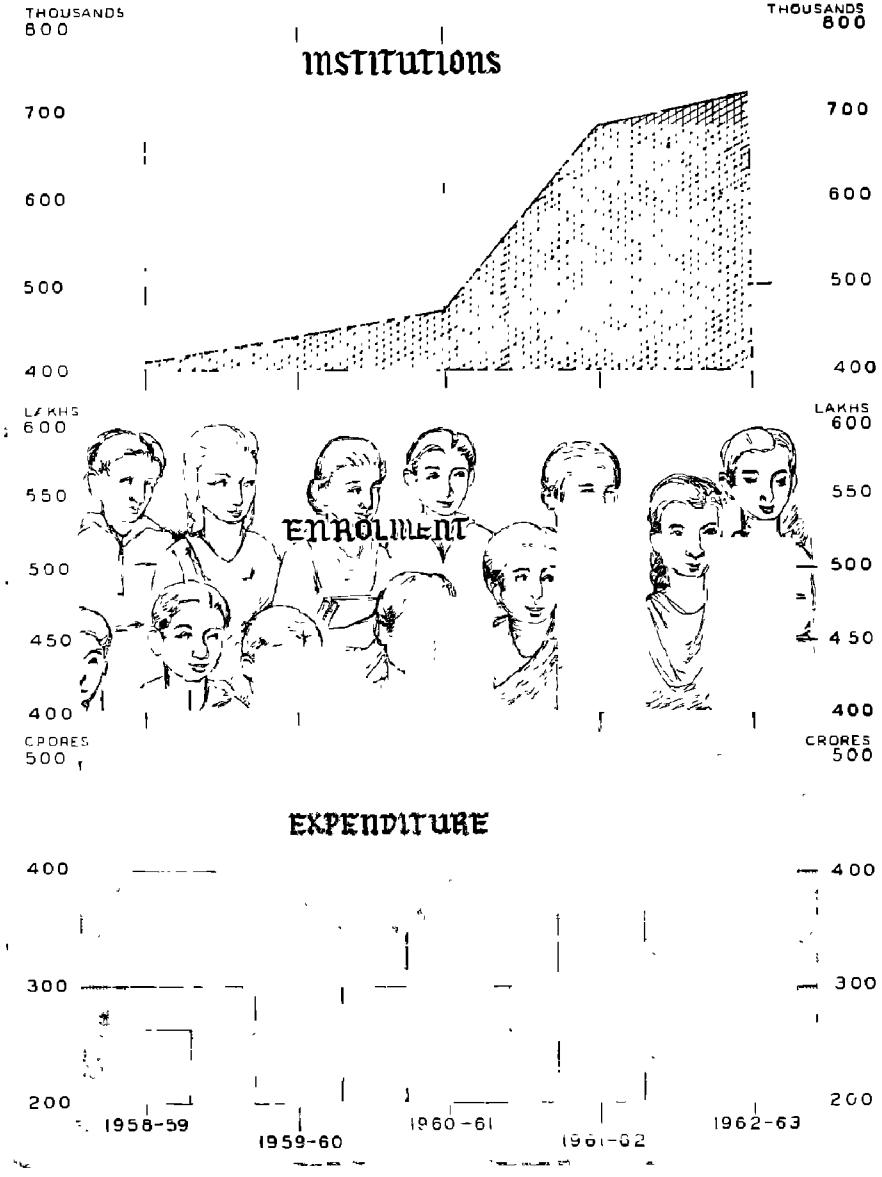
Out of the 24 teachers deputed for training in adjoining states, 22 teachers returned and joined the service of the Administration in June, 1962.

Goa, Daman & Diu

The territories of Goa, Daman and Diu were liberated from the Portuguese regime in December, 1961. The system of education existing in the pre-liberation period had to be changed substantially in order to bring it in conformity with the Indian system of education

PROGRESS OF EDUCATION IN INDIA

1958-59 To 1962-63



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Primary education, which was compulsory and free even in the pre-liberation regime, had then been imparted mostly through the Portuguese medium of instructions. After liberation, since 1962-63, the medium of instruction was changed to English, Marathi, Konkani, Urdu, Gujrati and Kannada in Government primary schools; in a few cases Portuguese also was retained.

Lack of trained primary teachers was a big problem and arrangements were made during the year to train the existing primary teachers, to meet immediate needs, by holding special training courses in the Directorate of Education.

To encourage primary education, grants amounting to Rs. 45,500 were made available to 1,585 students enrolled in 55 private primary schools. Scholarships, stipends and other financial concessions were also awarded to students reading in high and higher secondary schools.

In order to diffuse education throughout the Territory, 25 class rooms were built in rural areas and an amount of Rs. 1·95 lakhs was handed over to the Block Development Officers to spend on the school buildings in rural and non-rural areas in the proportion of 2 : 1.

Hindi was made compulsory for students in the primary and middle classes and was optional for students at the high and higher secondary stages.

Himachal Pradesh

In addition to opening of new primary and middle schools, 26 primary schools were upgraded to the middle standard and 13 middle schools and 3 high schools to higher secondary schools with humanities and science groups. One privately managed high school was taken over by the Government. One arts college was started at Nahan.

Text books costing Rs 21,000 were supplied free of cost to deserving school students. Craft material, science material, library books, etc., were supplied to various schools in the Territory.

Additional staff was provided to degree and training colleges and to the State and district libraries.

L M & A. Islands

The most significant development in the field of education was the conversion of all the lower and upper primary schools in the Territory into the basic pattern during the year 1962-63. Necessary articles of furniture, teaching aids, etc., were supplied to the schools.

A new hostel for the Island students studying in colleges at Calicut was started in the year under review.

Social education and physical education were also given much stress during the year.

Manipur

In addition to opening new schools and giving recognition to others, two junior basic schools were upgraded to high school and 38 aided lower primary schools were taken over by the Government. One law college was given recognition by Gauhati University during the year.

90% deficit grants to all aided schools was continued Book grants and stipends were given to the children of political sufferers and secondary school teachers. Monetary aids were also given to poor scheduled caste and scheduled tribe students.

The year under review was a memorable year in the history of physical education in Manipur in as much as the Eighth National School Games Meet was held at Imphal, the capital, where fifteen States and Union Territories participated in the meet. An expenditure of Rs. 42,000 was incurred for this purpose.

During the year 95 Hindi schools and colleges were given grants-in-aid. Lump sum grants of Rs 8,000 to Kanglatongbi Hindi High School and Rs. 3,000 to Ngasi Rastrallpi M. E School were also distributed. The Manipur Hindi Parishad and the Manipur Rastrabhasa Prachar Sabha were given financial assistance. 46 Hindi teachers were deputed for training and a sum of Rs. 30 per month was given to each as stipend during the period of their training.

N.E.F.A.

During the year under review most of the existing primary schools were converted to the basic pattern and emphasis was given on community life and craft.

Under the scheme of national physical efficiency drive in NEFA, regular tests were conducted in all the testing centres. In view of the outside aggression, NCC and ACC activities were geared up, the most important development being the raising of three Junior Division Army Wing NCC Units.

A number of students from border area schools were sent on a '*Bharat Darshan*' tour during the year.

Pondicherry

In the year under report, measures were taken to provide additional facilities for universal compulsory primary education introduced in the first year of the Third Plan period. New institutions were started, many were upgraded, standard of some of the existing ones was raised, new subjects and courses were introduced, facilities for teachers' training were improved, opportunites for scientific and technical education were enlarged and laboratories and libraries were replenished.

Diversified courses in engineering and agricultural subjects were introduced in two high schools with necessary staff and equipment Degree courses in arts and science subjects with affiliation to Madras University were started in the Tagore Arts College, Pondicherry. Electrical and mechanical engineering courses were started in the Motilal Nehru Polytechnic with additional staff and equipments The existing adult education centre was strengthened with more books and periodicals and one adult literacy centre was also opened. Further, eight Hindi teaching centres were conducted in all the four settlements for the benefit of students.

Tripura

Under the scheme of orientation of schools into the basic pattern 37 schools were converted during the year and in most of the schools craft work was introduced

Remarkable progress was made with regard to the enrolment of the children of the age-group 6-11 and during the year under review this enrolment was estimated to be more than 90 per cent of the population of the age-group 6-11.

Besides opening of new schools in rural as well as urban areas, one rural senior basic school under Government was upgraded to a higher secondary school, one private aided junior high school for boys in rural areas was upgraded to a high school and seven high schools in urban areas were upgraded to higher secondary ones.

In the Government college some vacant posts of teachers were filled up and necessary action was taken to fill some more vacant posts Various measures were taken to cope with the problem of heavy rush of students in the colleges An amount of Rs 20,000 was given to R K. Mahavidyalaya for purchase of books, equipment, etc., for the development of its library and laboratories 134 students were awarded stipends amounting to Rs.1·05 lakhs for higher education outside the Territory Preliminary arrangements were made for starting of post-graduate teaching in the Government college and a sum of Rs. 15,600 were spent for purchase of books, journals, etc., for the purpose.

A special feature of the year under report was the literacy drive among the females in the rural areas. This resulted in considerable increase in enrolment in the female literacy centres.

INSTITUTIONS

The total number of recognised institutions in the country increased during the year by 41,030 to 7 76 632 or by 6·0 percent Their distribution according to type of education, with comparative figures

ALL INSTITUTIONS BY TYPE

1962-63

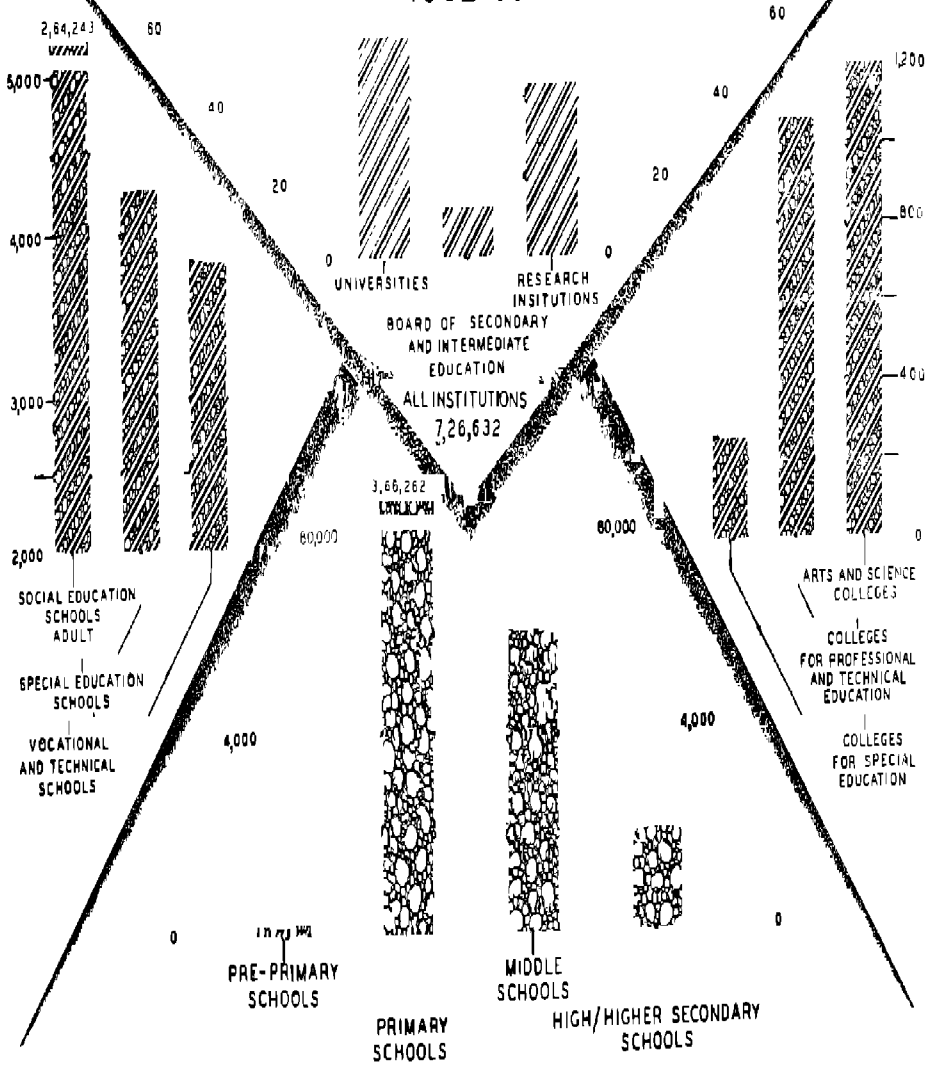


Table I—Number of Institutions by Type

Type	For Boys		For Girls		Total		Increase (+) or Decrease (—)
	1961-62	1962-63	1961-62	1962-63	1961-62	1962-63	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
niversities	45	55	1	1	46	56	+ 10
›ards of Secondary and Intermediate Education	14	13	..		14	13	— 1
esearch Institutions . .	44	44		.	44	44	..
rts & Science Colleges .	957	1,011	181	189	1,138	1,200	+ 62
olleges for Professional and Technical Education .							
Agriculture .	38	42		.	38	42	+ 4
Commerce	52	55			52	55	+ 3
Education (Teachers Trg)	449	518	101	117	550	635	+ 85
Engineering . . .	78	81		.	78	81	+ 3
Forestry . . .	3	3	.	.	3	3	..
Law . .	44	52	.	.	44	52	+ 8
Medicine	139	145	4	4	143	149	+ 6
Physical Education . .	19	17	1	1	20	18	— 2
Technology . .	11	12	.	..	11	12	+ 1
Veterinary Science . .	18	18	.		18	18	..
Others	4	8	.	.	4	8	+ 4
TOTAL	855	951	106	122	961	1,073	+112
Colleges for Special Education :							
Home Science . .			8	10	8	10	+ 2
Music, Dancing and Other Fine Arts.	47	48	7	6	54	54	..
Oriental Studies . . .	107	135	10	9	117	144	+ 27
Sociology . . .	7	7	1	1	8	8	..
Others . . .	35	46	.	.	35	46	+ 11
TOTAL .	196	236	26	26	222	262	+ 40

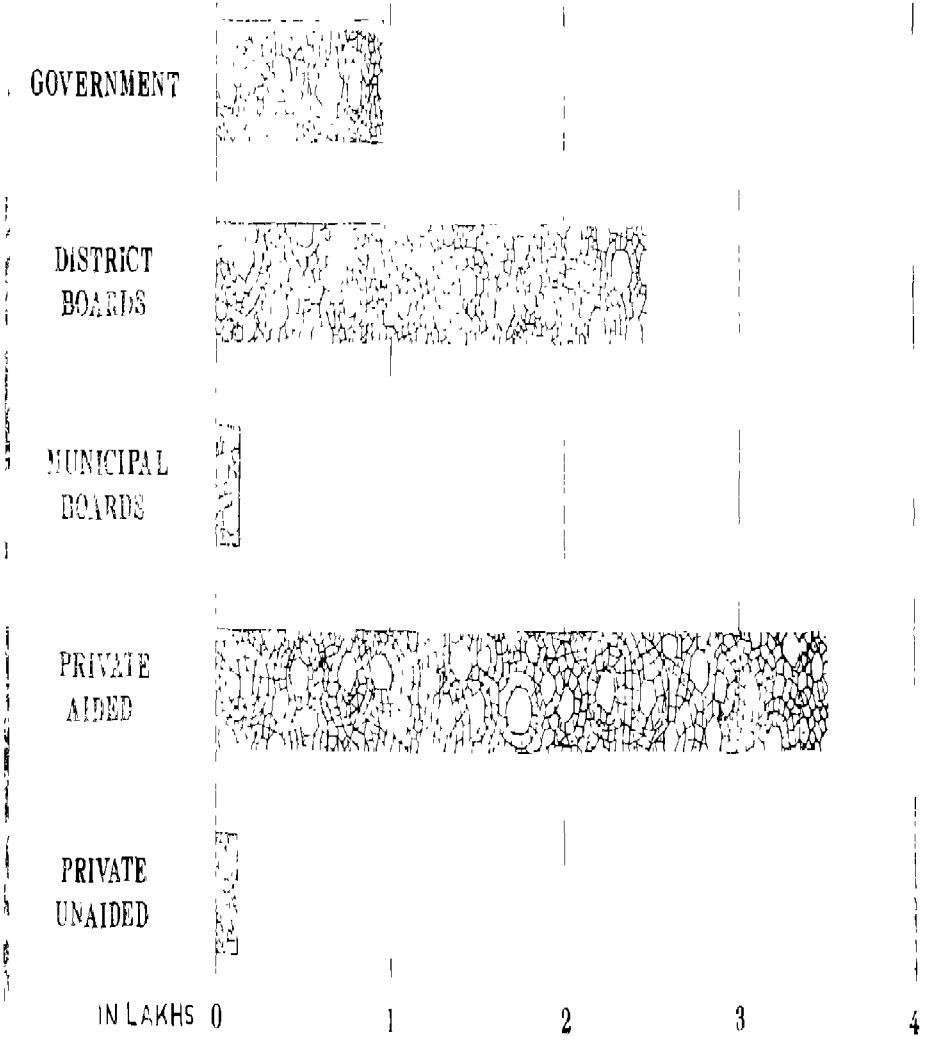
Table I—Number of Institutions by Type—Contd.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Schools for General Education :							
High/Higher Secondary	16,522	18,337	2,784	3,103	19,306	21,440	+ 2,134
Middle	50,765	55,719	5,150	5,658	55,915	61,377	+ 5,462
Primary	3,29,473	3,42,569	22,057	23,693	3,51,530	3,66,262	+14,732
Pre-Primary	1,944	2,160	296	342	2,240	2,502	262
TOTAL	3,98,704	4,18,785	30,287	32,796	4,28,991	4,51,581	+2,590
Schools for Vocational and Technical Education							
Agriculture	104	108	2	3	106	111	+ 5
Commerce	766	885	4	4	770	889	+ 119
Engineering/Technology	293	306	4	14	297	320	+ 23
Forestry	4	5			4	5	+ 1
Marine Training	5	5			5	5	
Medicine and Veterinary Science	56	52	127	134	183	186	3
Physical Education	43	46			43	46	3
Teachers' Training	873	847	260	259	1,133	1,106	- 27
Technical, Industrial and Arts & Crafts	696	653	500	508	1,196	1,161	35
Others	14	17			14	17	3
TOTAL	2,854	2,924	897	922	3,751	3,846	+ 95
Schools for Special Education							
For the Handicapped	156	165	6	6	162	171	9
For Social Workers	36	37	5	6	41	43	+ 2
Music, Dancing and Other Fine Arts	152	149	64	64	216	213	— 3
Oriental Studies	3,424	3,517	25	26	3,449	3,543	94
Reformatory	37	39	12	16	49	55	6
Social (Adult) Education	1,61,703	1,55,876	84,505	1,08,367	2,46,208	2,64,243	+18,035
Others	275	258	35	31	310	289	— 21
TOTAL	1,65,783	1,60,041	84,652	1,08,516	2,50,435	2,68,557	+18,122
GRAND TOTAL	**5,69,452**	**5,84,060**	**1,16,150**	**1,42,572**	**6,85,602**	**7,26,632**	**+41,030**

It will be seen that this increase is contributed by almost all types of institutions. The decreas in some cases was not significant. The Boards of Secondary and Intermediate Education decrease by one because of merger of the Ajmer Board with that of Delhi Board. On percentage basis, the highe increase was in case of universities (21·7 per cent), followed by colleges for special education (18· per cent), pre-primary schools (11·7 per cent) colleges for professional education (11·6 per cent), hig and higher secondary schools (11·1 percent), middle schools (9·8 per cent) and schools for social (adult education (7·4 per cent) and primary schools (4·2 per cent).

RECOGNISED INSTITUTIONS BY MANAGEMENT

1962-63



The distribution of institutions according to managements in 1961-62 and 1962-63 is given in Table II given below

Table II—Number of Recognised Institutions by Management

Management	1961—62		1962—63	
	Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage
1	2	3	4	5
Government	1,03,209	15 1	98,770	13 6
District Board	2,30,655	33 6	2,48,645	34 2
Municipal Board	12,901	1 9	13,662	1 9
Private Bodies —				
Aided	3,26,370	47 6	3,53,077	48 6
Un-Aided	12,467	1 8	12,478	1·7
TOTAL	6,85,602	100 0	7,26,632	100 0

One-half of the institutions were managed by private agencies, nearly one-third by local bodies and the rest by Government. The number of government institutions decreased by 4·3 per cent while those managed by local bodies and private agencies increased by 7·7 per cent and 7·9 per cent respectively

The State-wise distribuiton of the number of institutions for the year 1961-62 and 1962-63 is given in Table III The increase in number of institutions was observed in all the States and Union Territories except Gujarat and Rajasthan where the number decreased and L. M. & A Islands where it remained stationary. The highest increase was reported by Maharashtra (29,856) and the lowest by Punjab (1)

Table III—Number of Institutions by States

State Territories	For Boys		For Girls		Total		Increase (+) or Decrease (—)
	1961-62	1962-63	1961-62	1962-63	1961-62	1962-63	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Andhra Pradesh	40,895	41,962	878	885	41,773	42,847	+ 1,074
Assam	19,586	20,705	1,065	1,101	20,651	21,806	+ 1,155
Bihar	48,755	49,603	6,005	6 038	54,760	55,641	+ 881
Gujarat	25,797	22,179	2,637	2,037	28,434	24,216	— 4,218
Jammu & Kashmir	3,656	3,889	902	990	4,558	4,879	+ 321
Kerala	10,144	10,334	253	275	10,397	10,609	+ 212
Madhya Pradesh	33,026	34,128	2,789	3,086	35,815	37,214	+ 1,399
Madras	31,122	32,269	401	447	31,533	32,716	+ 1,183
Maharashtra	1,59,494	1,64,555	80,370	1,05,165	2,39,864	2,69,720	+29,856
Mysore	34,268	34,429	1,795	1,834	36,063	36,263	+ 200
Orissa	28,302	30,494	1,141	1,388	29,443	31,882	+ 2,439
Punjab	12,968	13,144	4,824	4,649	17,792	17,793	+

Table III—Number of Institutions by States—Contd.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Rajasthan	26,993	26,421	1,326	1,139	28,319	27,560	— 759
Uttar Pradesh	47,550	49,550	7,570	8,917	55,120	58,467	+3,347
West Bengal	38,394	40,128	2,975	3,145	41,369	43,273	+1,904
A. & N. Islands	129	138	1	1	130	139	+ 9
Dadra & Nagar Haveli	55	74			55	74	+ 19
Delhi	992	1,109	642	733	1,634	1,842	+ 208
Goa, Daman & Diu	N A	683	N A	24	N A	707	+ 707
Himachal Pradesh	1,797	2,184	48	57	1,845	2,241	+ 396
L. M & A. Islands	27	29	11	9	38	38	
Manipur	2,364	2,672	300	361	2,664	3,033	+ 369
Nagaland	556	651			556	651	+ 95
N. E. F. A.	165	190			165	190	+ 25
Pondicherry	379	371	62	90	441	461	+ 20
Tripura	2,028	2,169	155	201	2,183	2,370	+ 187
INDIA	5,69,452	5,84,060	1,16,150	1,42,572	6,85,602	7,26,632	+ 41,030

The number of recognised institutions in rural areas increased from 5,93,497 to 6,34,585 (6.[illegible] per cent). These constituted 87·3 percent of the total number of recognised institutions in the country a[illegible] compared to 86·6 per cent in the previous year. Their break up by type of institutions is as follows :—

Number of Institutions in Rural Areas

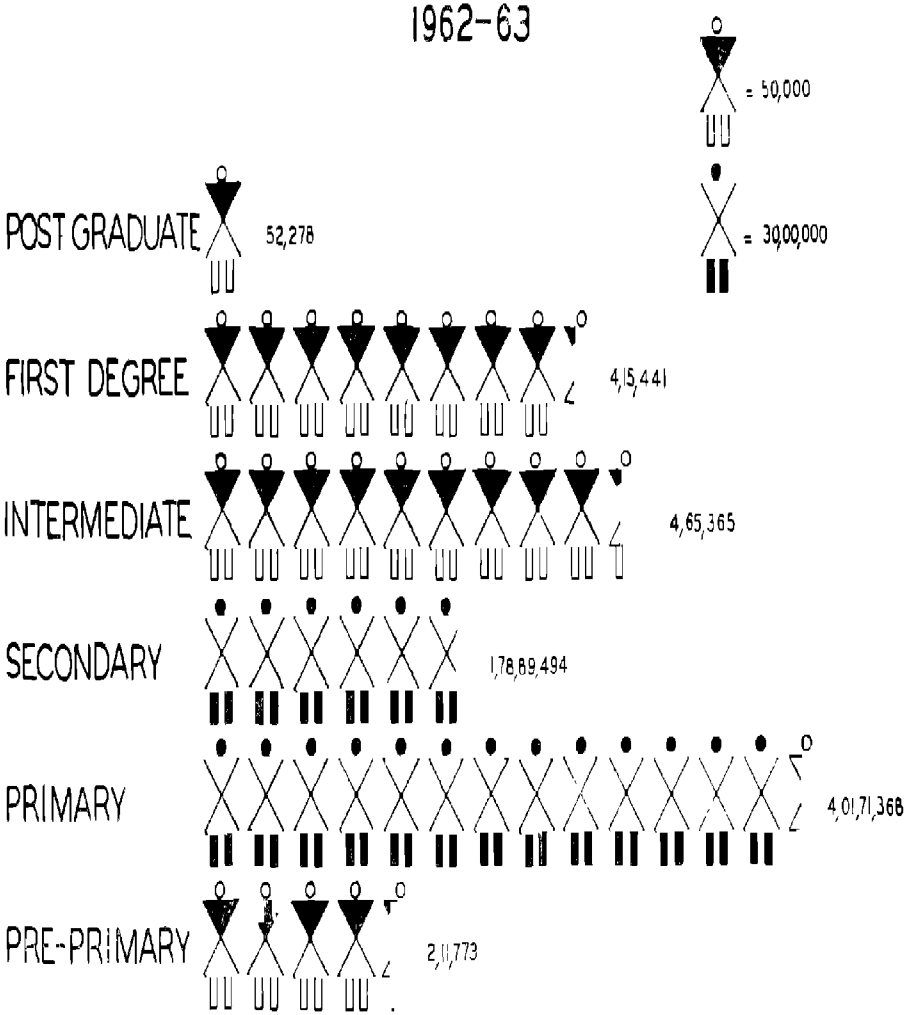
Type of Institution	1961-62	1962-6[illegible]
Universities	4	5
Research Institutions	3	3
Colleges	270	36[illegible]
Secondary schools	56,239	61,708
Primary schools (including Pre-Primary)	3,21,122	3,33,892
Vocational & Technical schools	789	767
Social (Adult) Education Centres	2,11,390	2,35,38[illegible]
Other Special Education schools	3,680	2,46[illegible]
TOTAL	5,93,497	6,34,58[illegible]

ENROLMENT

The total number of pupils under instruction in recognised institutions increased by 36 96,[illegible] from 5, 42, 81,442 in 1961-62 to 5,79,77,474 in 1962-63) showing an increase of 6·8 per cent as compar[illegible] (o 13·2 percent in the previous year. Girls constituted 31·5 percent of the total enrolment. The corr[illegible] [illegible] for the previous year was 31·0 per cent.

PUPILS RECEIVING GENERAL EDUCATION

1962-63



The number of pupils in schools by type of management is given in Table IV below :

Table IV—Number of Pupils in Recognised Institutions by Management

Management	1961—62		1962—63		Increase(+) or Decrease (—)	
	Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Government	1,11,82,933	20 6	1,12,93,036	19·5	+ 1,10,103	+ 1·0
District Board	2,13,92,513	39 4	2,37,56,127	41 0	+ 23,63,614	+ 11 5
Municipal Board	34,69,252	6 4	37,04,521	6 4	+ 2,35,269	+ 6·8
Private Bodies—						
Aided	1,67,98,840	30·9	1,77,04.142	30 5	+ 9,05,302	+ 5·4
Un-Aided	14.37,904	2 7	15,19.648	2 6	+ 81,744	+ 5·7
TOTAL	5,42.81,442	100 0	5,79.77,474	100 0	+ 36,96,032	+ 6·8

It is observed that nearly one-half (47·4 per cent) of the total enrolment was in institutions managed by local bodies though these institutions constituted only one third of the total number of institutions. Private institutions though they formed fifty per cent of the total number of institutions had only one-third (33·1 per cent) of the total enrolment The highest percentage increase in enrolment was reported in local bodies schools and lowest in government schools.

The distribution of pupils by type of institutions is given in Table V Excepting a few, all type of institutions reported increase in the enrolment. Numerically, as is to be expected, the maximum increase was reported in primary schools, followed by middle schools and high/higher secondary schools On precentage basis, the highest increase was reported in colleges for professional education (13·2 per cent), followed by colleges for special education (12 5 per cent), high and higher secondary schools (10 7 percent) pre-primary schools (10·6 percent), middle schools (9·9 percent) and primary schools (6·1 per cent)

The number of pupils according to stages of instruction for the year 1961-62 and 1962-63 is given in Table VI The enrolment increased at all stages excepting in pre-primary stage Also there was no increase in enrolment in post-graduate diploma courses and social (adult) education centres. Of the total enrolment, 69·3 per cent was at the primary stage, 15·5 per cent at middle stage and 7 9 per cent at high and higher secondary stage. The distribution of remaining students was as follows: Pre-primary state 0 4 per cent, vocational and special education (school standard) 4·7 percent, general collegiate education 1·6 per cent and professional and special collegiate education 0·6 percent

Of the total enrolment in recognised institutions, 4,20,30.376 pupils came from rural areas and constituted 72·5 per cent of the total enrolment. The corresponding enrolment in the previous year was 3,91,10.881 forming 71·6 per cent of the total

The State-wise distribution of pupils in recognised institutions for the year 1961-62 and 1962-63 is given in Table VII. The enrolment increased in all the States and Union Territories While all India percentage increase was 6·8, the highest increase among the States was reported in Uttar Pradesh (10·9 per cent) and the lowest in Gujarat (1·4) per cent. In the case of Union Territories, the maximum increase was in Himachal Pradesh (20·1 per cent) and the minimum in Pondicherry (6·3 percent).

EXPENDITURE

The total expenditure on education amounted to Rs 441·75 crores as against Rs 396·36 crores in the previous year. This showed an increase of 11·4 per cent as against 15·1 per cent in the previous year Of the total expenditure, Rs. 332·13 crores was direct expenditure and Rs 109·62 was indirect expenditure, the corresponding figures for the previous year being Rs 293·32 crores and Rs. 103·04 crores respectively. Further, the total expenditure incurred on boys' institutions came to Rs. 397·42 crores and that on girls' institutions to Rs. 44·33 crores.

Table V—Number of Pupils by Types of Institutions

Type	Boys		Girls		Total		Increase (+) or Decrease (−)	
	1961-62	1962-63	1961-62	1962-63	1961-62	1962-63	Number	Percentage
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Arts & Science Colleges								
(Including Research Institutions & University Departments)	6,51,467	7,01,457	1,54,631	1,77,416	8,06,098	8,78,873	+72,775	+ 9·0
Colleges for Professional & Technical Education								
Agriculture	12,336	14,284	141	148	12,467	14,432	+ 1,965	+ 15·8
Applied Art and Architecture	1,940	2,173	179	230	2,119	2,403	+ 284	+ 13·4
Commerce	36,395	40,485	840	965	37,235	41,450	+ 4,215	+ 11·3
Education (Teachers' Trg.)	38,623	48,900	20,960	23,465	59,583	72,365	+ 12,782	+ 21·4
Engineering	44,651	48,373	250	322	44,902	48,695	+ 3,793	+ 8·4
Forestry	698	518			698	518	− 180	− 25·8
Law	16,439	16,098	605	676	17,044	16,774	− 270	− 1·6
Medicine	33,306	38,100	8,819	10,656	42,125	48,756	+ 6,631	+ 15·7
Physical Education	1,235	1,205	330	282	1,565	1,487	− 78	− 5·0
Technology	2,117	2,500	83	114	2,200	2,614	+ 414	+ 18·8
Veterinary Science	5,176	5,086	38	33	5,214	5,119	− 95	− 1·8
Others	416	741	6	24	422	765	+ 343	+ 81·3
TOTAL	1,93,323	2,18,463	32,251	36,915	2,25,574	2,55,378	+ 29,804	+ 13·2
Colleges for Special Education								
Home Science			2,416	2,112	2,416	2,112	− 304	− 12·6
Music, Dancing and Other Fine Arts	3,474	3,283	5,392	5,565	8,866	8,848	− 18	− 0·2
Oriental Studies	9,020	11,250	2,156	2,268	11,176	13,518	+ 2,342	+ 21·0
Sociology	635	727	180	236	815	963	+ 148	+ 18·2
Others	2,394	2,537	681	1,652	3,075	4,189	+ 1,114	+ 36·2
TOTAL	15,523	17,797	10,825	11,833	26,348	29,630	+ 3,282	+ 12·5

Schools for General Education

High/Higher Secondary	63,40,682	69,59,777	20,89,039	23,74,102	84,29,721	93,33,879	+ 9,04,158	+ 10·7
Middle	81,49,958	89,06,633	39,86,060	44,29,604	1,21,36,018	1,33,36,237	+12,00,219	+ 9·9
Primary	1,98,90,615	2,09,51,848	95,83,762	1,03,35,081	2,94,74,377	3,12,86,929	+18,12,552	+ 6·1
Pre-Primary	80,047	87,993	68,819	78,602	1,48,866	1,64,595	+ 15,729	+ 10·6
TOTAL	3,44,61,302	3,69,06,251	1,57,27,680	1,72,15,389	5,01,88,982	5,41,21,640	+39,32,658	+ 7·8

Schools for Vocational and Technical Education

Agriculture	8,272	8,664	156	223	8,428	8,887	+ 459	+ 5·4
Commerce	67,417	76,675	13,808	17,301	81,225	93,976	+ 12,751	+ 15·7
Engineering	87,243	92,757	846	1,753	88,089	94,510	+ 6,421	+ 7·3
Forestry	227	268			227	268	+ 41	+ 18·1
Marine Training	1,213	1,252			1,213	1,252	+ 39	+ 3·2
Medicine & Vet. Science	4,745	4,018	7,281	8,733	12,026	12,751	+ 725	+ 6·0
Physical Education	2,556	2,923	367	479	2,923	3,402	+ 479	+ 16·4
Teachers' Training	91,478	91,739	30,281	31,972	1,21,759	1,23,711	+ 1,952	+ 1·6
Technical & Industrial	60,901	53,639	29,694	29,096	90,595	82,735	− 7,860	− 8·7
Others	1,925	2,737	33	35	1,958	2,772	+814	+ 41·6
TOTAL	3,25,977	3,34,672	82,466	89,592	4,08,443	4,24,264	+15,821	+3·9

Schools for Special Education

For the Handicapped	8,854	8,042	2,233	2,684	11,087	10,726	− 361	− 3·3
For Social Workers	2,878	2,983	159	135	3,337	3,418	+ 81	+ 2·4
Music & Dancing, etc	7,155	6,831	8,848	8,802	16,003	15,633	− 370	− 2·3
Oriental Studies	1,36,047	1,42,631	18,490	21,240	1,54,537	1,63,871	+ 9,334	+ 6·0
Reformatory	6,723	6,816	1,895	2,052	8,618	8,868	+ 250	+ 2·9
Social (Adult) Education	16,38,594	13,22,176	7,80,954	7,31,177	24,19,548	20,53,353	−3,66,195	− 15·1
Others	7,323	7,361	5,543	4,459	12,866	11,820	− 1,046	− 8·1
TOTAL	18,07,574	14,96,840	8,18,422	7,70,849	26,25,996	22,67,689	−3,58,307	− 13·6
GRAND TOTAL	3,74,55,166	3,96,75,480	1,68,26,275	1,83,01,994	5,42,81,441	5,79,77,474	+36,96,032	+ 6·8

Table VI—Number of Pupils in Institutions by Stages of Instruction

Stage	Boys		Girls		Total		Increase (+) or Decrease (−)	Percentage Increase (+) or Decrease (−)
	1961-62	1962-63	1961-62	1962-63	1961-62	1962-63		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
ener' Education								
Pre-Primary	1,22,686	1,15 647	93,631	96,126	2,16,317	2,11,773	− 4,544	− 2 1
Primary	2,49,67,222	2,65,10,618	1,26,10,907	1,36,61,536	3,75,78,129	4,01,72,154	+25,94,025	+ 6 9
Middle	60,35,324	65,67,031	21,53,635	24,40,192	81,88,959	90,07,223	+ 8,18,264	+10 0
High/Higher Secondary	31,98,025	35,62,712	8,48,682	9,90,545	40,46,707	45,53,257	+ 5,06,550	+12 5
Intermediate	3,68,824	3,80,751	77,021	84,605	4,45,845	4,65,356	+ 19,511	+ 4 4
B A B Sc	2,81,950	3,18,961	80,715	96,480	3,62,665	4,15,441	+ 52,776	+14·6
M A/M Sc	40,945	41,827	10,763	12,129	51,708	53,956	+ 2,248	+ 4 4
Post-Graduate Diploma	322	300	31	13	353	313	− 40	−11 3
Research	4,178	4,318	779	861	4,957	5,179	+ 222	+ 4 5
TOTAL	3,50,19,476	3,75,92,165	1,58,76,164	1,72,82,487	5,08,95,640	5,48,84,652	+39,89 012	+ 7·8
ofessional Technical (Collegiate)	2,66,695	2,98,012	29,889	34,461	2,96,584	3,32,473	+ 35,889	+12 1
Special Education (Collegiate)	15,572	16,780	4,413	9,031	23,985	25,811	+ 1,826	+ 7 6
Vocational & Technical Education (School)	3,47,891	3,90,727	91,405	1,02,556	4,39,296	4,63,283	+ 23,987	+ 5 5
Social (Adult) Education	16,38,594	13,22,176	7,80,554	7,31,295	24,19,148	20,53,471	− 3,65,677	−15·1
Special Education (School)	1,66,938	1,75,620	39,851	42,164	2,06,789	2,17,784	+ 10 995	+ 5 3
GRAND TOTAL	3,74,55,166	3,96 75,480	1,68,26,276	1,83,01,994	5 42 81,442	5,79,77,474	+36,96,032	+ 6 8

EXPENDITURE ON EDUCATION BY SOURCES

1962-63

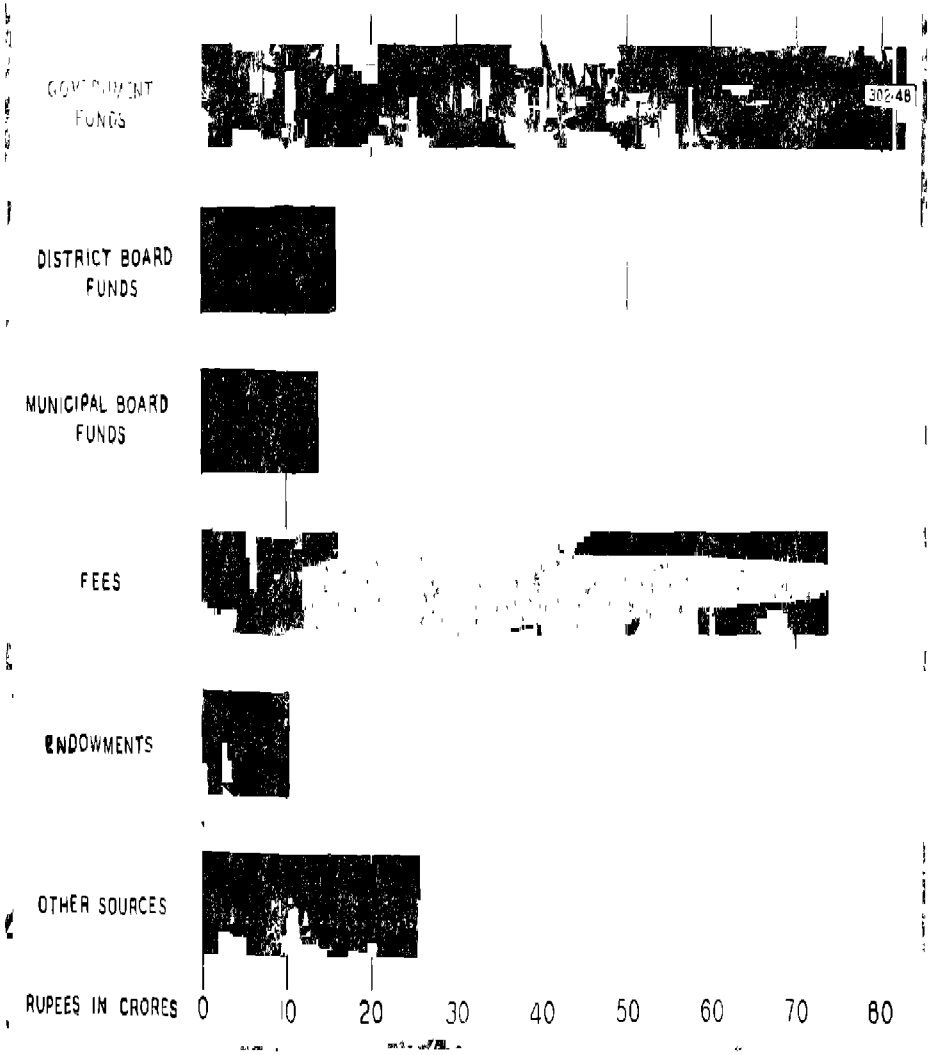


Table VII—Number of Pupils by States

State/Territories	In the Institutions For Boys		In the Institutions For Girls		Total		Increase (+) or Decrease (—)	
	1961-62	1962-63	1961-62	1962-63	1961-62	1962-63	Number	Percentage
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Andhra Pradesh	40,49,492	42,36,332	1,85,401	1,98,056	42,34,893	44,34,388	+1,99,495	+ 4·7
Assam	15,66,131	16,79,331	1,10,495	1,17,300	16,76,626	17,96,631	+1,20,005	+ 7·2
Bihar	43,98,522	45,09,109	3,90,628	4,01,144	47,89,150	49,10,253	+1,21,103	+ 2·5
Gujarat	28,18,734	28,66,078	4,20,076	4,17,038	32,38,810	32,83,116	+ 44,306	+ 1·4
Jammu & Kashmir	2,80,733	2,98,342	83,444	90,693	3,64,177	3,89,035	+ 24,858	+ 6·8
Kerala	33,93,793	35,65,908	1,39,881	1,44,683	35,33,674	37,10,591	+1,76,917	+ 5·0
Madhya Pradesh	25,36,451	27,16,956	3,17,241	3,59,096	28,53,692	30,76,052	+2,22,360	+ 7·8
Madras	47,79,423	51,71,113	1,53,645	1,72,757	49,33,068	53,43,870	+4,10,802	+ 8·3
Maharashtra	58,28,214	60,49,037	11,24,647	11,41,524	69,52,861	71,90,561	+2,37,700	+ 3·4
Mysore	29,77,476	33,05,726	3,30,802	3,56,616	33,08,278	36,62,342	+3,54,064	+10·7
Orissa	17,20,828	18,85,947	54,434	57,915	17,75,262	19,43,862	+1,68,600	+ 9·5
Punjab	21,10,781	22,54,803	6,21,101	6,57,640	27,31,882	29,12,443	+1,80,561	+ 6·6
Rajasthan	16,25,609	17,30,907	1,55,501	1,66,216	17,81,110	18,97,123	+1,16,013	+ 6·5
Uttar Pradesh	57,31,384	63,15,585	8,28,908	9,83,314	65,80,292	72,98,899	+7,18,607	+10·9
West Bengal	39,33,701	42,68,447	4,49,595	4,86,153	43,83,296	47,54,600	+3,71,304	+ 8·5
A & N Islands	7,360	8,186	307	373	7,667	8,559	+ 892	+11·6
Dadra Nagar Haveli	4,096	5,401	.	.	4,096	5,401	+ 1,305	+31·9
Delhi	3,51,236	3,94,438	2,02,467	2,24,820	5,53,703	6,19,258	+ 65,555	+11·8
Goa, Diu and Daman	.	79,550		5,650	..	85,200	+ 85,200	
Himachal Pradesh	1,19,932	1,44,705	7,160	7,923	1,27,092	1,52,628	+ 25,536	+20·1
L. M. & A. Islands	3,813	4,475	882	850	4,695	5,325	+ 630	+13·4
Manipur	1,54,213	1,66,266	25,745	30,215	1,79,958	1,96,481	+ 16,523	+ 9·2
Nagaland	52,655	58,666	.		52,655	58,666	+ 6,011	+11·4
N. E. F. A.	7,895	9,182	.	.	7,895	9,182	+ 1,287	+16·3
Pondicherry	43,818	45,316	10,596	12,518	54,414	57,834	+ 3,420	+ 6·3
Tripura	1,44,189	1,64,551	8,007	10,623	1,52,196	1,75,174	+ 22,978	+15·1
INDIA	4,86,60,479	5,19,34,357	56,20,963	60,43,117	5,42,81,442	5,79,77,474	+36,96,032	+6·8

The source-wise distribution of the total expenditure on education is given in Table VIII below :

Table VIII—Expenditure on Education by Sources

Sources	1961-62		1962-63	
	Amount	Percentage	Amount	Percentage
1	2	3	4	5
	Rs		Rs.	
Government Funds	2,71,83,64,789	68·6	3,02,47,65,112	68·5
District Board Funds	13,96,73,107	3·5	15,84,81,874	3·6
Municipal Board Funds	12,22,32,412	3·1	13,79,53,433	3·1
Fees	65,60,69,434	16·6	73,76,57,825	16·7
Endowments	10,02,48,678	2·5	10,20,25,545	2·3
Other Sources	22,69,71,362	5·7	25,65,93,533	5·8
TOTAL	3,96,35,59,782	100·0	4,41,74,77,322	100·00

The percentage contribution of the different sources to the total expenditure remained almost the same as in the previous year.

The distribution of expenditure on education according to heads of charges under direct and indirect expenditure is given in Table IX. The total direct expenditure increased during the year by Rs. 38·81 crores (13·2 per cent) to Rs. 332·13 crores, and formed 75·2 per cent of the total expenditure on education. Of the direct expenditure, 21·7 per cent was on universities and colleges, 0·8 per cent on boards, 27·5 per cent on high and higher secondary schools, 16·7 per cent on middle schools, 28·2 per cent on primary and pre-primary schools and 5·1 per cent on vocational, technical and special education schools.

Table IX—Expenditure on Education according to Heads of Charges

Heads of Charge	1961-62	1962-63	Increase (+) or Decrease (−)	
			Amount	Percentage
1	2	3	4	5
	Rs	Rs	Rs	
Direct—				
Universities	16,86,58,167	21,00,30,797	+4,13,72,630	+24·5
Boards of Secondary and or Intermediate Education	2,99,17,664	2,58,77,592	−40,40,072	−13·5
Research Institutions	2,84,58,825	2,28,42,083	−56,16,742	−19·7
Arts and Science Colleges	23,38,14,595	25,83,92,712	+2,45,78,117	+10·5
Professional Colleges	18,65,47,174	22,10,42,907	+3,44,95,733	+18·5
Special Education Colleges	94,13,464	1,07,64,828	+13,51,364	+14·4
High/Higher Secondary Schools	79,11,85,207	91,54,18,284	+12,42,33,077	+15·7

EXPENDITURE ON EDUCATION

BY HEADS OF CHARGE

1962-63

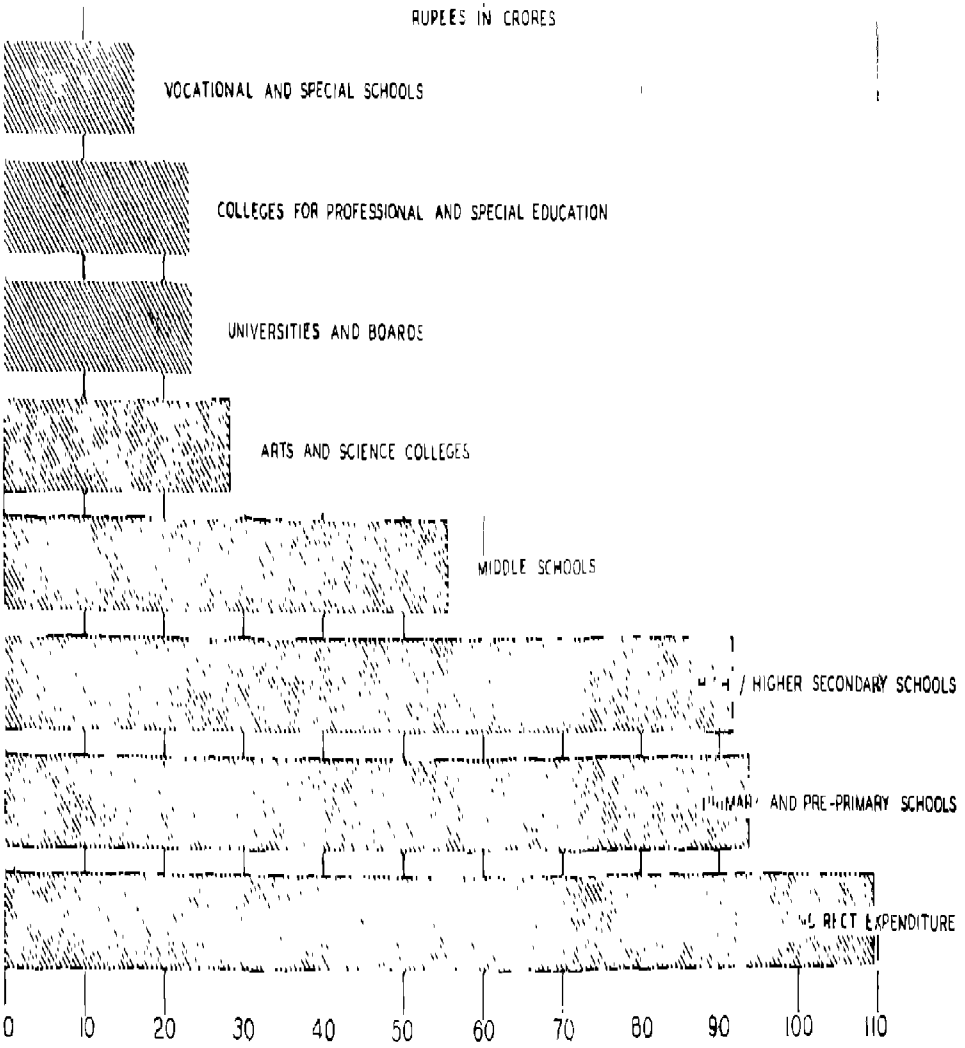


Table IX—Expenditure on Education according to Heads of Charges Contd.

1	2	3	4	5
Middle Schools	48,84,18,188	55,50,90,724	+ 6,66,72,536	+ 13·6
Primary Schools	82,66,91,083	92,89,34,638	+10,22,43,555	+ 11 0
Pre-Primary Schools	74,90,901	87,05,460	+ 12,14,559	+ 16 2
Vocational and Technical Schools	12,80,45,627	13,03,69,139	+ 23,23,512	+ 1·8
Social (Adult) Education	80,91,855	66,00,337	— 14,91,518	— 18 4
Special Education Schools	2,64,75,629	2,72,32,205	+ 7,56,576	+ 2 9
TOTAL (DIRECT)	2,93,32,08,379	3,32,13 01,706	+ 38,80,93,327	+ 13 2
Indirect—				
Direction & Inspection	7,86,96,710	8,68,53,597	+ 81,56,887	+ 10 4
Buildings	46,74,37,704	51,82,85,699	+ 5,08,47,995	+ 10 9
Scholarships	26,38,05,286	26,09,66,260	— 28,39,026	— 1·1
Hostel Charges	5,52,44,745	5,55,12,103	+ 2,67 358	+ 0 5
Miscellaneous	16,51,66,958	17,45,57,957	+ 93,90,999	+ 5 7
TOTAL (INDIRECT)	1,03,03,51,403	1,09,61,75,616	+ 6,58,24,213	+ 6 4
GRAND TOTAL	**3,96,35,59,782**	**4,41,74,77,322**	**+ 45,39,17,540**	**+ 11 4**

The rise in expenditure, though uneven, was reported by all types of institutions except Boards of Secondary and/or Intermediate Education, research institutions and Social (adult) education schools.

The total indirect expenditure during the year increased from Rs. 103·04 crores to Rs. 169·62 crores and formed 24·8 per cent of the total expenditure The indirect expenditure under all heads showed increase except scholarships. Of the total indirect expenditure, 7·9 per cent was expended on direction and inspection, 47·3 per cent on buildings, 23·8 per cent on scholarships, 5·1 per cent on hostel charges and 15·9 per cent on other items.

The distribution of the indirect expenditure by sources of income for the year 1961-62 and 1962-63 is given in Table X.

Table X—Indirect Expenditure on Education by sources

Source	1961-62 Amount	1961-62 Percentage	1962-63 Amount	1962-63 Percentage
1	2	3	4	5
	Rs.		Rs.	
Government Funds	81,68,88,829	79·3	87,60,48,494	79·9
Local Board Funds	3,91,04,668	3·8	3,32,12,066	3·0
Fees	4,95,30,495	4·8	5,40,37,705	4·9
Endowments	3,99,93,654	3·9	3,66,40,414	3·4
Other Sources	8,48,33,757	8·2	9,62,36,937	8·8
TOTAL	1,03,03,51,403	100·0	1,09,61,75,616	100·0

It will be observed that more than two-thirds of the expenditure was borne by the government (79·9 per cent) while the share of local boards, fees and other sources (including endowments) was 3·0 per cent, 4·9 per cent and 12·2 per cent respectively.

The distribution of indirect expenditure by type of education as also by management is not available. The distribution of direct expenditure by management of institutions for the years 1961-62 and 1962-63 is given in Table XI.

Table XI—Direct Expenditure on Institutions by Management

Management	1961-62 Amount	1961-62 Percentage	1962-63 Amount	1962-63 Percentage	Percentage Increase or Decrease
1	2	3	4	5	6
	Rs		Rs		
Government	85,00,64,307	29·0	90,44,40,251	27·2	6·4
District Board	62,38,26,263	21·3	74,29,28,506	22·4	19·1
Municipal Board	17,08,71,105	5·8	19,02,27,475	5·7	11·3
Private Bodies—					
Aided	1,18,33,07,632	40·3	1,36,68,73,707	41·2	15·5
Un-Aided	10,51,39,072	3·6	11,68,31,767	3·5	11·1
TOTAL	2,93,32,08,379	100·0	3,32,13,01,706	100·0	13·2

Of the total direct expenditure, 27·2 per cent was expended on government schools and college which formed 13·6 per cent of the total number of institutions. The institutions under the local boards which were 36·1 per cent of the total, accounted for 28·1 per cent of the expenditure; while those under private management, which formed 50·3 per cent of the total number shared 44·7 per cent of the total expenditure.

Government contributed a sum of Rs. 302·48 crores towards the expenditure on recognised educational institutions. Its distribution by types of institutions is given in Table XII.

Table XII—Distribution of Government Expenditure on Education

Item	1961-62		1962-63	
	Amount	Percentage of total expenditure	Amount	Percentage of total expenditure
1	2	3	4	5
	Rs		Rs.	
Institutions for Men	2,47,64,88,159	91 1	2,74,72,13,677	90 8
Institutions for Women	24,18,76,630	8 9	27,75,51,435	9 2
TOTAL	2,71,83,64 789	100 0	3,02,47,65,112	100 0
Distribution by Heads of Charges				
Universities	7,61,62,855	2 8	8,98,22,095	3 0
Boards of Secondary and or Intermediate Education	12,74,094	0 0	12,40,131	0 0
Research Institutions	2,53,81,904	0 9	1,93,65,891	0 6
Arts & Science Colleges	9,48,42,491	3 5	10,37,17,413	3 4
Professional Colleges	13,59,73,693	5 0	16,29,02,562	5 4
Special Education Colleges	60,93,571	0 2	63,98 698	0 2
High Higher Secondary Schools	40,44,98,800	14 9	47,00,33 813	15 5
Middle Schools	36,50,83,126	13 4	41,20,50,635	13 6
Primary Schools	66,21,10,152	24 4	75,17 29,511	24 9
Pre-Primary	20,41,435	0 1	22,23,540	0 1
Vocational Schools	10,37,76,358	3 8	10 57,93 136	3 5
Special Education Schools	2,42,37,481	0 9	2,34,39,193	0 8
Direction & Inspection	7,50,79,673	2 8	8,34,34,526	2 8
Scholarships	24,59,97,716	9 0	24,06,25,461	7 9
Hostel Charges	1,80,74,107	0 7	1,99,79,478	0 7
Buildings	35,58,10,754	13 1	40,53,96,975	13 4
Miscellaneous	12,19,26,579	4·5	12,66,12,054	4 2
TOTAL	2,71,83,64,789	100 0	3,02,47,65,112	100 0

The State-wise distribution of total expenditure on education for the years 1961-62 and 1962-63 is given in Table XIII. Of all the States, maximum expenditure on education was in Maharashtra (Rs. 56·85 crores), followed by Uttar Pradesh (Rs 50·31 crores), Madras (Rs. 43·96 crores), West Bengal (Rs 42·91 crores) and Andhra Pradesh (Rs. 30·11 crores). Among the States, the expenditure on education was least in Jammu & Kashmir (Rs. 3·49 crores).

Increase in expenditure, as compared to 1961-62 was observed in all the States and Union Territories except Bihar and Tripura where the expenditure decreased. On percentage basis, the highest increase among the States was in Orissa (53·6 per cent) and the lowest in Maharashtra (1·3 per cent). Among the Union Territories, percentage increase in Dadra and Nagar Haveli was the highest (88·[illegible] per cent) while in N.E.F.A. it was the lowest (6·8 per cent).

Figures in Cols. (10) to (14) of Table XIII show the percentage of expenditure on education met from different sources in the various States and Union Territories. As in the past, Government's share was the highest in all the States and Union Territories excepting Himachal Pradesh where local boards contributed the maximum (82·4 per cent) towards the expenditure, followed by Manipur (62·4 per cent). The Government met cent percent expenditure in Dadra and Nagar Haveli, L.M.&A Islands and N.E.F.A.

Figures in cols. (15) and (16) of Table XIII give the average annual cost per pupil in different types of institutions in the different States. The all India average cost per pupil rose from Rs. 73·0 to Rs. 76·4 The average cost was more than this in 16 States and Union Territories. The cost was highest in N.E.F.A (Rs. 322·3) and least in Goa, Daman and Diu (Rs. 7·8).

The average per capita expenditure on education is shown in col (17) of Table XIII. The all-India average per capita expenditure was Rs. 9·6 as against Rs 8·8 in the previous year. It ranged from Rs 5·1 in Bihar to Rs. 13·7 in Maharashtra among the States and from Rs 5·4 in Dadra Nagar Haveli to Rs. 49·4 in Delhi among Union Territories

The subsequent chapters in the report give in detail the progress achieved in different fields of education.

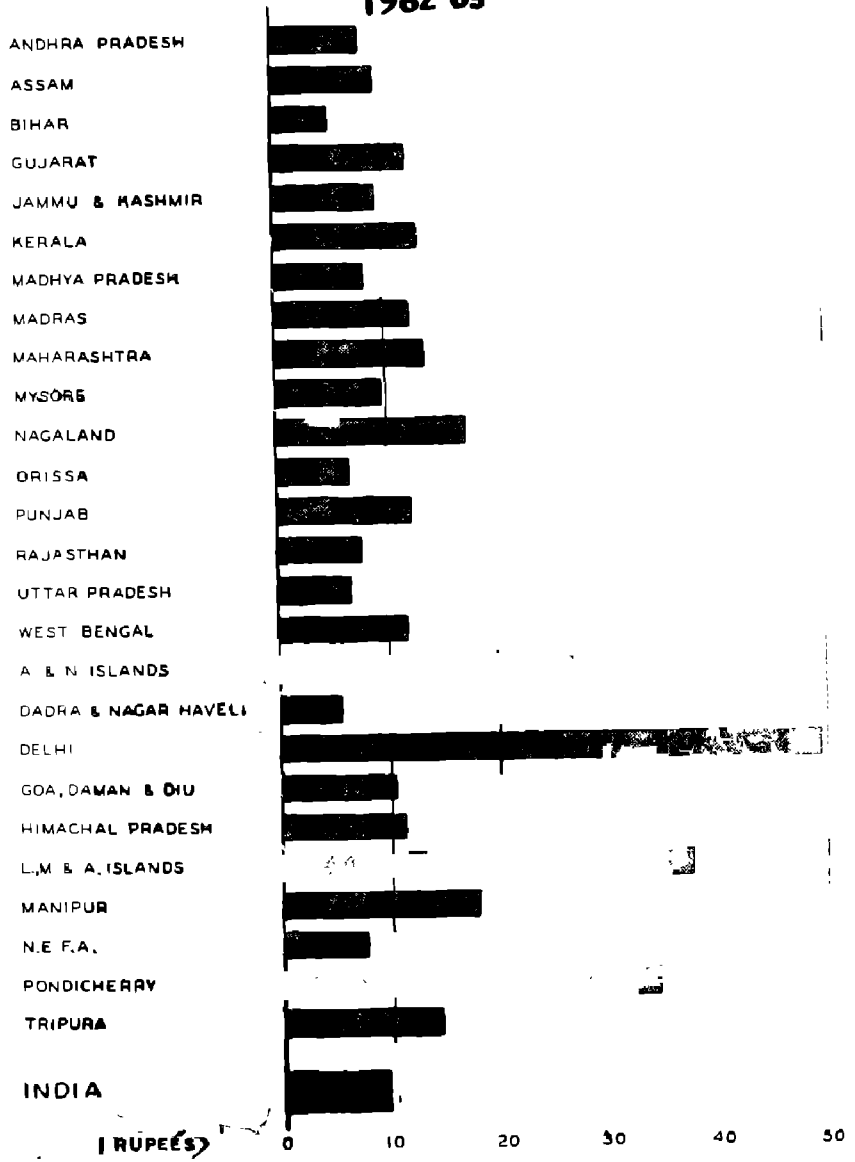
Table XIII—Expenditure on Education by States 1962-63

State/Territories	On Institutions for Boys		On Institutions for Girls		Total		Increase (+) or Decrease (—)	
	1961-62	1962-63	1961-62	1962-63	1961-62	1962-63	Amount	Percentage
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
Andhra Pradesh	25,25,01,877	27,87,05,473	2,02,38,365	2,24,23,909	27,27,40,242	30,11,29,382	+2,83,89,140	+10·4
Assam	9,61,57,094	10,77,04,181	78,57,531	90,80,598	10,40,14,625	11,67,84,779	+1,27,70,154	+12·3
Bihar	23,16,08,135	22,83,53,058	1,79,56,656	2,06,62,695	24,95,64,791	24,90,15,753	— 5,49,038	— 0·2
Gujarat	19,09,80,740	23,66,59,410	2,33,37,400	2,66,38,299	21,43,18,140	26,32,97,709	+4,89,79,569	+22·8
Jammu & Kashmir	2,54,37,190	2,88,48,197	46,86,462	60,37,845	3,01,23,652	3,48,86,042	+ 47,62,390	+15·8
Kerala	20,76,92,323	21,87,92,727	1,26,13,847	1,29,36,240	22,03,06,170	23,17,28,967	+1,14,22,797	+ 5·2
Madhya Pradesh	22,22,58,480	24,80,30,223	2,66,77,115	3,01,30,587	24,89,35,595	27,81,60,810	+2,92,25,215	+11·7
Madras	35,82,06,100	40,89,02,492	2,84,72,997	3,07,17,282	38,66,79,097	43,96,19,774	+5,29,40,677	+13·7
Maharashtra	50,81,16,919	51,19,48,282	5,31,56,025	5,65,40,982	56,12,72,944	56,84,89,264	+ 72,16,320	+ 1·3
Mysore	20,06,64,911	22,13,04,514	1,70,61,708	1,86,56,976	21,77,26,619	23,99,61,490	+2,22,34,871	+10·2
Orissa	7,62,02,371	11,75,94,096	44,27,368	62,92,076	8,06,29,739	12,38,86,172	+4,32,56,433	+53·6
Punjab	17,91,06,584	21,61,67,637	3,62,07,397	4,39,97,507	21,53,13,981	26,01,65,144	+4,48,51,163	+20·8
Rajasthan	13,53,90,443	14,71,85,453	1,22,08,511	1,31,37,806	14,75,98,954	16,03,23,259	+1,27,24,305	+ 8·6
Uttar Pradesh	40,28,66,669	45,04,18,880	4,64,53,551	5,26,40,943	44,93,20,220	50,30,59,823	+5,37,39,603	+12·0
West Bengal	33,52,74,982	37,74,33,240	4,59,90,306	5,16,26,275	38,12,65,288	42,90,59,515	+4,77,94,227	+12·5
A. & N. Islands	13,68,816	16,41,987	2,37,339	1,44,298	16,06,155	17,86,285	+ 1,80,130	+11·2
Dadra Nagar Haveli	2,05,248	3,86,689			2,05,248	3,86,689	+ 1,81,441	+88·4
Delhi	8,96,87,678	10,09,52,318	2,92,61,718	3,64,54,032	11,89,49,396	13,74,06,350	+1,84,56,954	+15·5
Goa Daman & Diu		63,07,768		3,79,497		66,87,265	+ 66,87,265	
Himachal Pradesh	1,33,28,675	1,53,07,363	5,60,876	6,84,187	1,38,89,551	1,59,91,550	+ 21,01,999	+15·1
L. M. & A. Islands	6,49,459	8,41,712	53,488	97,991	7,02,947	9,39,703	+ 2,36,756	+33·7
Manipur	1,13,49,595	1,32,99,085	13,76,582	13,58,766	1,27,26,177	1,46,57,851	+ 19,31,674	+15·2
Nagaland	50,22,417	64,69,049			50,22,417	64,69,049	+ 14,46,632	+28·8
N. E. F. A.	27,70,060	29,59,776			27,70,060	29,59,776	+ 1,89,716	+ 6·8
Pondicherry	88,10,401	1,22,15,866	8,57,127	11,01,429	96,67,528	1,33,17,295	+ 36,49,767	+37·7
Tripura	1,68,19,496	1,57,88,755	13,90,750	15,18,871	1,82,10,246	1,73,07,626	— 9,02,620	— 5·0
INDIA	3,57,24,76,663	3,97,42,18,231	39,10,83,119	44,32,59,091	3,96,35,59,782	4,41,74,77,322	+45,39,17,540	+11·4

Table XIII—Expenditure on Education by States 1962-63—Contd.

State Territories	Percentage of Expenditure met from					Average Annual Cost per Pupil		Expenditure per Capita
	Government Funds	Local Board Fund	Fees	Endowments	Other Sources	1961-62	1962-63	
1	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
dhra Pradesh	66 8	13 1	13 5	3 3	3 3	64 4	67 9	8·0
'am	77 2	0 8	16 9	4 4	0·7	62·0	65 0	9·4
ar	66 8	2 2	20 0	1 8	9 2	52 1	50 7	5 1
jarat	64 8	7 0	20 6	0 6	7·0	66 2	80 2	12 2
mu & Kashmir	90 5		5 3	0 1	4 1	82 7	89·7	9 3
ala	85 4	0 0	10 7	0 1	3 8	62·3	62 4	13 1
dhya Pradesh	83 6	3 7	8 2	0 9	3 6	87 2	90 4	8 2
dras	64 1	15 7	11 1	8 0	1 1	78 4	82 3	12·4
harashtra	59 8	8 9	24·7	1 0	5 6	80 7	79 1	13 7
'sore	72 9	3 5	10 2	0 3	13 1	65 8	65 5	9·7
ssa	81 9	0 9	7 8	3 3	6 1	45 4	63·7	6·7
jab	75 9	0 2	16 6	3 8	3·5	78 8	89·3	12·2
asthan	84 8	0 1	9 2	4 3	1·6	82·9	84·5	7 6
ar Pradesh	58 6	6·2	20·8	1·1	13·3	68 3	68·9	6 5
st Bengal	64 8	2 5	26 2	1 8	4·7	87·0	90·2	11·7
& N Islands	99 4		0 6	0 0	0 0	209·4	208·7	26 7
dra Nagar Haveli	100 0		..			50 1	71 6	5·4
hi	57 4	20 4	15 5	0 7	6 0	214 8	221·9	49·4
a, Daman & Diu	54 1	0 0	27 1	4 2	14 6		7·8	10·5
nachal Pradesh	14 2	82 4	2 3	0 2	0 9	109 3	104·8	11·3
d. & A. Islands	100 0					149 7	176·5	37 6
nipur	25 0	62 4	7 3	5 0	0 3	70·7	74 6	17 9
galand	89 4		2 0	3 4	5 2	95 4	110·3	17 3
E F A.	100 0					350·9	322 3	7 6
dicherry	94 7	0 1	3 9	1 3	0 0	177 7	230·3	34·4
pura	95 0		2 8	1 6	0 6	119 6	98·9	14·4
INDIA	68 5	6 7	16 7	2 3	5 8	73 0	76·4	9 6

COST PER CAPITA
(OF POPULATION)
ON EDUCATION
1962-63



CHAPTER II

EDUCATIONAL ORGANISATION AND PERSONNEL

This chapter deals with the main developments in the field of (a) Educational Organisation (b) Educational Services and (c) Direction and Inspection

Educational Organisation

At the centre, as a result of study involving simplification of methods and procedures, work measurement and organisation analysis and in view of the national emergency, it was decided to reduce establishment which would result in a saving of Rs. 3 25 lakhs per annum.

No major change occurred in the educational set up of the States & Union Territories. In Nagaland, the Directorate of Education started functioning from the year 1962-63 In Maharashtra four Class I posts of District Educational Inspectors were created and one post of Asstt. Inspectress of Girls' schools was converted into M E S. Class I and designated as Inspectress of Girls' schools. In Rajasthan, the number of posts of Deputy Directors and Inspectors of schools was reduced to 3 and 21 respectively. In Madras State, posts of one Secretary to Sri Ariyanakam Committee, one Inspectress of Girls' schools, one Asstt. Commissioner for Govt. Examination, three D.E.Os., two Joint Directors of Public Instruction and two Divisional Inspectors of Schools were sanctioned. In Andhra Pradesh, one of the Deputy Directors' posts was upgraded to that of the Joint Director. Two more posts of Deputy Inspectors were created in Pondicherry In Gujarat State, an Evaluation Unit was established

Educational Services

The pattern of the Educational services in almost all the States continued to be the same, consisting of two broad categories namely State Educational Services Class I and Class II and Subordinate Educational Services divided into different classes and pay scales

The total strength of State Educational Service (including equivalent posts where such service did not exist decreased from 13,842 in 1961-62 to 9,800, in 1962-63 Of this total, 2,685 were Class I and 7,115 Class II posts The distribution in detail is given in Table XIV below.

Table XIV—Strength of State Educational Services According to Branches

Branches	Class I		Class II		Total
	Men	Women	Men	Women	
Direction and Inspection	377	38	874	116	1,405
Collegiate	1 422	144	2 982	342	4,890
School	603	65	1 968	524	3,160
Others	36		283	26	345
TOTAL	2.438	247	6 107	1,008	9,800

Of the total number of Class I posts, nearly 51 5 per cent were filled by promotion, 44·5 per cent by direct recruitment and 2 0 per cent by officiating arrangements while remaining 2·0 per cent were held in abeyance. The corresponding figures for Class II posts were 54 3; 34 2; 5·8 and 5·7 per cent respectively.

The State wise distribution of these posts according to classes is given in table XV.

Table XV—State Educational Service—Class I and II

State/Territory		Total Number of Posts			Number of posts held by									No. of posts vacant or held in abeyance		
					Direct Recruitment			Promoted officers			Officiating Hands					
		Men	Women	All Persons	Men	Women	All Persons	Men	Women	All Persons	Men	Women	All Persons	Men	Women	All Persons
1		2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
	Class															
Andhra Pradesh	I	1		1	1		1				..	.	..		.	.
	II	118	6	124	5	6	11	108		108	1	..	1	4	.	4
Assam	I	55	1	56	7		7	41	1	42	4	.	4	3	.	3
	II	110	1	111	88	1	89	7		7	5		5	10	.	10
Bihar	I	100	5	105	19	1	20	67	4	71	4		4	10		10
	II	593	78	671	295	19	314	212	43	255	7	1	8	79	15	94
Gujarat	I	38	5	43		.		37	5	42	.		.	1	.	1
	II	212	6	218	21	2	23	191	4	195		..	..	.		..
Jammu & Kashmir	I	1		1				1		1			.	.		
	II	473	100	573	30	9	39	436	84	520	7	7	14	.	.	..
Kerala	I	1		1			.	1		1	.	.		.	.	.
	II	213	81	294	9		9	204	81	285	.	.	.	.	.	..
Madhya Pradesh	I	74	.	74	20		20	46		46	2		2	6	..	6
	II	775	122	897	81	1	82	590	107	697	27	3	30	77	11	88
Madras	I	69	3	72	9	.	9	44	3	47	13		13	3	..	3
	II	275	37	312	20	3	23	125	16	141	110	18	128	20		20
Maharashtra	I	139	12	151	69	5	74	59	7	66	.	.		11	..	11
	II	567	57	624	224	21	245	279	36	315	.	..	..	64		64
Mysore	I	97	4	101	3		3	89	4	93	1		1	4	..	4
	II	319	51	370	12	3	15	306	47	353	1	.	1	.	1	1
Orissa	I	64	2	66	2		2	62	2	64		..	.	..	..	..
	II	498	42	540	413	30	443	81	12	93	4		4	..	..	..
Punjab	I	50	15	65	13	4	17	26	10	36	4		4	7	1	8

Rajasthan	I	1,476	184	1,660	815	105	920	659	79	738	2	..	2	..	..	..
	II	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Uttar Pradesh	I	76	8	84	34	3	37	34	5	39	3	..	3	5	..	5
	II	257	47	304	144	12	156	61	10	71	36	24	60	16	1	17
West Bengal	I	169	7	176	65	5	70	89	2	91	15	..	15	..	..	..
	II	865	158	1,023	457	94	551	352	49	401	54	13	67	2	2	4
Dadra & Ngr. Haveli	I	..	..											..	..	..
	II	3		3	..		..	1		1	1	..	1	1	..	1
Delhi	I	4		4	1		1				2	..	2	1	..	1
	II	174	113	287	71	31	82	82	59	141	37	19	56	4	4	8
Goa, Diu, Daman	I	5		5	3		3			..	2	..	2		..	..
	II	41	6	47	22	1	25	18	3	21		..	..	1		1
Himachal Pradesh	I	13		13	8		8	3		3	2	..	2		..	
	II	23		23	14		14	6		6	..	..	3		..	..
Manipur	I	2		2	2		2									..
	II	27	5	[illegible]	[illegible]	..	[illegible]	[illegible]	1	21		..		..	..	..
Nagaland	I						..			..				..		..
	II							..	..				..		..	..
N.E.F.A.	I	1	1	2	1		1		1	1					..	..
	II	20		20	8		8	12	..	12					..	..
Pondicherry	I										..	..			..	..
	II	21	2	23	14	1	20	2		2					1	1
Tripura	I	3		3	1		1	2	..	2		..			..	..
	II	124	1	125	88		88	30	1	31			..	16	..	16
INDIA	I	2,438	247	2,685	1,013	121	1,196	1,260	123	1,383	54		54	51	1	52
	II	6,107	1,608	7,715	2,171	264	2,435	3,228	606	3,864	311	100	414	264	38	402

Direction and Inspection

With the increase in number of educational institution the work of direction and inspection increased considerably and to cope with this the strength of Directorate and Inspectorate increased in almost all the States during 1962-63. The detailed information about the strength, minimum educational qualifications, pay scales and duties of the staff for direction and inspection is given in Appendix A of Vol II—A of this report.

The total expenditure on direction and inspection increased from Rs. 7,86,96,710 in 1961-62 to Rs. 8,68,53,597 in 1962-63. This constituted 2·0 per cent of the total expenditure on education, the same as during the previous year. Of the total expenditure, 98·2 per cent was met from Govt. fund 1·6 per cent from Local Boards and 0·2 per cent from the other sources.

The details of expenditure on direction and inspection are given in Table XVI. The increase in expenditure was reported by all the States & Union Territories except Madhya Pradesh, and Madras. In the case of Goa, Daman & Diu, the comparison could not be done since last year's figures were not available. The highest increase was reported by Andhra Pradesh.

Table XVI—Expenditure on Direction and Inspection

State/Territory	Expenditure: On Direction 1961-62	On Direction 1962-63	On Inspection* 1961-62	On Inspection* 1962-63	Total 1961-62	Total 1962-63	Percentage of expenditure on direction & inspection to the total Exp †	Percentage of expenditure on Direction and Inspection (1962-63) met from: Government Funds	Local Bodies Funds	Other Sources
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
	Rs.	Rs	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs				
Andhra Pradesh	8,73,021	7,96,188	33,46,619	49,08,692	42,19,640	57,04,880	1·9	100·0	..	.
Assam	5,63,773	7,11,706	23,93,311	25,24,260	29,57,084	32,35,966	2·8	100·0	.	..
Bihar	7,05,241	7,11,789	74,22,915	76,79,914	81,28,156	83,91,703	3·4	99·2	0.8	.
Gujarat	4,49,220	7,35,338	19,00,603	20,38,000	23,49,823	27,73,538	1·1	100·0	..	..
Jammu & Kashmir	3,04,504	3,72,000	8,04,965	8,48,000	11,09,469	12,20,000	3·5	100·0	.	..
Kerala	21,55,509	24,74,020	28,93,232	32,17,590	50,48,741	56,91,610	2·5	100·0	.	
Madhya Pradesh	9,81,389	8,79,110	46,79,811	44,24,673	56,61,200	53,03,783	1·9	99·3	0·7	..
Madras	11,94,435	13,64,642	51,46,828	41,78,975	63,41,263	55,43,617	1·3	100·0	.	.
Maharashtra	15,16,644	15,20,800	49,37,827	54,24,176	64,54,471	69,44,977	1·2	99·7	0·3	..
Mysore	14,31,959	21,45,854	39,43,066	40,05,800	53,80,025	61,51,654	2·6	100·0	..	..
Nagaland		93,238	1,43,032	1,47,021	1,43,032	2,40,259	3·7	100·0	.	
Orissa	4,91,082	5,23,194	19,15,931	21,31,430	24,07,013	26,54,624	2·1	100·0	.	..
Punjab	20,07,639	28,68,254	36,77,681	45,07,629	56,85,540	73,75,883	2·8	97·6	..	2·4
Rajasthan	11,08,182	11,67,479	13,44,767	14,26,117	24,52,949	25,93,596	1·6	100·0	..	..
Uttar Pradesh	35,90,394	33,82,294	70,36,745	79,73,827	1,06,27,139	1,13,56,121	2·3	94·1	5·9	..
West Bengal	15,76,311	15,68,525	40,80,723	50,10,714	56,57,034	65,79,239	1·5	97·5	2·5	
A. & N. Islands	46,208	68,420	25,081	25,905	71,289	94,325	5·3	100·0	..	..

Table XVI—Expenditure on Direction and Inspection—(*Concld.*)

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
Dadra & Ngr. Haveli	2,237	8,259	2,825	.	5,062	8,259	2·1	100·0		
Delhi	5,58,441	5,58,818	6,27,161	9,08,776	11,85,602	14,67,594	1·1	100·0	..	.
Goa, Daman & Diu	.	3,06,457	.	41,988	.	3,48,445	5·2	100·0	..	..
Himachal Pradesh	1,64,436	2,45,473	4,67,495	4,28,127	6,31,931	6,73,600	4·2	100·0	..	.
L. M. & A. Islands	5,9[illegible]	10,604	10,799	18,522	17,732	28,526	3·0	100·0	.	.
Manipur	6,99,139	8,67,119			6,99,139	8,67,119	5·2	55·0	..	..
N.E.F.A.	2,46,070	3,17,745	66,210	65,600	3,12,280	3,82,845	12·9	100·0	45·0	..
Pondicherry	1,72,9[illegible]	1,8[illegible]	46,233	49,074	2,19,2[illegible]	2,33,030	1·7	100·0		
Tripura	3,51,910	4,49,070	5,76,9[illegible]	5,39,534	9,31,864	9,88,604	5·7	100·0	.	..
									.	..
INDIA	2,12,00,9[illegible]	2,4[illegible]	5,74,95,734	6,25,24,344	7,86,96,710	8,68,53,597	2·0	98·2	1·6	0·2

* Includes Expenditure on Direction of Girls' Education.

† Includes Expenditure on Inspection also

CHAPTER III

PRIMARY EDUCATION

The most significant scheme of school education included in the Third Five Year Plan was the expansion of educational facilities, for primary education. In the Third Plan it was proposed to enroll 152·2 lakhs additional children and to raise the enrolment in classes I-V to 496·4 lakhs or 76·4 per cent of the children in the age group 6-11. At the end of 1962-63, the total enrolment in classes I-V stood at 418 7 lakhs or 70·9 per cent of the children in the age-group 6-11. The number of additional children enrolled was 18·13 lakhs.

During the year, Assam passed a new law for compulsory primary education on the model of the Delhi Primary Education Act. Similar Legislation has been passed already by Andhra Pradesh, Gujarat, Madhya Pradesh, Mysore and Punjab.

To orient the officers of the State education departments for the proper implementation of the compulsory primary education, the Second National Seminar on Compulsory Primary Education was held at Pachmarhi (Madhya Pradesh) from 30th May to 5th June, 1962.

To improve the enrolment of primary school teachers, it was decided during the year that all schemes included in the State Plans for improving the remuneration of teachers should be treated as centrally aided schemes with fifty per cent assistance. Such schemes may be for (i) improving the enrolment of teachers in primary and secondary schools;(ii) improving the old age provision for primary and secondary teachers; and (iii) improving the remuneration and old age provision for teachers schools for the handicapped.

The scheme of orientation of primary school teachers in community development was continued during the year. The second round of seminars of principals of training institutions and one month courses of teacher-education was completed in the social education organisers' and Mukhya Sevika training centres. A total of 793 principals and 866 teacher-educators participated.

The Ministry of Education continued to give encouragement to the preparation of children's books under the special scheme for the promotion of children's literature.

(a) *National Annual Prize Competition for Children's Books.*—In the eighth competition held during the year 29 prizes of Rs. 1,000 each were awarded for books in different modern Indian languages. A prize of Rs. 1,000 was proposed to be awarded to artists for illustrating children's books.

(b) *Sahitya Rachanalayas.*—To bring together authors, writers and publishers interested in producing books for children and training them in the technique of producing better books, Sahitya Rachanalayas have been organised for some time past During the year, eight State Governments organised Sahitya Rachanalayas. The cost of each Rachanalaya was about Rs. 10,800

A loan of Rs. 20 lakh was sanctioned to Children's Book Trust for the construction of a building and purchase of a press, of which Rs. 12 lakh was advanced.

Main developments

A brief account of the main developments during the year in primary education in States and Union Territories is given below:

Andhra Pradesh

The Andhra Pradesh Primary Education Act 1961 which came into force throughout the State except in the scheduled areas from 10th April 1961, was extended to the children of the age-group 6-8 years during this year. The authorities responsible for the implementation of the act are the Panchayat Samitis in the Samiti areas, Zila Parishads in the non-samiti areas and the municipalities in the Municipal areas. To help the implementation of the scheme, "enrolment drives" were organised all over the State for a week at the commencement of the school year. Further, 3,500 additional teachers were appointed (1,750 each for Andhra and Telangana regions). Of these teachers 1,400 were secondary

grade and 2,100 were higher elementary grade The supply of books and stationery to poor children, supply of mid-day meals in co-operation with the CARE organisation, distribution of UNICEF milk to school children in Nellore and Royalaseema districts and grants to certain [illegible] for mid-day meals scheme, etc., were arranged for the success of the scheme. As a result of [illegible] these measures, enrolment in classes I-V was increased by 1 17 lakhs children in the age group [illegible].

Assam

During the year under report, the primary and junior basic schools [illegible] Khasi and Jayantia Hill District excepting those of Shillong municipality area were transferred to the District council with effect from 1-4-1962.

As a result of extension of facilities for free and compulsory primary education in the selected areas 17 towns and 4,395 villages were brought within the [illegible] of compulsory [illegible] The implement the scheme successfully warning notices were issued against the defaulting parents [illegible] in the previous year.

Steps were taken to bridge the gulf between basic and the traditional type of primary school by launching the orientation programme which embodies the [illegible] system of education.

During the year under report, Bodo language was introduced in [illegible] of [illegible] primary school by posting Bodo knowing teachers in Kakrojhar Anachalik panchayat [illegible] Bodo speaking pupils. This is to give facilities to Bodo speaking pupils to receive [illegible] mother tongue

Gujarat

The compulsory primary education was extended to the age [illegible] districts of Sanjashtra and Kutch. However, compulsion has been introduced for the age group [illegible] the districts of the State except in Dang district

Kerala

Primary education is free throughout the State Compulsory [illegible] many villages of Education districts of Trivandrum, Alleppey, Quilon [illegible] Ernakulam, Palghat, Malappuram, Bodagara and Tellicherry in 19[illegible]

Madras

From 1960-61 a phased programme of compulsion has been [illegible] all children of school age in the State between the age [illegible] were divided into three groups, with equal population

In one group, compulsory primary education [illegible] 196[illegible] The age-group 6-11 will be covered in the first group [illegible] group [illegible] 19[illegible] Compulsory primary education was introduced [illegible] During the year, children in the age groups 6-7 and 7-8 have [illegible] the children in the age group 6-11 may be covered by 196[illegible]

To achieve a higher standard of attainment in English the teaching of English commenced from standard IV from this year

Mysore

A state wide enumeration of children in the age group 7-8 was done to help [illegible] extension of compulsory primary education to this group. A seminar was organised to consider the problems arising from the implementation of compulsory primary education.

During the year 500 primary schools of the basic type were proposed to [illegible] under Plan Schemes Besides 1 250 additional teachers were also sanctioned [illegible] of over-crowded primary schools and also to absorb the additional enrolment under compulsory primary education. Besides, 250 teachers were sanctioned for upgrading primary schools into [illegible] primary schools.

Maharashtra

Primary education in West Maharashtra is administered under the Maharashtra Zilla Parishads and Panchayat Samiti Act, 1961 and the B.P.E. Act 1947 [illegible] Bombay, however, administration is carried on under the city of Bombay Primary Education (amendment) Act, 1950.

In the area of the old Bombay State all children in the age-range 7-11 were brought under compulsion in all places with a population of more than 1,000 persons by 1957-58. In villages having less than [illegible] compulsion was introduced for the age group 7-11 progressively by 1957-61. Out of 15,9[illegible] in West Maharashtra 15,42[illegible] were under compulsion during 1962-63. In the [illegible] and 193 villages were covered under compulsion by 1962-63 [illegible] one town and [illegible] under compulsion in this year in Marathwada region.

[illegible] Rs. [illegible] placed at the disposal of Zilla Parishads at the rate of Rs. [illegible] to each [illegible] in the districts in the state for construction of about [illegible] classrooms during [illegible]

Punjab

[illegible] extended to the age-group 7-[illegible] group [illegible] source [illegible] department [illegible] school [illegible] slab of [illegible] additional [illegible] enrolment [illegible] primary schools [illegible] areas to reduce [illegible] and to ensure better educational facilities [illegible] staff and equipment.

Rajasthan

In Rajasthan compulsory primary education was in vogue only in 6 [illegible] and 716 villages of Ajmer [illegible] 1962-63.

Uttar Pradesh

[illegible] for primary education, 2,880 new junior basic schools were opened in the [illegible] including features of school improvement programmes were organized [illegible] of children in the backward areas [illegible] of [illegible] children in the age-group 6-11 were enrolled.

West Bengal

[illegible] extension of the ordinary 4-class primary schools and 5-[illegible] junior basic [illegible]

[illegible] scheme for universal free and compulsory primary education for [illegible] compulsion for [illegible] for [illegible] the urban [illegible] and [illegible] town of 2[illegible] notified [illegible]

[illegible] improved and the curriculum strengthened by the introduction of basic [illegible] and craft work.

A. & N. Islands

[illegible] established during 1962-63. Besides one primary school was [illegible] hundred prizes were awarded to [illegible] students in primary schools [illegible] Prizes to Girls in Primary Schools for Regular Attendance.

Himachal Pradesh

Nearly [illegible] primary school buildings were taken up for construction under the subsidy programme in collaboration with the Gram Panchayats. Craft material worth Rs. 36,000 was supplied to non-basic primary [illegible] with a view to strengthening the teaching of craft and basic education in schools.

Goa, Daman & Diu

Primary education which was compulsory and free in the pre-liberation regime, was imparted mostly through the agencies of Panchayats. With the liberation of the territories since 1962-63, Government primary schools [illegible] media of instruction—English, Portuguese, Marathi, Kannada, Urdu Gujarati or Konkani.

The primary course was of 5 years' duration and composed of 5 classes from 1st to 5th.

L. M. & A. Islands

All the lower and upper primary schools were converted into basic pattern during 1962-63.

One post of language (Hindi) teachers each has been sanctioned to all upper primary schools Similarly physical training instructors were appointed in the upper primary schools including the primary section of high schools. Five posts of dance-*cum*-music teachers were also sanctioned and they were posted to Amini, Andrath, Agathy, Kavarathy and Kalpeni schools.

The scheme of compulsory education has not so far been enforced. However, all children of school going age are attending schools.

Dadra and Nagar Haveli

All the primary schools were equipped with necessary text books and note books, furniture maps and charts, etc, as well as with the craft materials and cloth for sewing classes.

In 1962-63, 4 "Night camp schools" were started to facilitate the poor adivasi and other students to undergo primary education. These schools provide boarding and lodging facilities also to these students, free of cost. The food commodities to these schools are being donated by the Catholic Relief Services of U.S.A. in Bombay.

Manipur

A part from conversion of some lower primary schools into junior basic schools and giving grant to 86 unaided lower primary schools, 103 single teacher schools were upgraded to lower primary schools.

To develop interest in the children in extra curricular activities "Master Views" were distributed among children and excursion work organised.

To improve punctuality of girl pupils' attendance scholarships are instituted.

Nagaland

Most of the primary schools do not have permanent school buildings Temporary buildings were constructed by the local people on self help basis Govt provided the furniture to these schools

Compulsory primary education is not yet introduced in Nagaland.

N.E.F.A.

Five lower primary schools were converted to inter village pattern due to the demand of the people. Also ten lower primary schools were converted to basic pattern and six upgraded as middle schools.

Emphasis was given on community life and craft, e.g., cane and bamboo work carpentry and agriculture in the basic schools.

Pondicherry

Free and compulsory education for the children in the age-group 6-11 was introduced.

Furniture, teaching appliances, charts, etc., were distributed to the newly opened schools. Construction of 30 additional school buildings were sanctioned in this year

Tripura

To enroll children in the age-group 6-11 in rural hills areas where there were no schooling facilities before, 77 new junior basic schools were started during the year.

Thirtyseven more basic primary schools were converted to the basic pattern

System of school Classes

The duration of primary stage was the same in 1962-63 as in 1961-62 in all the States and Union Territories except in Gujarat, Mysore and Goa, Daman & Diu. In Gujarat the duration in the Kutch region was reduced to 4 years to make it uniform with other region. Similarly in Mysore, the duration was made 4 years uniformly in all the regions. In Goa, Daman & Diu the duration of primary stage was reduced from 5 years to 4 years

The duration of primary school stage varied from State to State and in Maharashtra from region to region within the State also. In Pondicherry the duration varied between French schools (7 years) and other schools (5 years.) In 16 States/Union Territories the duration was of 5 years and in 8 States it was of 4 years In the erstwhile area of Bombay and Vidharba region of Maharashtra the duration was 4 years and in Marathwada region it was 5 years.

Table XVII—System of School Classes at Primary Stage

State	Name of Classes	Duration (years)
Andhra Pradesh	I, II, III, IV and V	5
Assam	A, B I, II and III	5
Bihar	I, II, III, IV and V	5
Gujarat	I, II, III and IV	4
Jammu & Kashmir	I, II, III, IV and V	5
Kerala	Standards I, II, III and IV	4
Madhya Pradesh	I, II, III, IV and V	5
Madras	Standards I, II, III, IV, and V	5
Maharashtra		
(i) Erstwhile Bombay State	I, II, III and IV	4
(ii) Erstwhile Madhya Pradesh (Vidarbha region)	I, II, III, and IV	4
(iii) Erstwhile Hyderabad (Marathwada region)	Infant, I, II III and IV	5
Mysore	Standards I, II, III and IV	4
Orissa	I, II, III, IV and V	5
Punjab	I, II, III, IV and V	5
Rajasthan	I, II, III, IV and V	5
Uttar Pradesh	I II, III, IV and V	5
West Bengal	I, II III and IV	4
A. & N. Islands	I, II, III, IV and V	5
Dadra & Nagar Haveli	I, II, III and IV	4
Delhi	I, II, III, IV and V	5
Goa, Daman & Diu	I, II, III, IV and V	5
Himachal Pradesh	I, II, III, IV and V	5
Laccadive, Minicoy and Aminidive Islands	Standards I, II, III and IV	4
Manipur	A B, I and II	4
N E F A.	A, B, I, II, and III	5
Nagaland	A, B, I and II	4
Pondicherry—		
(ii) English schools	Infant, standards I, II, III and IV	5
Tripura	I, II, III, IV and V	5

Administration and Control

Primary schools continued to be under the administration of any of the three agencies, namely (i) Government—Central or State ; (ii) Local boards including district boards, municipal boards, territorial councils, cantonment boards, notified area committees, panchayat samitis and zila parishads, etc ; (iii) Private organisations—aided or unaided. Among the States, the majority of primary schools were controlled by local boards in 12 States, by Government in 11 states and by private bodies in 3 States. Among the Union Territories, the major controlling authorities were the Government and the local boards only. However, the private primary schools were everywhere subject to Government supervision which was exercised through periodic inspection, etc.

Schools

On 31st March 1963, there were 3,66,262 primary (including junior basic) schools in India as against 3,51,530 on the same date in the previous year. This gives an increase of 4·2 per cent as compared to 6·3 per cent in the previous year. Of these 23,693 (6·5 per cent) were girls' schools, others being boys' or co-educational schools.

The distribution of primary schools according to management is given in Table XVIII below —

Table XVIII—Number of Primary Schools by Management

Management	1961-62		1962-63	
	Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage
Government	76,609	21·8	7[illegible],466	[illegible]
District Boards	189,795	[illegible]	206,974	56·5
Municipal Boards	9,769	2·8	10,245	2·8
Private Bodies —				
(i) Aided	71,449	20·[illegible]	7[illegible],631	20·1
(ii) Unaided	3,908	1·1	3,926	1·1
TOTAL	3,51,530	100·0	3,66,262	100·0

The percentage distribution of primary schools managed by all agencies except district boards decreased or remained constant during the year. The number of primary schools in rural areas increased from 3,20,282 in 1961-62 to 3,32,918 in 1962-63. The rural schools constituted 90·9 per cent of the total number of primary schools in the country as against 91·1 per cent in the previous year.

The Statewise distribution of primary schools during 1961-62 and 1962-63 is given in Table XIX. It will be seen that the increase in the number of schools was reported by all the States and Union Territories except Gujarat, Kerala, Madras and Pondicherry.

Among the States, the highest increase (3,073) was reported by Uttar Pradesh and the lowest (72) by Punjab. However, Rajasthan showed the highest percentage increase (13·0 per cent) and Punjab the least (0·5 per cent). As for the Union territories excluding Goa, Daman and Diu for which data was available only in 1962-63, the highest increase was in Manipur (289) and the least in L. M. & A. Islands (2).

Columns (10) to (14) of Table XIX give the percentage of primary schools by managements in different States and Union Territories. All the schools in A. & N. Islands, L. M. & A. Islands, N. E. F. A. and more than 95 per cent of the schools in Jammu & Kashmir, Punjab and Nagaland were managed by Government. Apart from these, Government managed, more than 75 per cent of the primary schools in Mysore, Goa, Daman and Diu and Pondicherry and 50 to 75 per cent of the schools in Madhya Pradesh and Dadra, Nagar Haveli. More than 80 per cent of the schools in Andhra Pradesh, Assam, Gujarat, Maharashtra, Rajasthan, Uttar Pradesh, West Bengal, Himachal Pradesh and Tripura and 60 to 70 per cent of the schools in Madras and Manipur were managed by district boards. Only in Delhi, a significant per cent (94·4) of the schools were managed by municipal boards. Private aided bodies managed nearly 75 per cent of schools in Bihar and Orissa and 57 per cent in Kerala and 20 to 30 per cent in Madras and Dadra & Nagar Haveli.

SCHOOLS BY MANAGEMENT

1962-63

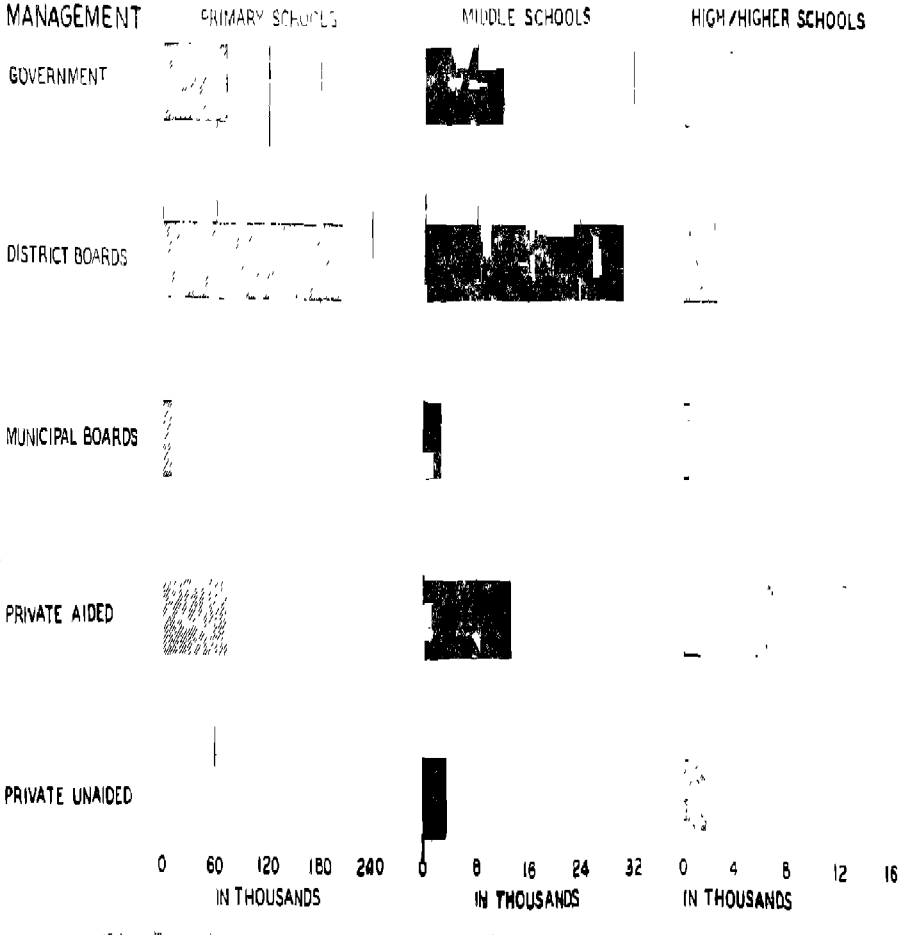


Table XIX—Number of Primary Schools by States 1962-63

State/Territory	For Boys		For Girls		Total		Increase (+) or Decrease (—)		Percentage of Primary Schools (1962-63) by Management					
	1961-62	1962-63	1961-62	1962-63	1961-62	1962-63	Number	Percentage	Government	District Boards	Municipal Boards	Private Bodies Aided	Private Bodies Unaided
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
Andhra Pradesh	36,255	37,123	435	443	36,690	37,566	+ 876	+ 2·4	6·3	85·2	3·1	5·3	0·1
Assam	16,264	17,237	697	705	16,961	17,942	+ 981	+ 5·8	5·0	84·4	.	2·9	7·7
Bihar	34,952	36,301	4,435	4,565	39,387	40,866	+ 1,479	+ 3·8	0·3	22·4	2·4	73·7	1·2
Gujarat	11,572	11,484	274	250	11,846	11,734	— 112	— 0·9	4·1	85·4	2·7	5·2	2·6
Jammu & Kashmir	2,702	2,856	690	730	3,392	3,586	+ 194	+ 5·7	99·4	.		0·5	0·1
Kerala	7,113	6,869	33	36	7,146	6,905	— 241	— 3·4	43·1	.		56·7	0·2
Madhya Pradesh	27,324	28,278	1,981	2,152	29,305	30,430	+ 1,125	+ 3·8	62·7	32·3	1·8	2·8	0·4
Madras	23,651	23,605	.	.	23,651	23,605	— 46	— 0·2	5·9	67·2	3·4	23·4	0·1
Maharashtra	24,687	25,796	829	832	25,516	26,628	+ 1,112	+ 4·4	0·2	84·5	4·5	9·8	1·0
Mysore	21,120	21,279	856	821	21,976	22,100	+ 124	+ 0·6	75·9	12·0	0·7	11·4	0·0
Orissa	22,478	23,580	248	251	22,726	23,831	+ 1,105	+ 4·9	24·4		0·5	74·7	0·4
Punjab	10,297	10,481	3,070	2,958	13,367	13,439	+ 72	+ 0·5	97·6		0·1	1·1	1·2
Rajasthan	15,696	17,694	634	753	16,330	18,447	+ 2,117	+ 13·0	6·7	91·0	0·3	1·1	0·9
Uttar Pradesh	40,095	41,939	6,338	7,567	46,433	49,506	+ 3,073	+ 6·6	2·8	85·7	7·0	3·6	0·9
West Bengal	29,564	31,095	971	992	30,535	32,087	+ 1,552	+ 5·1	2·2	82·3	1·6	13·9	0·0
A. & N. Islands	96	105			96	105	+ 9	+ 9·4	100·0			..	..
Dadra and Nagar-Haveli	24	38			24	38	+ 14	+ 58·3	71·1			28·9	..
Delhi	494	539	299	332	793	871	+ 78	+ 9·8	0·2	.	94·4	5·2	0·2
Goa, Daman & Diu	.	563			.	564	+ 564	.	79·1			6·4	14·5
Himachal Pradesh	1,331	1,565	10	9	1,341	1,574	+ 233	+ 17·4		96·3	0·4	3·3	.
L. M. & A. Islands	5	7	7	7	12	14	+ 2	+ 14·3	100·0				..
Manipur	1,650	1,900	239	278	1,889	2,178	+ 289	+ 15·3	2·3	68·3	2·2	14·2	13·0
Nagaland	475	540			475	540	+ 65	+ 13·7	98·9				1·1
N.E.F.A.	140	159			140	159	+ 19	+ 13·6	100·0				..
Pondicherry	231	226	11	11	242	237	— 5	— 2·1	84·0		1·3	14·7	
Tripura	1,257	1,310			1,257	1,310	+ 53	+ 4·1	0·1	93·9	4·0	1·3	0·7
INDIA	3,29,473	3,42,569	22,057	23,693	3,51,530	3,66,262	+ 14,732	+ 4·2	19·5	56·5	2·8	20·1	1

Pupils

In 1962-63, there were 3,12,86,929 pupils on rolls in primary schools as compared to 2,94,74,377 in the previous year, showing an increase of 17,92,605 pupils or 6·0 per cent as against 10·7 per cent increase in the previous year. Of the total, 67 per cent were boys and 33 per cent were girls. The distribution of pupils according to the type of management of the schools in which they studied is given below :—

Table XX—Number of Pupils in Primary Schools by Management

Management	1961-62		1962-63	
	Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage
Government	61,47,616	20·9	60,35,928	19·3
District Boards	1,49,11,446	50·5	1,65,08,362	52·8
Municipal Boards	1,998,055	6·8	20,93,935	6·7
Private Bodies				
(i) Aided	60,67,349	20·6	63,00,537	20·1
(ii) Unaided	3,49,911	1·2	3,48,267	1·1
TOTAL	2,94,74,377	100·0	3,12,86,929	100·0

The number of students in schools under all managements, except Government, showed an increase in absolute numbers. However, as percentage to total enrolment, there was an increase only in the case of district boards by 2·3 per cent.

The number of pupils coming from rural areas and studying in primary schools was 2,55,54,874 in 1962-63 as against 2,38,53,865 in the preceding year. These figures constituted 80·9 per cent and 81·7 per cent of the total enrolment in primary schools in the two years respectively.

The State-wise distribution of pupils in primary schools is given in table XXI. The enrolment increased in all areas except Bihar, Gujarat and Pondicherry. However, the decrease in all these areas is not significant.

Among the States the highest numerical increase was reported in Uttar Pradesh (5,58,275) followed by West Bengal (2,53,163), Rajasthan (1,43,901), Orissa (1,38,975) and Madhya Pradesh (1,22,284). Increase was the least in Jammu and Kashmir. Among the Union Territories the highest increase was in Tripura (12,109) and the least in L.M. & A. Islands (207). This excludes Goa, Daman & Diu for which information was not available in 1961-62. Percentage increase in enrolment was highest in Rajasthan and lowest in Madras among States, and highest in Dadra Nagar Haveli and lowest in Nagaland among Union Territories.

To have a full picture of the total enrolment in primary classes, it is necessary to add the enrolment in primary classes attached to middle and high/higher secondary schools to that in primary schools. Table XXII gives the enrolment in primary classes by States/Union Territories. The number of students at primary stage increased from 376·3 lakhs in 1961-62 to 401·7 lakhs in 1962-63. This shows an increase of 6·9 per cent at the all India level. The enrolment at the primary stage increased in all the States and Union territories.

Since the number of classes at the primary stage is not uniform in all the states to facilitate inter-state comparison, the enrolment in Classes I-V in all the States/Territories is given in Table XXIII. This table also gives this enrolment as a percentage of children in the age-group 6-11. Educational facilities for primary education were available for nearly 71 per cent of the children in the age group 6-11 in 1962-63. In the case of boys the facilities existed for 91 per cent and for girls for nearly 49·8 per cent. Facilities for primary education exist for more than 90 per cent of children of 6-11 years. In Kerala (100 per cent) and Madras (92 per cent) among the States, and in A&N Islands (100 per cent), Delhi (100 per cent), L. M. & A. Islands (100 per cent) and Nagaland (97·9 per cent) among territories. Facilities for all the male children of 6-11 years for primary education (Classes I-V) existed in Gujarat, Kerala, Madras, Mysore, Nagaland, Delhi, Goa, Diu and Daman, Himachal Pradesh, L.M

Table XXI—Number of Pupils in Primary Schools by States

State/Territory	In Schools for Boys		In Schools for Girls		Total		Increase (+) or Decrease (—)	
	1961-62	1962-63	1961-62	1962-63	1961-62	1962-63	Number	Percentage
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Andhra Pradesh	30,08,1[illegible]0	31,00,830	56,039	58,422	30,64,409	31,59,252	+ 94,843	+ 3·1
Assam	10,82,729	11,58,115	53,588	55,319	11,36,317	12,13,434	+ 77,117	+ 6·8
Bihar	25,99,832	25,85,364	2,54,973	2,57,[illegible]71	28,54,805	28,42,835	— 11,970	— 0·4
Gujarat	7,29,409	7,16,779	56,392	54,827	7,85,801	7,71,606	— 14,195	— 1·8
Jammu & Kashmir	1,1[illegible],912	1,23,409	38,137	39,872	1,58,049	1,63,281	+ 5,232	+ 3·3
Kerala	18,28,397	18,58,674	12,682	12,697	18,41,079	18,71,371	+ 30,292	+ 1·6
Madhya Pradesh	16,66,175	17,61,920	1,74,015	2,00,554	18,40,190	19,62,474	+ 1,22,284	+ 6·6
Madras	26,14,257	26,48,983			26,14,257	26,48,983	+ 34,726	+ 1·3
Maharashtra	17,21,636	17,91,173	1,43,959	1,44,992	18,65,595	19,36,165	+ 70,570	+ 3·8
Mysore	13,[illegible],503	14,58,568	99,060	1,00,581	14,38,563	15,59,149	+ 1,20,586	+ 8·4
Orissa	13,84,[illegible]1	15,22,848	23,239	23,747	14,07,620	15,46,595	+ 1,38,975	+ 9·9
Punjab	10,[illegible]2,049	11,69,685	2,94,334	2,95,910	13,76,[illegible]	14,65,595	+ 89,712	+ 6·5
Rajasthan	9,18,625	10,53,838	58,991	67,679	9,77,616	11,21,517	+ 1,43,901	+ 14·7
Uttar Pradesh	41,80,868	46,05,144	5,42,551	6,76,550	47,23,419	52,81,694	+ 5,58,275	+ 11·8
West Bengal	26,95,481	29,40,879	1,47,821	1,55,586	28,43,302	30,96,465	+ 2,53,163	+ 8·2
A. & N. Islands	5,460	6,021			5,460	6,021	+ 56	+ 8·9
Dadra and Nagar Haveli	716	1,780			716	1,780	+ 1,064	+148·6
Delhi	1,29,234	1,35,018	78,314	82,026	2,07,548	2,17,044	+ 9,496	+ 4·6
Goa, Daman & Diu		52,726		65		52,791	+ 52,791	
Himachal Pradesh	69,246	70,877	1,354	1,365	70,600	72,242	+ 11,642	+ 19·2
L. M. & A. Island	651	824	788	822	1,439	1,646	+ 207	+ 14·4
Manipur	1,00,860	1,07,603	18,905	22,205	1,19,765	1,29,808	+ 10,043	+ 8·4
Nagaland	35,[illegible]0	35,910			35,140	35,910	+ 770	+ 2·2
N. E. F. A.	4,882	5,988			4,882	5,988	+ 1,106	+ 22·6
Pondicherry	16,938	16,701	791	780	17,729	17,481	+ 248	+ 1·4
Tripura	93,693	1,05,802			93,693	1,05,802	+ 12,109	+ 12·9
INDIA	2,71,18,444	2,90,35,459	20,55,933	22,51,470	2,94,74,377	3,12,86,929	+18,12,552	+ 6·1

Table XXII—Number of Pupils at the Primary stage

State/Territory	Boys		Girls		Total		Increase (+) or Decrease (—)	
	1961-62	1962-63	1961-62	1962-63	1961-62	1962-63	Number	Percentage
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
ndhra Pradesh	20,10,347	20,97,574	13,61,318	14,20,792	34,01,665	35,18,366	+ 1,16,701	+ 3·4
ssam	7,61,401	8,06,948	4,59,573	4,93,555	12,20,974	13,00,503	+ 79,529	+ 6·5
har	25,98,155	26,99,267	8,09,220	8,26,722	34,07,575	35,25,989	+ 1,18,414	+ 3·5
ujarat	12,94,985	13,55,961	7,60,965	7,99,901	20,55,950	21,55,862	+ 99,912	+ 4·1
mmu & Kashmir	1,92,165	1,92,033	52,041	58,265	2,34,506	2,50,298	+ 15,792	+ 6·7
rala	11,37,704	11,58,212	10,06,895	10,25,925	21,44,599	21,84,137	+ 39,538	+ 1·8
adhya Pradesh	17,03,786	17,97,451	5,18,037	5,73,182	22,21,823	23,70,633	+ 1,48,810	+ 6·7
adras	22,49,389	23,91,294	14,68,079	16,08,819	37,17,468	40,00,113	+ 2,82,645	+ 7·6
aharashtra	23,37,562	24,01,535	14,29,429	14,64,875	37,66,991	38,66,410	+ 99,419	+ 2·7
ysore	13,77,395	14,7[illegible],189	9,25,161	10,47,454	23,02,556	25,21,643	+ 2,19,087	+ 9·5
issa	10,07,666	10,79,461	4,58,660	5,25,970	14,66,326	16,05,431	+ 1,39,105	+ 9·5
unjab	12,54,111	13,44,542	6,96,231	7,29,763	19,50,342	20,73,305	+ 1,22,963	+ 6·3
ajasthan	10,12,069	11,24,959	2,42,367	2,75,775	12,54,436	14,00,734	+ 1,46,298	+ 11·7
tar Pradesh	37,27,156	40,79,612	11,33,522	13,54,352	48,60,678	54,32,964	+ 5,72,286	+ 11·8
est Bengal	18,31,160	19,73,647	10,22,835	11,26,909	28,53,995	31,00,556	+ 2,46,561	+ 8·6
& N Islands	3,349	4,101	2,140	2,674	5,489	6,775	+ 1,286	+ 23·6
adra and Nagar Haveli	2,620	3,263	662	1,016	3,282	4,279	+ 997	+ 30·4
elhi	1,79,643	1,97,873	1,34,680	1,49,184	3,14,323	3,47,057	+ 32,734	+ 10·4
ou Daman & Diu		40,751		25,336		66,087	+ 66,087	—
imachal Pradesh	76,362	82,655	17,702	27,712	94,064	1,10,367	+ 16,303	+ 17·3
M & A Islands	2,240	2,052	1,547	1,525	3,787	3,577	— 210	— 5·5
anipur	70,128	74,747	45,328	50,405	1,15,656	1,25,152	+ 9,496	+ 8·2
agaland	23,869	26,728	13,915	15,811	37,784	42,539	+ 4,755	+ 12·6
. E F A	5,741	6,923	919	998	6,660	7,921	+ 1,261	+ 18·9
ondicherry	22,799	24,011	15,444	16,055	38,243	40,066	+ 1,823	+ 4·8
ripura	61,720	71,829	39,237	39,561	98,957	1,11,390	+ 12,433	+ 12·6
INDIA	2,39,67,222	2,65,10,618	1,26,10,907	1,36,61,536	3,75,78,129	4,01,72,154	+25,94,025	+ 6·9

Table XXIII—Educational Facilities for the Children of the Age Group 6-11

State/Territory	Enrolment in Classes I-V			Percentage of enrolment in classes I to V to population in the age-group 6-11 years		
	Boys	Girls	Total	Boys	Girls	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Andhra Pradesh	20,97,574	14,20,792	35,18,366	86·0	60·3	73·3
Assam	8,06,948	4,93,555	13,00,503	87·3	58·5	73·5
Bihar	26,99,267	8,26,722	35,25,989	86·2	28·0	57·6
Gujarat	15,31,082	8,80,370	24,11,452	100·0	63·8	84·8
Jammu & Kashmir	1,92,033	58,265	2,50,298	71·1	23·9	48·7
Kerala	13,64,309	11,92,930	25,57,239	100·0	100·0	100·0
Madhya Pradesh	17,97,267	5,72,682	23,69,949	79·3	27·3	54·3
Madras	23,91,294	16,08,819	40,00,113	100·0	84·4	91·8
Maharashtra	27,47,326	16,11,789	43,59,115	97·7	61·0	80·0
Mysore	16,45,178	11,27,409	27,72,587	100·0	69·3	85·2
Orissa	10,79,461	5,25,970	16,05,431	90·7	46·1	49·3
Punjab	13,44,542	7,28,763	20,73,305	90·4	55·5	74·1
Rajasthan	11,24,959	2,75,775	14,00,734	76·5	20·6	49·9
Uttar Pradesh	40,78,612	13,54,352	54,32,964	78·3	28·7	54·7
West Bengal	21,90,177	12,20,195	34,10,372	96·0	56·2	76·6
A. & N. Islands	4,101	2,674	6,775	80·0	100·0	100·0
Dadra and Nagar Haveli	3,442	1,085	4,527	60·0	25·0	44·4
Delhi	1,97,873	1,49,184	3,47,057	100·0	100·0	100·0
Goa, Daman & Diu	40,751	25,336	66,087	100·0	59·5	80·5
Himachal Pradesh	82,655	27,712	1,10,367	100·0	34·1	68·7
L. M. & A. Islands	2,323	1,585	3,908	100·0	100·0	100·0
Manipur	83,458	54,788	1,38,246	100·0	100·0	100·0
Nagaland	29,657	17,252	46,909	100·0	73·8	97·9
N.E.F.A.	6,854	965	7,819	22·3	6·7	16·3
Pondicherry	24,011	16,055	40,066	85·7	66·7	85·1
Tripura	71,829	39,561	1,11,390	84·7	48·8	66·5
INDIA	2,76,36,983	1,42,34,585	4,18,71,568	90·8	49·8	70·9

Co-education

At the primary stage, educational facilities for girls' education are provided both in schools exclusively meant for them and in co-educational schools. A measure of the extent of co-education, will be given by the percentage age of girls enrolled in co-educational schools to the total girls enrolment at primary stage i.e. classes I-V. However the relevant information is available in respect of primary schools only, and not for the primary stage as a whole. Of a total of 1,03,35,081 girls enrolled in primary schools, 18·8 per cent were studying in girls schools. The corresponding percentage in the previous year was 18·6 per cent.

The Statewise distribution of the total enrolment of girls in primary schools and the corresponding enrolment in girls and co-educational schools is given in table XXIV. There were no separate schools for girls, in Madras, A. & N. Islands, Dadra Nagar Haveli, Nagaland, NEFA and TRIPURA. The percentage of girls students enrolled in co-educational institution was only 4·5 per cent in Jammu & Kashmir, nearly 17 per cent in Delhi, 29·3 per cent in L.M. & A. Islands, 40-50 per cent in Punjab and Uattr Pradesh and about 58% in Madhya Pradesh. In all other states and Union Territories it was more than 60 per cent.

Table XXIV—Girls in Primary Schools

State/Territories	Number of Girls in Boys Schools	Number of Girls in Girls Schools	Total No of Girls	Percentage of Girls in Boys' Schools to Total No of Girls
1	2	3	4	5
Andhra Pradesh	12,44,158	41,677	12,85,835	96·8
Assam	4,20,266	39,023	4,59,289	91·5
Bihar	5,02,983	1,71,414	6,74,397	74·6
Gujarat	2,11,590	51,487	2,63,077	80·4
Jammu & Kashmir	1,865	39,861	41,726	4·5
Kerala	8,83,001	11,573	8,94,574	98·7
Madhya Pradesh	2,73,863	1,94,711	4,68,574	58·4
Madras	10,52,793		10,52,793	100·0
Maharashtra	5,67,445	1,36,789	7,04,234	80·6
Mysore	5,46,436	90,126	6,36,562	85·8
Orissa	4,89,973	20,953	5,10,926	95·9
Punjab	2,85,691	2,17,504	5,03,195	43·2
Rajasthan	1,42,418	60,881	2,03,299	70·0
Uttar Pradesh	6,15,942	6,52,939	12,68,881	48·5
West Bengal	9,93,840	1,30,748	11,24,588	88·4
A. & N Islands	2,396	.	2,396	100·0
Dadra and Nagar Haveli	394	..	394	100·0
Delhi	15,736	76,421	92,157	17·1
Goa, Daman & Diu	19,755	65	19,820	99·7
Himachal Pradesh	15,870	1,141	17,011	93·3
L. M. & A Islands	341	822	1,163	29·3
Manipur	33,578	18,410	51,988	64·6
Nagaland	13,588	..	13,588	100·0
N.E.F.A	575	.	575	100·0
Pondicherry	5,947	678	6,625	89·8
Tripura	37,414		37,414	100·0
INDIA	83,77,858	19,57,223	1,03,35,081	81·2

Wastage and Stagnation

Since for a permanent literacy, it is deemed necessary to complete the primary stage education, it is not only necessary that all the children of 6-11 years were enrolled in primary classes, but also that, at least a majority of those admitted to Class I, stay in the schools and complete upto Class IV/V. However it is found that it is not the case. Wastage and stagnation is alarming at the primary stage. As against an enrolment of 100 pupils in Class I in 1959-60, there were only 59 students in Class II in 1960-61, 49 students in Class III in 1961-62 and 42 in Class IV in 1962-63. Wastage including stagnation, taking the first 4 classes together, was as high as 57·6 per cent. Between the sexes the casualty is more in the case of girls (61·9 per cent) than boys (55·4 per cent).

Single Teachers Schools

Of the total number of 3,66,262 primary schools in 1962-63, 157,002 (42·3 per cent) were single teacher schools. During the previous year the number of single teacher schools was 1,55,047 (44·1 per cent of the total). There is a decrease in the total number of single teacher schools by 11.

The total enrolment in single teacher schools in 1962-63 was 63,06,513. This forms 20 1 per cent of the total enrolment in primary schools. In 1961-62, single teacher schools enrolled 61,29,030 pupils *i.e.* 20·8 per cent of total enrolment in primary schools *in that* year.

Table XXV give the statewise distribution of single teacher primary schools, and enrolment in these schools in 61-62 and 62-63. There were no single teacher primary schools in Kerala, Dadra Nagar Haveli and L.M. & A. Islands and they formed less than 10 per cent of primary schools in West Bengal, Delhi, Manipur and N.E.F.A. Even though at all India level only 20·2 per cent of the enrolment of primary schools was in single teacher schools, nearly 69 per cent of enrolment was in single teacher schools in Jammu & Kashmir. In 7 States/Union Territories the enrolment in single schools was between 30-40 per cent; in another 4 States it was between 20-30 per cent, in 5 States/Union Territories it was between 10-20 per cent and in others it was less than 10 per cent.

Table XXV—Number of and Enrolment in Single—Teacher—Primary Schools

State/Territory	Number of Schools		Number of Pupils		Percentage of Single-Teacher Schools to the total no. of Primary Schools		Percentage of enrolment in single teacher schools to the total enrolment in Primary Schools	
	1961-62	1962-63	1961-62	1962-63	1961-62	1962-63	1961-62	1962-63
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Andhra Pradesh	17,182	17,873	6,90,900	7,20,382	46·8	47·6	22·5	22·8
Assam	9,787	10,350	4,42,907	4,69,914	57·7	53·4	39·0	38·7
Bihar	25,154	24,308	11,31,697	11,12,479	63·9	60·1	39·6	39·1
Gujarat	8,213	8,269	2,88,543	2,87,889	69·3	70·5	36·7	37·3
Jammu & Kashmir	2.761	2,935	1,09,700	1,12,840	81·4	81·8	69·4	69·1
Kerala	10	..	429		0·1		0·0	
Madhya Pradesh	14,746	14,958	4,82,669	4,86,676	50·3	49·1	26·2	24·8
Madras	4,718	5,075	2,00,111	2,19,840	19·9	21·5	7·7	8·5
Maharashtra	15,793	16,675	5,98,555	6,07,715	61·9	62·6	32·1	31·4
Mysore	14,000	13,886	5,22,651	5,82,495	63·7	62·8	36·3	37 4
Orissa	12,277	12,142	4,56,444	4,45,467	54·0	50·9	32·4	28·8
Punjab	3,869	3,168	1,74,585	1,38,714	28·9	23·6	12·7	9·5

Table XXV—Number and Enrolment in Single—Teacher Primary Schools—(*contd.*)

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Rajasthan	9,970	11,577	3,31,828	3,80,630	61·1	62·8	33·9	33·9
Uttar Pradesh	12,364	11,918	5,35,693	5,96,540	26·6	21·0	11·3	11·3
West Bengal	2,611	2,287	1,10,905	86,672	8·6	7·1	3·9	2·8
A & N Islands	59	60	2,974	1,126	61·5	94·3	54·5	18·7
Dadra Nagar Haveli	10	.	138		41·7	..	19·3	..
Delhi	2	2	100	99	0·3	0·2	0·0	0·0
Goa Diu Daman		217		8,953	.	38·5	.	17·0
Himachal Pradesh	357	366	7,321	7,928	26·6	23·2	12·1	11·0
L. M. & A. Islands	1		19		8·3	..	1·3	
Manipur	260	168	6,279	3,899	13·8	7·7	5·2	3·0
Nagaland	233	201	9,413	9,804	49·1	40·2	26·8	27·3
N.E.F.A	30	12	723	371	21·4	7·5	14·8	6·2
Pondicherry	141	130	6,073	5,278	58·3	54·8	34·3	30·2
Tripura	499	425	18,373	15,736	39·7	32·4	19·6	14·9
INDIA	1,55,047	1,57,002	61,29,030	63,01,447	44·1	42·3	20·8	20·1

Compulsion

During the year compulsory primary education was in force in all the states and Delhi among the Union Territories excepting in Jammu & Kashmir. The areas under compulsion consisted of 1,004 towns and 90,905 villages. The corresponding numbers in 1961-62 were 1,445 towns and 93,706 villages. The number of schools in the compulsory areas were 1,48,830 (18,360 in the town and 13,0,470 in the villages). The number of pupils enrolled were 40,30,408 in the towns and 92,84,400 in the villages giving a total of 1,33,14,808. This forms about 42 per cent of the total enrolment in primary schools.

To enforce, the compulsory attendance in schools of children of specified age-groups in these areas 4,89,381 notices were issued to the guardians of which attendance orders were passed in the case of 1,59,605 children. Failure of the guardians to honour the orders led to 11,164 prosecutions for non-enrolment and 16,946 for non-attendance. An amount of Rs. 8,880 was realised as fines. The staff in position in the different states appointed to enforce the compulsory Education Acts was 880 against 950 in the last year. Table XXVI gives the statewise position of compulsory education.

Teachers

The number of teachers in primary schools increased from 7,94,775 in 1961-62 to 8,32,996 in 1962-63. This gives an increase of 4·8 per cent. This number of teachers includes only those in primary schools and excludes those teaching in the primary departments of middle and high/higher secondary schools.

Of the total number of teachers 1,47,373 (17·7 per cent) were women teachers. The trained teachers formed 65·1 per cent of the total number. Among male teachers 63·8 were trained and among female teachers 71·3 per cent were trained.

Table XXVII gives the statewise number of teachers in primary schools in 1961-62 and 1962-63. The number of teachers in primary schools show some decrease in Gujarat, Kerala, Madras, and Mysore. This may be due to the upgrading of primary schools into middle schools. More than 90 per cent of the teachers in Kerala, Madras, Delhi and L.M. & A. Islands were trained. The percentage of trained teachers was between 70-90 in Andhra Pradesh, Bihar, Punjab and N.E.F.A.; between 50-70 in Jammu and Kashmir, Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra, Rajasthan, Uttar Pradesh, A&N Islands, Himachal Pradesh and Pondicherry, and below 20 per cent in Goa, Diu and Daman, Manipur and Nagaland.

WASTAGE AT PRIMARY CLASSES

Table XXVI—Statistics of Compulsory Primary Education by States

State/Territory	Compulsion Age-Group		No of Areas Under compulsion		No of Schools where compulsion was in force		No of pupils under Compulsion in			Coercive Measures taken					
												No of Prosecutions			
	Towns	Villages	Towns	Villages	Towns	Villages	Towns	Villages	Total	No of notices issued	No of Attendance Orders	For non-enrolment	For non-Attendance	Fines realised	No. of Attendance Office
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
Andhra Pradesh	6-7 6-8 6-11/12	6-7 6-8 6-11/12	301	24,918	2,735	33,723	2,72,468	12,50,298	15,22,766						
Assam	6-11	6-11	17	4,395	161	4,321	30,310	3,76,928	4,07,238	15,863	4,616	250	346		81
Bihar	6-10	6-11/14	16	8,294	856	4,641	1,01,618	3,94,491	4,96,109	4,662	165		..		39
Gujarat	6-11	6-7/11	104	13,740	1,308	12,928	3,77,389	8,99,262	12,76,651	1,44,318	57,384	4,961	2,920	475	.
Kerala	6-11	6-11	14	149	N.A	N.A.	2,78,769	*	2,78,769				..		.
Madhya Pradesh	6-11/14	6-11/14	139	6,433	1,098	4,192	1,94,254	2,29,102	9,23,356	16,264	4,338	180	1,670	1,009	52
Madras**	5-10	5-6	N A	N.A.	3,697	25,872	10,38,578	29,61,156	39,99,734	.	.	.			.
Maharashtra	6-7/8/9/10 & 12 6-11/13/14 7-10/11	6-7/8/9 10 & 12, 6-11/13/4 7-10/11	274	15,558	3,719	16,984	9,10,702	13,15,083	22,25,785	1,58,447	26,502	392	689	161	34
Mysore †															
Orissa	6-11	6-11	1	14	27	7	4,033	774	4,807	92	63	.	33	65	1
Punjab	6-8/11	6-8/11			4,619	14,946	1,61,326	5,62,407	7,23,733					.	338
Rajasthan	6-11	6-11	6	706	155	547	31,715	43,850	75,565	2,010	217	216	..	1,520	17
Uttar Pradesh	6-11	6-11	95	1,687	2,795	571	5,99,729	70,814	6,70,543	1,45,838	66,282	5,154	11,261	5,650	299
West Bengal	6-10/11	6-11	37	15,011	192	11,738	29,517	11,80,235	12,09,752	1,887	38	11	27	..	19
Delhi†	..	.	.												
INDIA			1004	90905	18,360	1,30,470	40,30,408	92,84,400	1,33,14,808	4,89,381	1,59,605	11,164	16,946	8,880	880

† Figures N. A.

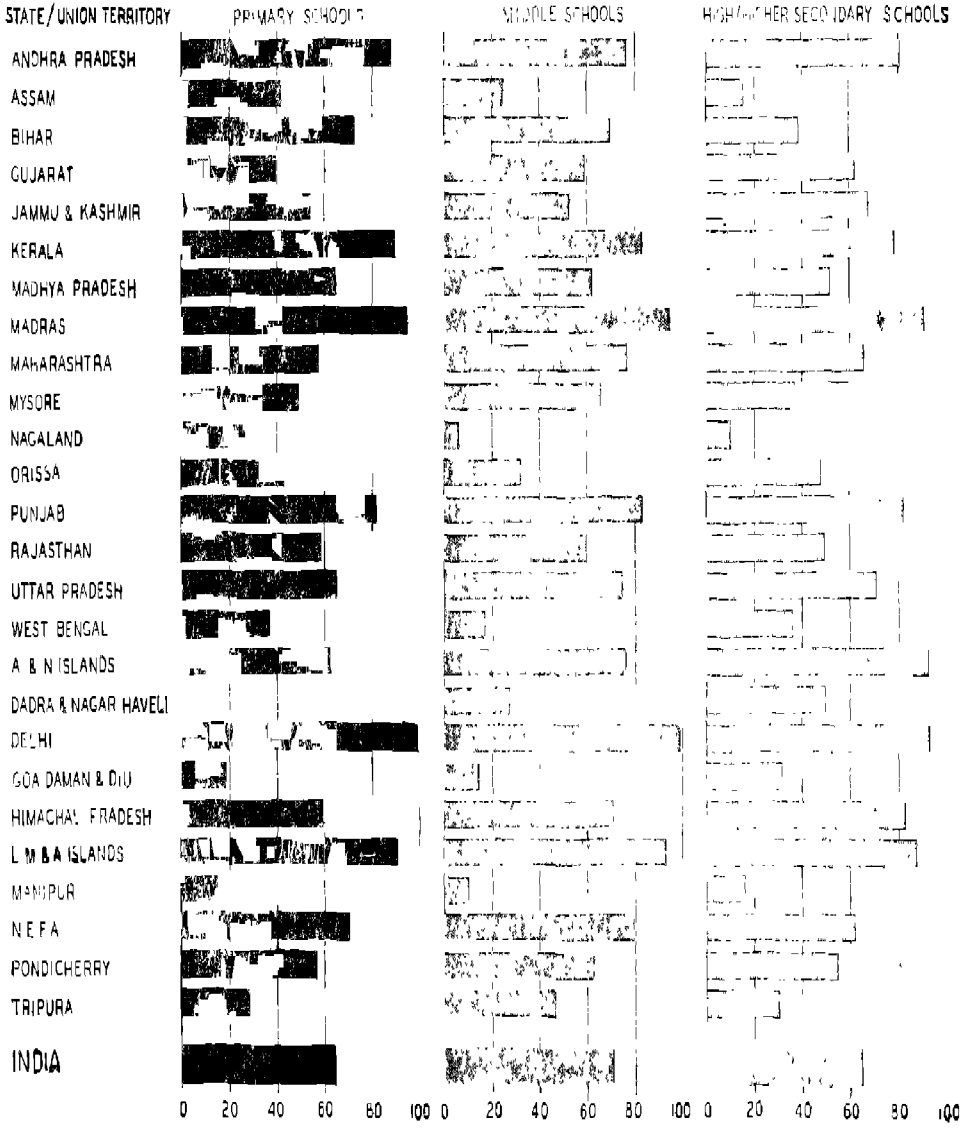
* Included in Towns.

** Compulsion was inforce in the whole state but the No of towns and villages is not available.

Table XXVII—Number of Teachers in Primary Schools

State/Territory	Number of Teachers: Men, Trained	Men, Un-trained	Women, Trained	Women, Un-trained	All Persons, Trained	All Persons, Un-trained	All Persons, Total	Total Number of Teachers in 1961-62	Increase (+) or Decrease (—)	Percentage of Trained Teachers 1961-62	Percentage of Trained Teachers 1962-63	Average Number of Pupils Per Teacher 1961-62	Average Number of Pupils Per Teacher 1962-63
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
dhra Pradesh	54,756	9,312	14,264	998	69,020	10,310	79,330	77,002	+ 2,328	84 3	87 0	40	40
am	10,842	14,354	1,602	2,790	12,444	17,144	29,588	27,980	+ 1,608	41 1	42 1	41	41
ar	45,794	14,793	3,092	2,894	48,886	17,687	66,573	63,998	+ 2,575	71 8	73 4	45	42
jrat	6,004	9,633	1,952	2,436	7,956	12,069	20,025	20 771	— 746	38 9	39 7	38	39
mu & K shmir	2,024	1,924	610	316	2,634	2,240	4,874	4,606	+ 268	52 6	54 0	34	34
ala	25,139	2,127	18,124	2,658	43,563	4,785	48,348	49,405	— 1,057	88 4	90 1	37	39
dhya Pradesh	36,486	19,299	5,243	2,403	41,729	21,702	63,431	60,499	2,932	59 0	65 8	30	31
dras	47,014	3,007	23,176	618	70,190	3,625	73,815	75,978	— 2,163	94 0	95 1	34	36
harashtra	22,432	18,909	8,841	3,255	31,573	22,164	53,737	51,838	1,899	52 7	58 8	27	36
sore	15,179	17,633	3,432	2,473	18,611	20,106	38,917	39,147	— 230	44 8	48 3	37	40
ssa	18,812	21,855	466	853	19,278	25,708	44,986	40,277	+ 4,709	40 9	42 9	35	34
jab	19,375	4,723	7,770	1,056	27,145	5,779	32,924	30,240	+ 2,684	87 9	82 4	45	45
jasthan	18,469	12,104	1,707	1,828	20,196	13,930	34,126	30,964	+ 3,162	55 9	59 2	32	33
ar Pradesh	74,383	32,385	6,619	10,207	81,002	42,592	1,23,594	1,12,703	+ 10,891	60 1	65 5	42	43
st Bengal	31,726	53,276	3,866	6,085	35,592	59,361	94,953	89,769	+ 5,184	22 3	37 5	32	33
& N. Islands	103	53	35	28	138	81	219	187	+ 32	34 5	63 0	29	27
dra Nagar Haveli		37		5		42	42	28	+ 14	6 4		26	44
lhi	4,056	7	3,171	13	7,227	20	7,247	6,261	+ 986	99 9	99 7	33	30
a Diu Daman	120	802	159	387	279	1,189	1,468		— 1,268		19 0		36
machal Pradesh	1,647	1,172	256	121	1,903	1,293	3,226	2,756	+ 470	68 0	59 9	22	22
M & A. Islands	21		30	5	51	5	56	34	+ 22	88 2	91 1	42	29
nipur	865	4,758	49	309	914	5,067	5,981	5,360	+ 621	12 0	15 3	22	22
galand	210	1,086	4	70	214	1,156	1,390	1,157	+ 233	18 5	16 8	30	26
E. F. A	190	80	14	3	204	83	287	268	19	60 8	71 1	18	21
dicherry	242	149	31	18	273	167	440	422	+ 18	61 6	57 5	42	40
ya	788	1,968	182	481	970	2,449	3,419	3,125	+ 294	24 3	28 4	30	31
INDIA	4,37,177	2,48,446	1,05,045	42,328	5,42,222	2,90,774	8,32,996	7,94,775	+ 38,221	64 3	65 1	37	1

PERCENTAGE OF TRAINED TEACHERS



It is seen that the lowest minimum pay was in existence in U.P. (Rs. 25) and the highest minimum pay in Madhya Pradesh (Rs. 90) the minimum educational qualifications in both the cases being Middle passed and Trained. Taking into consideration the qualification also the minimum starting pay was in existence in Kerala (Rs. 40), the minimum educational qualification required being passed matric and trained whereas in Delhi for teachers with the same qualification the minimum pay was Rs. 118.

Expenditure

The total direct expenditure on primary schools increased from Rs. 82,66·9 lakhs in 1961-62 to Rs. 92,89 3 lakhs in 1962-63. This gives an increase of 12 4 per cent as against 12·6 per cent during the previous year Of the total, Rs. 8,613 4 lakhs was spent on schools for boys and the balance of Rs. 675·9 lakhs on schools for girls only The average direct expenditure per student on rolls was Rs. 29 7. The corresponding figure for the last year was Rs. 28.

The distribution of the total direct expenditure on primary schools according to the sources of income is given in Table XXIX

Table XXIX—Direct Expenditure of Primary Schools by Sources

Source	1961-62		1962-63	
	Amount	Percentage	Amount	Percentage
Government	66,21,10,152	80 1	75,17,29,511	80 9
District. Boards	7,26,12,033	8 8	7,93,83,163	8 5
Municipal Boards	5,21,21,424	6 3	5,65,09,874	6 1
Fees	2,03,92,315	2 4	2 20,85 763	2 4
Endowments	72,92,109	0 9	78,62,613	0 9
Other Sources	1,21,63 050	1 5	1,13,63 714	1 2
TOTAL	82,66,91,083	100 0	92,89,34,638	100 0

The contribution of the different sources, towards the expenditure incurred this year remained more or less constant as compared to the last year.

The expenditure incurred on primary schools by type of management is given below for 1961-62 and 1962-63

Table XXX—Direct Expenditure on Primary Schools by Management

Management	1961-62		1962-63	
	Amount	Percentage	Amount	Percentage
	Rs.		Rs	
Government	20,29,28,238	24 5	20,69,56,993	22 3
District Boards	38,05,87,574	46 0	45,02,75,494	48 5
Municipal Boards	8,14,70,255	9 9	8,74,96,830	9 4
Private Bodies : Aided	14,96,80,606	18·1	17,26,24,095	18 6
Unaided	1,20,24,410	1 5	1,15,81,226	1 2
TOTAL	82,66,91,083	100 0	92,89,34,638	100·0

There is no appreciable difference in the pattern of direct expenditure on primary schools managed different agencies.

The table below gives the direct expenditure per student on rolls in primary schools by management.

Table XXXI—Direct Expenditure per Student on Primary Schools by Management

Management	1961-62			1962-63		
	Amount	No of students on rolls	Expenditure per student	Amount	No of students on rolls	Expenditure per student
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
	Rs		Rs	Rs.		Rs
vernment	20 29,28,238	61,47,616	33 0	20,69,56,993	60,35,828	34 3
trict Boards	38,05,87,574	1,49,11,446	25 5	45,02,75,494	1,65,08,362	27 3
nicipal Boards	8,14,70,255	19,98,055	40 8	8,74,96,830	20,93,935	41 8
vate Bodies —						
Aided	14,96,80,606	60,67,349	24 7	17,26,24,095	63,00,537	27 4
Unaided	1,20,24,410	3,49,911	34 4	1,15,81,226	3,48,267	33·3
TOTAL	82,66,91,083	2,94,74,377	28 0	92,89,34,638	3,12,86,929	29·7

It is seen that the direct expenditure per student varies according to management. The expenditure r student is the highest in the case of Municipal Boards schools (Rs. 41 to 42) in both the years ne expenditure in Government and private unaided schools was Rs. 33 to 34 and in the case of istrict board and private aided schools was Rs 24 6 to 27 4 There was a slight increase in expenture per student on rolls in all types of schools except those managed by private unaided bodies in hich case there was a decrease.

The Statewise distribution of direct expenditure on primary schools is given in Table XXXII. ll the States and Union Territories reported increase in expenditure The increase was highest in Orissa s 153,44,477) and lowest in Jammu & Kashmir (Rs 2,92,995) among the States Among the Union erritories the highest increase was in Delhi (Rs. 32,20,293) and the lowest in Pondicherry (Rs. 50,136). n percentage basis the highest increase was in Orissa (66·3) and lowest in Maharashtra (1·5) in the ates. The corresponding figures for Union Territories were L. M. & A Islands (78·2) and ripura (3·6).

The direct expenditure on primary schools as a percentage of total direct expenditure on education given in col (10) of this table. At the all India level about 28 per cent of the direct expenditure on lucation was spent on primary education. However there is wide variation among States and Union erritories. Nearly 47 per cent of total direct expenditure was spent on primary education in Orissa, hereas only 16·0 per cent was spent in Gujarat. Among Union Territories A. & N. Islands spent 55 0 er cent on primary education whereas in Pondicherry only 11 5 per cent was accorded for by primary ducation. More than 90 per cent of direct expenditure on primary education was met from Government funds in Assam, Bihar, Jammu & Kashmir, Kerala, Madhya Pradesh, Orissa. Punjab, Rajasthan, and all Union Territories excepting Delhi and Manipur and Himachal Pradesh While in Himachal Pradesh and Manipur District board funds was the major source in Delhi Municipal board contributed about 96 per cent of the expenditure.

The statewise expenditure per pupil is given in Table XXXII.

Table XXXII—Direct Expenditure on Primary Schools by States

State/Territory	On Schools for Boys		On Schools for Girls		Total	
	1961-62	1962-63	1961-62	1962-63	1961-62	1962-63
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
	Rs	Rs.	Rs.	Rs	Rs.	Rs.
Andhra Pradesh	7,89,66.107	8,42,40,050	20,66,903	22,00,267	8.10,33,010	8,64.40,317
Assam	2,57,22,353	2.97,12,360	14,34.719	16,37,780	2,71,57,072	3,13,50,140
Bihar	4,41,37,245	4,85,50,062	43,03,296	49,16,173	4,84,40,541	5,34,66,235
Gujarat	2,73,83,251	2,96,28.646	22,48,442	22,97,630	2,96,31,693	3,19,26,276
Jammu & Kashmir	33,27,681	35,26.863	8.81,567	9,75,380	42,09,248	45,02,243
Kerala	5,80,51,545	6,14,69,145	3,77,861	5,09,116	5,84,29,406	6,19,78,261
Madhya Pradesh	6.62,56,840	7,59,75,089	75,94.580	84,24,824	7,38,51,420	8,43,99,913
Madras *	7,93,67,721	8,96,67,090	.		7,93,67,721	8,96,67,090
Maharashtra	6,91,32,574	7,05,55,495	63,50,222	60,37,241	7,54,82,796	7,65,92,736
Mysore	3,96,70,338	4,16,50,340	24,18,552	23,87,568	4,20,88,890	4,40,37,908
Orissa	2,27,09,861	3,79,31,412	4,45,686	5,68,612	2,31,55,547	3,85,00,024
Punjab	3,19,69,374	3,50,57,165	83,21,614	91,95,025	4,02,90,988	4,42,52,190
Rajasthan	3,39,05,773	3,95,78,682	24,11,467	28,04,963	3,63,17,240	4,23,83,645
Uttar Pradesh	8,34,31,413	9,19,70,105	1,09,25,949	1,24,73,146	9,43,57,362	10,44,43,251
West Bengal	7,73,81,495	9,14,83,123	54,53,822	62,69,394	8,28,35,317	9,77,52,517
A. & N. Islands	4,04,332	5,29,926			4,04,332	5,29,926
Dadra Nagar Haveli	74,877	*	..		74,877	*
Delhi	80,79,628	1,01,95,476	48,93,953	59,98,398	1,29,73,581	1,61,93,874
Goa Diu Daman		21,85,042	..	240	.	21,85,282
Himachal Pradesh	41,85,672	46,86,884	48,689	51,160	42,34,361	47,38,044
L. M. & A. Islands	27,344	47,907	51,984	93,440	79,328	1,41,347
Manipur	40,36,832	45,42,922	6,16,021	7,00,878	46,52,853	52,43,800
Nagaland	18,28,552	21,28,815	..	.	18,28,552	21,28,815
N.E.F.A.	5,68,314	6,37,417	..	..	5,68,314	6,37,417
Pondicherry	5,36,185	5,84,003	47,188	49,506	5,83,373	6,33,509
Tripura	46,43,261	48,09,878	..	..	46,43,261	48,09,878
INDIA	76,57,98,568	86,13,43,897	6,08,92,515	6,75,90,741	82,66,91,083	92,89,34,638

* Expenditure is included against Middle schools in chapter V.

Table XXXII—Direct Expenditure on Primary Schools by States (*Contd.*)

Increase (+) or Decrease (—)		% of expenditure on Pry. Schools to total direct exp. on Ed	Percentage of Expenditure met from						Average Annual cost per Pupil	
Amount	Percentage		Govt. Funds	Distt. Boards Funds	Municipal Boards Funds	Fees	Endowments	Other Sources	1961-62	1962-63
8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
Rs.	Rs.									
54,07,307	+ 6 7	36 5	72 2	23 4	3 6	0 4	0 3	0 1	26 4	27·4
41,93,068	+ 15 4	35·1	91·3	1 8	0 1	0 2	6·6	..	23 9	25·8
50,25,694	+ 10 4	29 4	91 4	4 4	1 7	0 2		2 3	16 9	18 8
22,94,583	+ 7 7	16 0	73 3	9 7	7 6	5 9	0 6	2 9	37 7	41 4
2,92,995	+ 7 0	17 7	99 6			0 2		0 2	26 6	27 6
35,48,855	+ 6 1	33 4	98·6					1·4	31 7	33 1
1,05,48,493	+ 14 3	36 7	90 5	3 5	3 3	0·5	0 8	1 4	40 1	43·0
1,02,99,369	+ 13 0	30 2	68 3	21 1	8 1	0 3	1 9	0 3	30 4	33 9
11,09,940	+ 1 5	17 9	65 6	3 9	14 4	12 7	0 4	3 0	40 5	39 6
19,49,018	+ 4 6	25 2	89 7	6 0	1 2	0 1	0 1	2 9	29 3	28 2
1,53,44,477	+ 66 3	47 2	96 7		1 2	.	0 4	1·7	16 5	24 9
39,61,202	+ 9 8	25 3	96 3	.	0 4	0 2	2 0	1 1	29 3	30 2
60,66,405	+ 16 7	31 0	96 2		0 3	1 5	1 6	0 4	37 1	37·8
1,00,85,889	+ 10 7	26·5	79 2	11 3	7 1	0 9	0 3	1 2	20 0	19 8
1,49,17,200	18 0	30 6	83 0	4 2	4 8	7 3	0 4	0 3	29 1	31·6
1,25,594	+ 31 1	55 0	100 0			.			74 1	88 0
74,877							.		20 8	
32,20,293	+ 24 8	14 3			96 8	2 0	0 1	1 1	62 5	74 6
21,85,282	+	41 6	93 4	..		3 9	0 9	1 8		41 4
5,03,683	+ 11 9	36 1		98 3	1 2		0 2	0 3	69·8	65 6
62,019	— 78 2	28 3	100 0					.	55 4	85 9
5,90,947	+ 12 7	50 3	2 1	95 5	.		2 4		38 8	40 4
3,00,263	+ 16·4	41 3	100 0	.	.			.	52 0	58 1
69,103	+ 12 2	48 7	100 0		.	..	..	..	116 4	106 4
50,136	+ 8 6	11 5	94 6		1 3	1 7	2 4	.	32 9	36 2
1,66,617	+ 3 6	46 4	99 3	.		0 3	0 2	0 2	49 5	45 5
10,22,43,555	+ 12 4	28·1	80 9	8 5	6·1	2 4	0 9	1 2	28·0	29 7

CHAPTER IV

BASIC EDUCATION

The programme of Basic Education has been accepted as the national pattern of education at the elementary stage and all elementary schools are to be ultimately converted into the basic pattern. The progress in this field is evident from the increase in number of schools

In 1950-51 there were 33,379 junior basic schools (Classes I-V) which rose to 78,937 in 1962-63. During the same period the number of senior basic schools (Classes I-VIII or VI-VIII) increased from 351 to 16,745 The total enrolment in senior basic schools increased from 66,482 in 1950-51 to 39,67,726 in 1962-63 The corresponding increase in number of pupils in junior basic schools during this period was from 28,46,240 to 85,89,176 In spite of this progress only about one-fifth of the elementary schools could be converted into basic pattern so far This is due to a number of reasons such as paucity of funds, non-availability of basic trained teachers, etc. Even the schools converted into basic pattern do not always rise to the standard expected of them A sub-committee appointed by the National Board of Basic Education has suggested a new policy for implementing the programme of basic education The need to implement the orientation programme without any delay was stressed. The minimum conditions for a Basic School as worked out by the sub-committee are indicated below :

(i) It should provide for an integrated course of seven or eight years of basic education (junior schools of four or five grades should necessarily be feeders to a senior basic school in the vicinity)

(ii) All teachers should have received basic training.

(iii) There should be proper provision i e , at least one basic craft and one or more allied subsidiary crafts, for the organisation of some suitable and socially useful productive craft as an integral part of the educational programme

(iv) Adequate quantities of needed raw materials and craft equipment should be supplied in time. The sub-committee further recommended that there should be at least one basic education centre in each district in every state which might furnish the picture of basic education in concrete shape and substance This would mean one first class basic teachers' training school (with four of five basic schools attached to the same) in each district

During the year under report, the orientation programme, to introduce the activities and other features of basic education in non-basic schools, was implemented by the states. Substantial progress was made in conversion of training institutions for elementary school teachers into basic pattern.

National Institute of Basic Education

In pursuance of the recommendations of the First National Seminar on compulsory Primary Education, the National Institute of Basic Education conducted an intensive inquiry into the problems of elementary education Reports on the following projects were finalised. (i) An intensive study of the problems of elementary education ; (ii) A study of crafts in Indian schools ; (iii) A pilot study of single-teacher school in Rajasthan, (iv) How students of elementary schools spend their holidays, (v) A study of the progress of Basic Education during the 2nd Five Year Plan and programme for the third Plan ; (vi) Practical classroom research by teachers

A three-week training course for the honorary directors and co-ordinators of the 26 newly established extension centres in Primary education was organised in January, 1963.

A programme of organising four regional and one national seminar for teachers of single-teacher schools was drawn up and the seminar of the Southern region was held at Bangalore from 23rd October to 9th November, 62.

The following publications were continued to be brought out :

(i) *Buniyadi Talim* (a quarterly journal of basic education)

(ii) Basic Education Abstracts

(iii) Correlated Teaching in Grades I & II.

(iv) Evaluation in Basic Education

(v) Research Problems in Basic Education

(vi) Buniyadi school Aur Samaj Seva (Hindi)

(vii) Practical class room Research by Teachers

(viii) A Frame-work of correlated Syllabus

(ix) Basic Education and the New Social Order

(x) Utilising Waste Material

(xi) Buniyadi Shiksha Aur Audyogic Vikas (Hindi)

(xii) Research in Education

(xiii) Post-graduate Basic Training Institutions in India

(ix) Papier Mache.

, Developments

A brief account of the activities of the various States and Territories in this field is given below :

hra Pradesh

During the year 1962-63, four new Basic Training schools were opened and training sections were started at four basic training schools Govt of India sanctioned two Extension Service Centres for entary school teachers.

m

All the Primary & Middle Schools were converted into Junior Basic and Senior Basic Schools. number of basic schools increased by 34 during the year.

rat

The number of basic schools increased by 133.

ıla

The number of basic schools decreased in the State by 16. The programme of orientation of ary schools towards the basic pattern was carried out during the year.

'hya Pradesh

The number of Junior and Senior Basic Schools increased by 85 and 24 respectively during the 1962-63 Two Post-Graduate Basic Training Colleges were also established.

Iras

The number of basic schools in the State increased by 84. The scheme of orienting Primary ols towards basic pattern was continued. At the end of 1962-63 as many as 13,472 teachers were i training under the scheme. One seminar was organised to discuss specific problems facing basic ation such as literature, administration, crafts technique of teaching etc which was attended by heads of the basic schools. Under the scheme to equip the Training Institutions for Primary tea- s to impart training in the subject of community development, seminars were held for the heads of basic training schools and Instructor's courses of one month duration were organised for teacher ators.

ore

The new Primary School syllabus for the 7 years integrated course incorporating main features of c education was introduced during the year 1962-63. In this period the number of basic schools eased by 30.

ıarashtra

The total number of basic schools in the State increased from 4,785 in 1961-62 to 4,901 1962-63 ıg an increase of 116 schools. The programme for conversion of the existing Primary Schools into c ones, opening of new basic schools, the production of literature on Basic Education and training asic school teachers was progressively carried out.

Punjab

During the year the number of basic schools increased from 1,496 to 2,206. Sixteen hundred more schools were oriented to the basic pattern, by providing a sum of Rs. 100/- each, for the supply of equipment, for the introduction of basic activities. Orientation courses were organised for A.D.I's and teachers during the summer vacation. In all 120 A.D.I's and 1,200 teachers participated in the programme of orienting Primary Schools to basic pattern.

Rajasthan

The number of basic schools decreased from 2,040 in 1961-62 to 2,003 in 1962-63. The number of junior basic schools decreased from 1,983 to 1,947 on account of upgrading of certain schools to middle standard. The number of senior basic schools decreased by 1 from 57 in 1961-62 to 56 in 1962-63.

Uttar Pradesh

The total number of basic schools increased by 3,458. During the year under review, special attention was paid to the improvement of equipment and buildings of Junior Basic Schools.

It was decided by the Government to introduce the teaching of English in Class III of 9,000 selected Junior Basic Schools as an optional subject from July, 62.

West Bengal

The scheme of Basic Education continued to be implemented by conversion of existing Primary Schools into Junior Basic Schools, by setting up new Junior Basic Schools and by orienting the Primary Schools into basic pattern During the year the number of Junior Basic and Senior Basic Schools increased by 144 and 11 respectively. Four new Junior Basic Training Colleges and one Senior Basic Training college were established.

For orientation of the Primary schools into basic pattern, 190 seminars of 15 days duration were held at different places and in all 7,600 teachers of Primary schools attended the seminars. The pay scales of Junior Basic School teachers were revised with effect from 1-4-61.

Himachal Pradesh

The total number of Junior and Senior Basic Schools increased by 277 in the year 1962-63. During the year craft material worth Rs. 36,000 was supplied to non-basic Primary schools with a view of strengthening the teaching of craft and basic education in such schools.

A. & N. Islands

The number of Junior Basic Schools during the year under report increased by 12.

L. M. & A. Islands

All the lower and Upper Primary schools were converted into basic pattern during 1962-63 and there was an increase in number of basic schools by 20.

Dadra & Nagar Haveli

24 Primary Schools were converted into Basic Schools and preliminary stage of spinning was introduced in 9 Primary schools.

Manipur

The number of basic schools increased from 240 in 1961-62 to 265 in 1962-63. The programme for orientation of the elementary schools towards basic pattern was carried out and seminars were held for this purpose at different places.

N.E.F.A.

During the year 1962-63 number of Junior Basic Schools increased by 29.

Tripura

During the year 1962-63, 37 non-basic Primary schools were converted into Basic schools and 77 Junior Basic Schools were started. In this period the number of Senior Basic Schools increased by 13.

licherry

The total increase in number of basic schools was reported 15 including one Senior Basic School ch was started during the year 1962-63. 30 classes in 15 Primary Schools were converted into basic with necessary provision for equipment and craft materials Under the scheme for orientation chools towards the basic pattern 240 teachers were given short period training in basic education 962-63.

n Statistics
ools

The total number of basic schools—junior basic, senior basic and post basic—rose from 89,498 962 to 94,870 in 1963 This gives an increase of 5,372 or 6 0 per cent Of the total, 78,293 schools 253 for boys and 9,040 for girls) were junior basic schools, 16,553 (14,987 for boys and 1,566 for) were senior basic schools and 24 (21 for boys and 3 for girls) were post-basic schools. Similar break- of basic schools in the previous year was: junior basic schools 73,982 (66,461 for boys and 7,521 for), senior basic schools 15,485 (14,046 for boys and 1,439 for girls) and post-basic schools 31 (27 for ; and 4 for girls)

The management wise distribution of basic schools is given in Table XXXIII below.—

Table XXXIII—Number of BASIC SCHOOLS by MANAGEMENT

Management	Junior Basic Schools		Senior Basic Schools		Post Basic Schools	
	Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Government	8,311	10 5	1,569	9 4	5	20 8
Local Boards	63,105	80 7	12,098	73 1		..
Private Bodies	6,877	8 8	2,886	17 5	19	79 2
TOTAL	78,293	100 0	16,553	100 0	24	100 0

The management of 80 6 per cent of junior basic schools was under local boards, 10 6 per cent r Govt and rest 8 8 per cent under private bodies Of the senior basic schools 73 1 per cent were aged by local bodies, 17 4 per cent by private bodies and the remaining 9 5 per cent by the Govt. post basic education is mainly a private enterprise 79 2 per cent schools were under its control remaining 20 8 per cent were managed by the Govt The post basic schools were reported by only ates namely Andhra Pradesh, Bihar, Kerala, Madras, Orissa and Punjab.

Table XXX shows the Statewise distribution of basic schools. Basic schools were in existence l the States & Union Territories except J & K, Goa, Daman & Diu and Nagaland. The number nior basic schools increased in all the States and Union Territories except Andhra Pradesh, Bihar, rat, Kerala, Madras, Mysore, Orissa, Rajasthan and Delhi The decrease in the States was mainly o upgrading of junior basic schools. Among the States, U P reported highest increase (3,073).

The increase in number of senior basic schools was reported by all the States and Union Territories pt Punjab, Rajasthan, Dadra and Nagar Haveli and Himachal Pradesh The number of senior basic ols did not change in Kerala and Orissa, The decrease in these states was mainly due to upgrading nior basic schools to high schools. The highest increase in number of senior basic schools was rted by U P.

The post-basic schools were reported by six States, namely Andhra Pradesh, Bihar, Kerala, Mad- Orissa and Punjab. The number of post-basic schools remained the same except in Bihar, where number decreased by 7.

ls

The total enrolment in the basic schools increased from 1,12,37,674 (82,11,730 boys ; 30,25,944) in 1961-62 to 1,22,88,509 (88,69,505 boys ; 34,19,004 girls) in 1962-63 giving an increase of 10,50,835 4 per cent. The number of students in junior basic schools was 83,99,937 (60,98,815 boys; and

Table XXXIV—Number of Basic Schools by States

State/Territory	Junior Basic Schools				Senior Basic Schools				Post Basic Schools				Total		Increase (+) or Decrease (—)
	For Boys		For Girls		For Boys		For Girls		For Boys		For Girls				
	1961-62	1962-63	1961-62	1962-63	1961-62	1962-63	1961-62	1962-63	1961-62	1962-63	1961-62	1962-63	1961-62	1962-63	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
adhra Pradesh	2,688	2,667	4	6	336	355	3	3	2	2	..	..	3,033	3,033	..
sam	2,529	2,548	89	94	201	211	20	20	..	..	.	..	2,839	2,873	+ 34
ar	2,509	2,502	372	354	814	833	9	9	15	9	1	..	3,720	3,707	— 13
ujarat	1,628	1,559	81	79	3,061	3,256	344	353				.	5,114	5,247	+ 133
mmu & Kashmir	.	.	.		.	.	..		..		.	..			..
rala	431	415	2	2	83	83	.	..	3	3	..	.	519	503	— 16
dhya Pradesh	2,316	2,416	14	19	336	457	4	7			..	..	2,690	2,899	+ 209
adras	3,437	3,307	..	.	950	1,164		..	3	3	1	1	4,391	4,475	+ 84
aharashtra	1,803	1,894	27	35	2,833	2,850	122	122	.	..	.	..	4,785	4,901	+ 116
ysore	2,044	2,036	51	53	1,079	1,118	110	107	.		.	..	3,284	3,314	+ 30
ssa	359	358		..	25	25	.	.	2	2	..		386	385	— 1
njab	1,088	1,508	331	622	49	45	24	27	2	2	2	2	1,496	2,206	+ 710
jasthan	1,903	1,889	80	58	48	48	9	8	..	..	..	..	2,040	2,003	— 37
ar Pradesh	40,095	41,939	6,338	7,567	3,855	4,128	716	828	.	.	.	.	51,004	54,462	+ 3,458
st Bengal	1,557	1,692	39	48	227	237	45	46	.	..	.	..	1,868	2,023	+ 155
& N. Islands	50	52	.		.	.	..	..		..	.	..	40	52	+ 12
dra & Nagar Haveli	14	38			27	25	.	.	..	..	..	..	41	63	+ 22
hi	189	155	67	70	56	67	32	35		.	.	..	344	327	— 17
, Daman & Diu	..		.			.	.	.		.		..	..	..	..
achal Pradesh	1,028	1,306	7	7	6	5		.		..	.		1,041	1,318	+ 277
d. & A. Islands	.	7		7	1	7	.	.				.	1	21	+ 20
nipur	221	246	19	19			..	.		.	.	.	240	265	+ 25
.F.A.	106	135					..		.		..	..	106	135	+ 29
dicherry	6	20	.	.	1	2	..		.		.	..	7	22	+ 15
ura	450	564			58	71	1	1	.		..	.	509	636	+ 127
INDIA	66,461	69,253	7,521	9,040	14,046	14,987	1,439	1,566	27	21	4	3	89,498	94,870	+ 5,372

1,122 girls), in senior basic schools 38,82,734 (27,66,731 boys and 11,16,003 girls) and in post-basic ools 5,838 (3,959 boys and 1,879 girls). Similar break-up in the previous year was : junior basic ools 76,43,412 (56,52,296 boys and 19,91,116 girls), senior basic schools 35,89,550 (25,56,090 boys and ,3,460 girls) and post basic 4,712 (3,344 boys and 1,368 girls). This indicates an increase of 9·9 cent in junior basic, 8·2 per cent in senior basic and 23·9 per cent in post basic. These figures, how- , exclude the number of students pursuing basic education in non-basic schools as this number was available.

Table XXXIV gives the statewise distribution of pupils reading in junior basic, senior basic and ı-basic schools. The number of pupils reading in all types of basic schools increased in all the States Union Territories except Bihar, Kerala, Delhi and Manipur. The highest increase in enrolment was orted by U.P. followed by Panjab.

The enrolment in junior basic schools increased in all the States and Union Territories except ar, Gujarat, Kerala, Madras and Manipur. In the senior basic schools the enrolment increased in the States and Union Territories except Kerala. The increase in enrolment in post-basic schools reported from all the States having such type of schools except Andhra Pradesh Bihar, Madras, Orissa. The decrease in enrolment in post-basic schools in Bihar was due to decrease in number uch schools and for Orissa the decrease was by 38 only.

Teachers

The number of teachers in basic schools increased from 3,08,504 (2,53,335 men and 55,169 men) in 1961-62 to 3,31,724 (2,70,579 men 61,145 women) in 1962-63. This gives an increase of 7·5 cent. The number of teachers increased in junior basic from 1,96,429 to 2,11,413 and in senior basic n 1,11,810 to 1,20,048 and decreased in post-basic from 265 to 263.

Table XXXVI gives Statewise distribution of teachers in different types of basic schools. The rease in number of teachers was reported by all the States except Bihar and Kerala.

During the year, the percentage of trained teachers decreased from 73·4 to 72·8. The percentage of ined teachers in junior basic, senior basic and post basic schools was 70·3, 77·2 and 63·9 respectively. : corresponding figures for the previous year were 72·2, 75·7 and 46·8 per cent. Except Dadra & gar Haveli, Manipur and Tripura, in all the States and Union Territories majority of teachers basic schools were trained. The lowest percentage of trained teachers was reported by Dadra Nagar veli (18·9%) The teacher pupil ratio in basic schools was 1.37. The teacher—pupil ratio in junior ic, senior basic and post basic schools was 1:40, 1:32 and 1:22 respectively.

enditure

The total direct expenditure on basic schools increased from Rs. 32,45,25,346 to Rs 36,09, 69, 349 at a rate of 11·2 per cent Of the total, Rs. 20,86,71,688 was the expenditure on junior basic schools, 15,17,50,478 on senior basic schools and Rs 5,47,183 on post basic schools. The corresponding ıres for the previous year were : junior basic schools Rs. 18,86,85,240, senior basic schools . 13,53,27,760 and post-basic schools Rs. 5,12,346. The basic schools accounted for 10 9 per cent of total direct expenditure, as against 10·2 per cent in 1961-62

The source-wise distribution of the total expenditure on basic schools is given below :

Source	Junior Basic		Senior Basic		Post Basic		All Schools	
	Amount	Percentage	Amount	Percentage	Amount	Percentage	Amount	Percentage
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
vernment Funds .	16,77,48,363	80 4	11,81,76,529	77 9	3,97,850	72·7	28,63,22,742	79·3
cal Board Funds .	3,69,64,018	17·7	1,72,57,041	11·4		..	5,42,21,059	15·0
es	14,66,867	0 7	1,11,89,640	7·3	63,346	11·6	1,27,19,853	3·5
dowments .	5,66,565	0 3	10,73,984	0·7	47,592	8 7	16,88,141	0·5
her Sources . .	19,25,875	0 9	40,53,284	2 7	38,395	7·0	60,17,554	1·7
TOTAL	20,86,71,688	100 0	15,17,50,478	100·0	5,47,183	100·0	36,09,69,349	100 0

Table XXXV—Number of Pupil

State/Territory	In Junior Basic Schools				In Senior	
	Boys		Girls		Boys	
	1961-62	1962-63	1961-62	1962-63	1961-62	1962-63
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Andhra Pradesh	2,09,213	2,09,724	1,32,541	1,38,935	62,006	65,729
Assam	1,46,535	1,49,624	91,025	96,000	24,831	26,045
Bihar	1,75,599	1,67,240	48,266	43,053	1,37,378	1,43,094
Gujarat	1,08,931	1,03,843	54,946	53,122	6,04,601	6,50,270
Jammu & Kashmir	.		..	.	.	.
Kerala	51,438	50,012	42,675	38,913	20,627	19,824
Madhya Pradesh	1,59,805	1,71,842	28,094	32,411	66,911	93,646
Madras	2,91,314	2,84,406	1,94,783	1,96,139	1,79,811	2,17,275
Maharashtra	1,37,181	1,42,902	55,216	58,013	6,77,837	6,82,813
Mysore	1,63,213	1,78,578	82,038	95,339	2,16,004	2,32,459
Orissa	21,417	22,931	8,641	10,314	4,329	4,786
Punjab	1,20,019	1,72,018	68,692	1,06,976	18,018	16 052
Rajasthan	1,59,797	1,74,103	32,330	34,766	10,158	11,860
Uttar Pradesh	36,77,299	40,12,813	10,46,120	12,68,881	4,90,980	5,51,820
West Bengal	1,18,772	1,36,386	62,218	72,766	17,532	19,045
A. & N. Islands	1,578	2,160	1,143	1,614	.	
Dadra & Nagar Haveli	459	1,386	119	394	2,478	2,354
Delhi	25,609	18,587	10 214	9,172	15,812	21,027
Himachal Pradesh	36,137	43,065	6,677	12,830	1,079	1,162
L.M. & A. Islands		483		1,163	262	1,503
Manipur	14,164	13,535	7,166	6,821	..	..
N.E.F.A.	3,242	4,635	382	475	.	..
Pondicherry	480	1,103	187	463	114	283
Tripura	30,094	37,439	17,643	22,562	5,322	5,684
INDIA	**56,52,296**	**60,98,815**	**19,91,116**	**23,01,122**	**25,56,090**	**27,66,731**

Table XXXV—N. ber of Pupils

sic Schools		In Post Basic Schools				Total		Increase (+) or Decrease (—)		State/Terr tory
Girls		Boys		Girls						
961-62	1962-63	1961-62	1962-63	1961-62	1962-63	1961-62	1962-63			
8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15		16	
24,116	25,208	142	127	19	18	4,28,037	4,39,741	+	11,704	Andhra Pradesh
15,053	15,776	..	..	.	..	2,77,444	2,87,445	+	10,001	Assam
24,305	24,698	2,417	1,607	146	67	3,88,111	3,79,759	—	8,352	Bihar
,12,701	3,40,658	..	..	..	..	10,81,179	11,47,893	+	66,714	Gujarat
..	..	.	..		.	..	..		..	Jammu & Kashmir
15,188	13,870	174	215	82	113	1,30,184	1,22,947	—	7,237	Kerala
8,429	10,526	.	..	.		2,63,239	3,08,425	+	45,186	Madhya Pradesh
,21,029	1,50,421	136	142	126	131	7,87,199	8,48,514	+	61,315	Madras
,75,734	2,75,339	.	.	.	.	11,45,968	11,59,067	+	13,099	Maharashtra
94,835	1,05,238	.	..	.	.	5,56,090	6,11,614	+	55,524	Mysore
1,239	1,266	119	74	1	8	35,746	39,379	+	3,633	Orissa
7,149	10,792	356	1,794	994	1,542	2,15,228	3,09,174	+	93,946	Punjab
4,204	4,259	.	.		.	2,06,489	2,24,988	+	18,499	Rajasthan
,10,252	1,17,277		..			53,24,651	59,50,791	+	6,26,140	Uttar Pradesh
6,987	8,142					2,05,509	2,36,339	+	30,830	West Bengal
..	.		.		.	2,721	3,774	+	1,053	A. & N. Islands
647	778	.	.	.		3,703	4,912	+	1,209	Dadra & Nagar Haveli
9,044	8,490					60,679	57,276	—	3,403	Delhi
269	295			..	.	44,162	57,352	+	13,190	Himachal Pradesh
9	434	..	.	.	..	271	3,583	+	3,312	L.M. & A. Islands
..	..		.		.	21,330	20,356	—	974	Manipur
..	..		..	.	..	3,624	5,110	+	1,486	N.E.F.A.
..	57		..	.		781	1,906	+	1,125	Pondicherry
2,270	2,479	..	.	.		55,329	68,164	+	12,835	Tripura
,33,460	11,16,003	3,344	3,959	1,368	1,879	1,12,37,674	1,22,88,509	+	10,50,835	INDIA

Table XXXVI—N[illegible] of Teac[illegible] in Ba[illegible] S[illegible]

State/Territory	In Junior Basic Schools				In Senior Basic Schools				In Post Basic Schools			
	Men		Women		Men		Women		Men		Women	
	Trained	Un-trained	Trained	Un-trained	Trained	Un-trained	Trained	Un-trained	Trained	Un-trained	Trained	Un-trained
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
[illegible]ndhra Pradesh	6,182	742	1,560	36	1,946	712	324	46	12	2	2	..
[illegible]ssam	3,466	1,556	747	587	765	628	148	146	..	..	..	..
[illegible]ihar	4,009	1,068	111	95	5,017	439	266	26	22	51	.	..
[illegible]ujarat	1,922	1,547	815	512	12,363	6,730	4,866	3,481	..	..	..	..
[illegible]ammu & Kashmir	..	.	.	.	..	.	.	..	..	..	..	..
[illegible]erala	937	75	771	27	502	43	329	21	14	15	6	3
[illegible]adhya Pradesh	4,726	1,771	141	42	2,573	1,416	106	22	..	..	..	..
[illegible]adras	8,243	207	5,144	77	6,145	250	5,042	80	16	8	5	4
[illegible]aharashtra	1,194	1,594	456	253	17,356	3,123	3,392	1,133	..	..	..	..
[illegible]ysore	4,183	2,336	737	287	6,458	954	1,239	368	..	..	..	..
[illegible]rissa	930	35	8	1	190	15	5	1	6	10	..	..
[illegible]unjab	2,856	758	1,828	151	415	52	333	17	51	..	34	2
[illegible]ajasthan	4,116	1,472	235	392	534	103	114	18	..	..	..	.
[illegible]ttar Pradesh	74,383	32,385	6,619	10,207	16,799	4,968	3,175	1,529	..	.	..	..
[illegible]est Bengal	4,868	1,059	647	427	498	582	131	141	..	..	..	..
[illegible] & N. Islands	65	30	29	8	..	..			..	..	..	.
[illegible]adra & Nagar Haveli		37		5	16	45	8	16	.	..	.	..
[illegible]elhi	654		242		860	.	303	1	.	..	..	..
[illegible]imachal Pradesh	1,309	890	202	94	41	12	7	4	..	..	..	..
[illegible]. M & A. Islands	21		30	5	75	3	3	3	..	.	.	..
[illegible]anipur	264	691	10	40			.	.	..	..	..	..
[illegible]E.F.A.	165	69	14	3		.	..	.	..	.	..	..
[illegible]ondicherry	29	6	2	.	4	7			..	.	..	..
[illegible]ripura	526	922	169	349	244	191	52	78	..	.	..	..
INDIA	1,28,048	49,250	20,517	13,598	72,801	20,273	19,843	7,131	121	86	47	9

State/Territory	In all Schools			Percentage of Trained Teachers to total No. of Teachers				Teacher-pupil Ratio			
	Trained	Untrained	Total	In Junior Basic Schools	In Senior Basic Schools	In Post Basic Schools	In all Schools	In Junior Basic Schools	In Senior Basic Schools	In Post Basic Schools	In all Schools
1	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24
Andhra Pradesh	10,026	1,538	11,564	90.9	75.0	87.5	86.7	41	30	9	38
Assam	5,126	3,917	9,043	56.3	54.1		63.7	39	25		36
Bihar	9,425	1,679	11,101	78.0	91.0	53.1	84.9	40	29	23	34
Gujarat	19,966	12,270	32,236	57.1	62.8		61.9	33	36		36
Jammu & Kashmir											
Kerala	2,550	194	2,743	91.4	92.8	94.7	93.3	49	38	7	45
Madhya Pradesh	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]		69.9	31	25		29
Madras	24,595	626	25,221	97.9	97.1	93.9	97.5	35	32	8	34
Maharashtra	24,398	6,103	30,501	66.4	83.0		80.0	37	38		39
Mysore	12,617	3,945	16,562	65.2	85.3		76.2	36	37		37
Orissa	1,139	62	1,201	96.3	92.4	60.0	94.8	34	29	5	33
Punjab	6,517	980	7,497	86.2	91.6	97.7	86.9	42	33	38	41
Rajasthan	4,999	1,985	6,984	70.0	84.1		71.6	34	21		32
Uttar Pradesh	1,00,976	49,089	1,50,065	65.5	75.5		67.3	43	25		40
West Bengal	6,144	2,209	8,353	78.8	46.5		73.6	30	20		28
A. & N. Islands	94	38	132	71.2			71.2	29			29
Dadra & Nagar Haveli	24	103	127		28.2		18.9	44	37		38
Delhi	2,059	1	2,060	100	99.9		99.9	31	25		26
Himachal Pradesh	1,559	1,000	2,559	60.6	75.0		60.9	22	23		22
L.M. & A. Islands	129	11	140	91.1	92.9		92.1	29	22		25
Manipur	274	731	1,005	27.3			27.3	20			20
N.E.F.A.	179	72	251	71.3			71.3	20			20
Pondicherry	35	13	48	83.8	57.1		72.9	42	31		40
Tripura	991	1,540	2,531	35.1	52.4		39.2	31	14		27
INDIA	2,41,377	90,347	3,31,724	70.3	77.2	63.9	72.8	40	32	22	37

Table XXXVII—Direct Expenditure on Basic Schools by States

State/Territory	On Junior Basic Schools		On Senior Basic Schools		On Post Basic Schools		Total	
	1961-62	1962-63	1961-62	1962-63	1961-62	1962-63	1961-62	1962-63
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
	Rs	Rs.	Rs.	Rs	Rs	Rs	Rs.	Rs.
ndhra Pradesh	90,34,816	96,19,524	33,99,332	39,02,571	34,393	38,912	1,24,68,541	1,35,61,007
ssam	62,37,245	70,42,102	17,06,726	19,99,831			79,43,971	90,41,933
har	35,44,721	37,16,314	68,54,152	75,28,034	1,60,431	84,281	1,05,59,304	1,13,28,629
ujarat	59,46,265	61,81,395	2,99,66,454	3,31,72,442			3,59,12,719	3,93,53,837
ammu & Kashmir								
erala	46,26,845	34,34,957	17,31,184	16,35,317	54,115	60,953	54,11,944	51,31,227
adhya Pradesh	69,14,089	78,82,027	31,37,096	49,32,113			1,00,51,185	1,28,14,140
adras	1,52,06,397	1,56,21,252	1,09,38,898	1,30,17,643	93,893	95,474	2,62,39,088	2,87,34,369
aharashtra	77,55,616	69,43,727	3,14,23,294	3,23,90,216			3,91,78,910	3,93,33,943
ysore	74,16,096	83,24,380	88,20,517	1,00,44,398			1,62,36,613	1,83,68,778
issa	9,73,547	10,94,550	3,02,132	3,11,760	24,390	25,095	13,00,069	14,34,405
unjab	53,06,784	86,32,019	11,00,536	11,12,610	1,45,124	2,42,468	65,52,444	99,87,097
ajasthan	69,22,336	70,87,715	11,18,241	12,99,572			80,40,577	83,87,287
tar Pradesh	9,43,57,362	10,44,43,251	2,99,08,706	3,37,90,497			12,42,66,068	13,82,33,748
est Bengal	68,15,936	78,73,164	18,58,436	21,25,866			86,74,372	99,99,030
& N. Islands	2,00,558	3,16,572					2,00,558	3,16,572
dra & Nagar Haveli				1,73,303				1,73,303
lhi	25,02,217	22,23,998	20,92,380	29,59,759			45,94,597	51,83,757
machal Pradesh	30,58,739	37,73,658	80,860	74,538			31,39,599	38,48,196
M. & A. Islands		1,41,347	25,136	2,27,131			25,136	3,68,478
mpur	9,84,538	10,74,772					9,84,538	10,74,772
E. F. A.	4,36,111	5,41,711					4,36,111	5,41,711
ndicherry	11,106	57,359	4,241	10,814			15,347	68,173
pura	24,34,216	26,45,894	8,59,439	10,39,063			32,93,655	36,84,957
INDIA	18,86,85,240	20,86,71,688	13,53,27,760	15,17,50,478	5,12,346	5,47,183	32,45,25,346	36,09,69,349

State/Territory	Increase (+) Decrease (—)	Percentage of Expenditure on Basic Schools to Total Expenditure on Education	Percentage of expenditure met from Govt Funds	Local Boards	Fees	Endowments	Other Sources
1	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
	Rs						
Andhra Pradesh	+ 10,97,466	5·7	64·4	29·9	0·6	0·1	0·0
Assam	+ 10,97,962	16·1	99·4	0·1	0·0	0·5	0·0
Bihar	+ 7,69,325	6·2	96·1	0·8	2·0	0·1	1·0
Gujarat	+ 34,41,118	10·7	87·3	11·5	0·1	0·0	1·1
Jammu & Kashmir							..
Kerala	— 2,80,717	2·9	94·4			.	0·6
Madhya Pradesh	+ 27,62,955	5·6	89·3	8·3	1·6	0·0	0·8
Madras	+ 24,95,281	9·7	77·6	19·1	0·2	2·9	0·2
Maharashtra	+ 11,55,033	9·2	90·0	8·7	0·3	0·0	1·0
Mysore	+ 21,32,165	10·5	92·2	4·6	0·0	0·0	3·2
Orissa	+ 1,34,336	1·8	95·9	0·4	1·6	0·0	2·1
Punjab	+ 34,34,653	5·7	99·5	0·0	0·2	0·2	0·1
Rajasthan	+ 3,46,710	6·1	98·8		1·1	0·1	0·0
Uttar Pradesh	+ 1,39,67,680	35·1	71·5	17·1	7·9	0·5	3·0
West Bengal	+ 13,24,658	3·1	79·2	10·2	8·6	0·3	1·7
A. & N Islands	+ 1,16,014	32·9	100·0			..	..
Dadra & Nagar Haveli	+ 1,73,303	82·3	100·0				
Delhi	— 5,84,160	4·6		98·0	2·0	..	0·0
Himachal Pradesh	+ 7,08,597	29·3		100·0		.	..
L. M. & A. Islands	+ 3,43,342	73·7	100·0			..	.
Manipur	+ 90,234	10·3	2·1	97·6	0·0	0·3	0·0
N. E. F. A.	+ 1,05,600	41·4	100·0			..	..
Pondicherry	+ 52,826	1·2	94·8			5·2	..
Tripura	+ 3,91,302	33·4	99·7	.	0·3	..	0·0
INDIA	+ 3,64,44,003	10·9	79·3	15·0	3·5	0·5	1·

Major portion of the expenditure was met by the Government (79·3) per cent. The share of the local boards was 15·0 per cent of the expenditure. The expenditure through fees decreased from 3·6 per cent to 3·5 percent. The contribution of the other sources decreased from 1·8 per cent to 1·7 per cent.

The average annual cost per pupil in basic schools works out as Rs. 24·8 for junior basic schools Rs. 39·1 for senior basic schools and Rs. 93·7 for post-basic schools. The Statewise details of the total direct expenditure on basic schools and its sourcewise distribution are given in Table XXVII. The total direct expenditure increased in all the States except Kerala.

The total direct expenditure on basic schools was 11·5 per cent of the total direct expenditure on education. The Statewise proportion of expenditure on basic schools to the direct expenditure on education is given in column (11) of Table XXXVII. The figures show wide variations due to increase or decrease in the number of classes in these schools.

The source-wise percentage of expenditure on all the basic schools is given in col. (12) to (16) of Table XXXVII. The percentage of expenditure met from the Government funds, in country as a whole, increased from 78·4 per cent to 79·3 per cent. The Government met cent per cent expenditure on basic schools in 4 Union Territories namely A. & N. Islands, Dadra Nagar Haveli, L.M. & A. Islands and N.E.F.A. Local Boards met cent per cent expenditure in Himachal Pradesh and major portion of expenditure in Delhi (98·0 per cent) and Manipur (97·6 per cent). Percentage of expenditure met through fees endowments and other sources was small, highest being 11·4 per cent in U.P. followed by 10·6 per cent in West Bengal.

Teachers' Training Schools

The number of basic teachers' training schools increased from 847 to 903. The total enrolment in basic training schools and in classes attached with institutions was 1,29,628 (93,837 men and 35,791 women) as against 1,20,476 (89,412 men and 31,064 women) in the previous year. Of the total 57,833 pupil teachers (41,065 men, 16,768 women) qualified for the award of teachers training diplomas or certificates in basic education. The total direct expenditure incurred on these institutions amounted to Rs. 3,08,24,377 as against Rs. 3,52,56,587 in the previous year. The average annual cost of training a pupil-teacher came to Rs. 291·2 during the year.

The State-wise statistics of basic teachers' training schools is given in Table XXXVIII. Among the States, highest number of such schools was reported by U.P. (175) followed by Maharashtra (137) and Bihar (102). Among the Union Territories, Manipur and Himachal Pradesh reported four each and A. & N. Islands, Delhi and NEFA reported one each.

Teachers' Training Colleges

The number of basic training colleges (post-graduate and under-graduate) increased from 267 in 1961-62 to 326 in 1962-63. Of the total, 50 were post-graduate and 276 were under-graduate training colleges. The total enrolment in training colleges as well as in colleges attached to other institutions and university teaching departments was 31,694 (23,327 men and 8,367 women). The corresponding figures for the previous year were 24,213 (17,673 men and 6,540 women). The total expenditure on basic training colleges amounted to Rs.2,08,55,910 (Rs. 60,57,114 for post-graduate and Rs 1,47,98,796 for under-graduate) corresponding to Rs. 141,42,901 (Rs. 49,61,865 for post-graduate and Rs. 91,81,036 for under-graduate) during the previous year. The annual average cost of training a teacher works out to Rs 764·9 for post-graduate training college and Rs. 418·1 for undergraduate training college. The corresponding figures for the previous year were Rs. 775·3 and Rs. 333·0 respectively. The output of post-graduates and graduates during 1962-63 was 63 (57 men & 6 women) and 10,551 (7,584 men and 2,967 women) respectively.

Statewise details of statistics of basic training colleges are given in Table XXXIX.

State/Territory	Number of Basic Training Schools	Enrolment*			Total Expenditure	Average Annual Cost per Pupil	† Output		
		Men	Women	Total			Men	Women	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Andhra Pradesh	91	10,745	2,793	13,538	31,62,396	223.8			
Assam	25	2,263	237	2,500	5,07,596	203.0	1,253	289	1,542
Bihar	102	16,074	2,548	18,622	51,28,009	275.4	5,061	780	5,841
Gujarat	67	6,383	2,903	9,286	27,87,834	300.2	3,702	1,611	5,313
Jammu & Kashmir	10	428	225	653	7,98,078	1,281.0	350	202	582
Kerala	80	4,404	3,999	8,403	10,75,631	128.0	3,113	2,290	5,403
Madras	8	6,398	4,122	10,520	1,43,573	131.2	5,588	3,356	8,944
Maharashtra	137	14,374	5,057	19,431	50,76,537	261.3			..
Mysore	6	1,158	278	1,436	5,00,086	836.3	2,401	465	2,866
Orissa	81			..	..	..	151		151
Punjab	25	9,156	9,658	18,814	7,48,393	151.8	5,090	5,410	10,500
Rajasthan	51	5,160	977	6,137	32,86,518	547.8	4,752	748	5,500
Uttar Pradesh	175	11,360	2,213	16,596	64,64,071	390.1	7,146	1,140	8,286
West Bengal	32	2,121	506	2,627	6,42,400	244.5	1,586	311	1897
A. & N. Islands	1	15	9	24	29,945	1,247.7	14	9	23
Delhi	1	124	147	271	1,04,650	484.5			.
Himachal Pradesh	4	257	87	344	1,67,636	487.3	258	80	338
Manipur	4	321	32	353	1,04,769	296.8	285	29	314
Nagaland	2	55		55	27,362	497.5	46		46
N.E.F.A	1	41		41	67,903	1,656.2	19	..	19
Pondicherry							27	8	35
Tripura							193	40	233
INDIA	903	93,837	35,791	1,29,628	3,08,24,377	291.2	41,065	16,768	57,833

*Includes enrolment in attached classes.

†Includes students who appeared privately.

Table XXXIX—Statistics of Basic Teachers' Training Colleges

State/Territory	Number of Basic Training Colleges		Enrolment*			Expenditure		Average Annual Cost per pupil		Out put†					
										Graduate			Post-Graduate		
	Post Graduate	Under Graduate	Men	Women	Total	Post Graduate	Under Graduate	Post Graduate	Under Graduate	Men	Women	All Person	Men	Women	All Persons
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
Assam	1	.	132	32	164	97,332	.	1,055·5							
Bihar	5		672	55	727	2,87,339	.	395 2		853	29	882	..	.	.
Gujarat	2	.	48	18	66	86,436	87,71,906		..	68	35	103			.
Jammu & Kashmir	..	..	..	.			.			204	92	296	.	..	.
Madhya Pradesh	12	104	10,767	2,285	13,052	28,04,539		1,061 1	775 4	974	288	1,262	.		..
Madras	1	111	6,442	3,597	10,339	54,802	33,11,480	2,740 1	170 2	578	473	1,051			..
Maharashtra	3	.	100	11	111	1,50,234	.	1,353 5		93	9	102	.		..
Mysore	1	41	2,012	502	2,514	1,07,412	18,95,832	2,983 7	568 7	547	172	719	41	6	47
Orissa	1	6	402	.	402	75,820	1,08,476	959 7	335 7	277	63	340	..	.	
Punjab	13		946	1,140	2,086	9,32,706		324 1		969	1,038	2,007			.
Rajasthan	6	.	627	125	752	6,88,824		774 8		1,583	279	1862	16	.	16
Uttar Pradesh	1	4	424	18	442	2,92,143	3,65,683	4,234 0	980 4	1,263	351	1614			.
West Bengal	2	6	338	169	507	2,92,722	1,61,719	1,421 0	537 3	53	19	72	.		
Delhi	..		34	18	52					41	93	134			.
Himachal Pradesh	1	..	46	27	73	1,10,769		1,517 7		42	23	65			.
Manipur	.	1	62	12	74		31,696		428 3	21	1	22	.		..
Pondicherry	.	1	57	28	85	.	10,214		120 2				.		
Tripura	1	2	218	30	248	76,076	1,51,860	775 6	1,012 2	18	2	20		.	.
INDIA	50	276	23,327	8,367	31,694	60,57,114	1,47,98,796	764 9	418 1	7,584	2,967	10,551	57	6	63

*Enclude enrolment in attached class.

†Includes students who appeared privately.

CHAPTER V

SECONDARY EDUCATION

This chapter deals with the progress made, during the year under review, in the field of secondary cation which consists of middle and high/higher secondary school education Since secondary edu- on caters to the needs of institutions for higher education and other middle positions in the diffe- t sectors of development, the stress is lai on the improvement of quality of education rather than on intity. To supplement the schemes for the improvement of secondary education which are in the state tor of Plan, the Ministry of Education at Centre continued to pursue a number of programmes.

Under the third Plan, a higher priority has been assigned to the consolidation of work in the sting multipurpose schools instead of opening new schools in large numbers Under the scheme of engthening multipurpose education, the Central Government will give assistance to the States to the ent of 50 per cent of expenditure incurred on developing the schools to a high level of efficiency. A nificant part of the programme, drawn up for this purpose, includ g the establishment of the Regional lleges of Education which are designed to produce trained teachers for multipurpose schools is proces- by the N.C.E.R.T The Ministry of Education will bear the entire cost of the supply of selected erence books and of the production of the textbooks, hand-books for teachers and manuals of practical ojects for such schools. To improve the teaching of English, the first 9 month course was started at ntral Institute of English, Hyderabad, on 10th July, 1962 and 35 trainees from colleges and secondary ools were admitted to the course In addition to the preliminary work on examination reform in Evaluation Unit of N C E R T, cent per cent financial assistance, to set up suitable evaluation units foster examination reforms in the schools, was offered to the State Govts of Andhra Pradesh, Bihar, jarat, Kerala, Maharashtra, Mysore, Orissa, Punjab and Rajasthan The Central Bureau of Educational d Vocational Guidance organised two work shops on an All India level to bring about co-ordination long various agencies working in the field of guidance One of these was on the implementation of entrally sponsored scheme for guidance and the other on long range planning in the testing field. To omote awareness of the need for guidance services talks seminars and discussions were arranged number of pamphlets and booklets were published under the programme to improve science education secondary schools. 113 new science clubs were established, bringing the total number of clubs to 653. or the guidance of science clubs a publication 'Science Project Titles' was brought out by the De- rtment of Science Education A grant of Rs 700 - each was sanctioned to 56 extension centres for ganising science fairs A sum of Rs 4,000 - was sanctioned to the All India Science Teacher's Associa- n for their activities relating to the promotion of interest in science.

Under the scheme of assisting Voluntary educational organisations working in the field of secon- ry education a sum of Rs 76,778 - was sanctioned, during the year 1962-63, to 14 institutions in ferent parts of the country.

During the year under report 13 new Extension Service Centers and 24 Extension Service Unit re sanctioned The DEPSE took steps to establish these centres and units. To promote investigation d research work, seventeen selected extension centres took up research on various topics namely ective utilisation of audio-visual and library services in the inservice education of teachers and expec- ions of teachers and headmasters from Extension Services The programme of seminar reading was o initiated in cooperation with the State Departments of Education and the Extension Centers in Training Colleges

ain Developments

A brief account of the activities of various States and Union Territories in the field of Secondary ucation is given below

idhra Pradesh

During the year the increase in number of middle schools and high schools was 125 & 221 res- ectively. Besides this next higher classes were started in many incomplete higher secondary schools.

ssam

During the year the number of Higher Secondary and Multipurpose schools increased by 4. The mber of High schools and Middle schools increased by 119 and 252 respectively.

To meet the shortage of trained teachers in Higher Secondary and Multipurpose schools the following measures were taken:

(i) Deputation of teachers to Cotton College for further education in Science.

(ii) Deputation of teachers to the Gauhati University, for 10 1/2 months course in 3 years, during vacation.

(iii) Deputation of teachers for M.A , M Sc., & M. Com. courses.

(iv) Award of stipends for training in H.R.H.Prince of Wales Engineering & Technical Institute for two years diploma to science graduates.

(v) Award of Post Graduate Development scholarships for 2 years with agreement to serve for 3 years after completion of the post-graduate course

(vi) Award of educational scholarship in Agriculture at Assam Agriculture College, Jorhat

Bihar

During the year, Rs 32,00,000/- was sanctioned by the Government for the expansion and development of existing private multipurpose/higher secondary schools and for conversion of high schools into higher/multipurpose schools Rs 3,00,000/- was sanctioned for the science material for Govt Schools. A grant of Rs. 1,00,000/- was sanctioned for industrial education at selected schools Of the total sum, Rs. 87,500/- was to be spent in rural areas To convert the Govt High schools into Higher Secondary/Multipurpose schools, a non-recurring grant of Rs 10,54,490/- was sanctioned. Non-recurring grant of Rs 2,54,000 - (Rs 2,04,000 for Govt schools, Rs 50,000 for private schools) was sanctioned for the purchase of material and apparatus for high/higher secondary multipurpose schools. Rs. 1,50,000/- for construction of Govt school buildings, Rs 50,000 - for private school libraries and Rs. 1,50,000/- for science material for private schools, was sanctioned during the year as non-recurring grant Rs. 25,000/- was granted to Govt. girls' schools for construction of hostels The private girls' schools received the sum of Rs 83,000/- for the construction of buildings, Rs 60,000 - for lady teachers' hostel, Rs. 80,000/- for school bus and Rs 73,000/- for libraries, music, home science and science material Govt. accepted the proposal to establish examination Research Bureau at Patna, for the purpose of improving present examination system at an estimated cost of Rs 32,360 - and Rs 12,000/- as recurring and non-recurring expenditure. Under the Third 5 year plan, Rs 1,00,000/- was sanctioned for the training of Govt. Multipurpose school teachers

Gujarat

The number of High Schools increased by 105 during the year The department of Extension Services played an important part in acquainting the secondary teachers in the procedures and techniques of evaluation and framing the new types of tests in school subjects Rs 0 52 lakhs was spent during the year under the scheme for revision of pay scales of Assistant Masters The grants for science laboratories, equipments etc. amounted to Rs. 0 27 lakhs.

Kerala

To provide essential equipment and teaching aids for effective teaching of core subjects namely General Science, Mathematics and Social studies, 30 Departmental schools, at an approved expenditure of Rs. 10,000/- each, were brought under the scheme Besides, a grant at the rate of 2 500/- was distributed to 16 private schools. The expenditure on buildings amounted to Rs 16,24,984 and an amount of Rs. 2,00,690/- was spent for the extension of site of departmental secondary schools For conversion of High Schools into Multipurpose Schools, the outlay for the year 1962-63 was Rs. 3 69 lakhs including Rs. 0 69 lakhs under works. The extension service conducted refresher courses, seminars, conferences and exhibitions during the year.

Madras

The number of high/higher secondary schools increased by 213 in 1962-63. To improve the existing facilities for science teaching 8 schools were selected and a maximum of Rs 50,000/- was granted to each school. Similarly for core subjects, 54 schools were selected with the maximum grant of Rs. 15,000/- for each school. 108 schools, including 27 multipurpose schools, were given grant for the improvement of libraries and in 36 schools craft was introduced In 16 schools, 30 bifurcated courses, on secretarial, engineering, agriculture and home science, were started during the year.

Maharashtra

The total number of secondary schools increased by 250 in 1962-63. The Departments of Extension Services, in operation in the State, covered the following types of services: advisory and guidance, seminars and workshops, library service, audio-visual aids, study groups and conferences, science clubs,

publications, excursions, exhibition, social and cultural activities. During the year the number of the trained teachers increased by 3,779. The grant-in-aid was paid to 73 non-Govt. secondary schools at liberalised rate.

Mysore

The number of high/higher secondary schools increased during the year by 150 The new syllabus was introduced in all the high schools to bring uniformity. As an incentive to encourage private agencies to open high schools, Rs. two lakhs was sanctioned towards equipment and maintenance grants and improvement of science teaching in the schools. Sanction was accorded for the deputation of 84 teachers for M.A., M Sc. and M.Com. courses in the two Universities Similarly 22 teachers were deputed for Home Science, 28 teachers for C P.Ed. and 19 teachers for training in Dance at different colleges

In view of the need for giving effective guidance to high school pupils, the Educational & Vocational Guidance Bureau conducted 14 short term training programmes for career masters.

Punjab

The concession of free education to girls was extended upto 10th class. Students in these classes were required to pay half fee provided the income of their parents did not exceed Rs. 100/- p.m.

The number of extension service centres was increased by 4 and 2 units were set up during the year These centres arranged seminars, workshops, conferences, reorientation courses and refresher courses for providing in-service education to the teachers. For training of science teachers, one year's intensive course in Physics, Chemistry and Biology was organised at Panjab University and 125 teachers got benefit of this course To acquaint the teachers Headmasters/Headmistresses with some of the techniques and methods followed by Public Schools, training course was organised at Public School, Nabha and Dalhousie Convent. A sum of Rs. 4,50,000/- was granted to middle/high schools for the purchase of science material and equipment. Due to emergency the grant of Rs. 5,01,430/- only could be given to non-Government schools towards maintenance etc.

Rajasthan

The number of secondary schools increased by 18 in 1962-63. Of the total increase 8 were middle schools, one high school and 9 higher secondary schools Science courses were introduced in 2 more Govt schools and 2 private schools. Financial assistance was given to 51 high/higher secondary schools for improving existing equipment and furniture etc. Stipends and scholarships were given to the girls, 250 girls got stipends at the rate of Rs. 15/- each for the purchase of books. At the rate of Rs. 25/- p.m. 40 girls received scholarships who under took to serve the department after completion of the course. Besides this, attendance scholarships at the rate of Rs 5/- p.m. were given to 198 girls.

Uttar Pradesh

During the year the number of Senior Basic schools increased by 385 and Higher secondary schools by 95. Govt. sanctioned a sum of Rs. 5,000/- for award of financial assistance to the children and dependents of gold-smiths who were rendered jobless as a result of Gold Control Order. Under the 3rd 5-year plan additional merit scholarships were awarded For improvement of buildings Govt. gave building grant amounting to Rs 22,75,000/- to aided higher secondary schools. A sum of Rs. 9,55,000/- for science equipment and construction of laboratories was given to 114 aided higher secondary schools. Besides, Rs. 17,12,500/- was given to 590 aided secondary schools for furniture and equipment. Rs. 6,15,000/- and Rs. 1,40,000/- were given to secondary schools for improvement of libraries and play grounds. In 120 senior basic schools general science was introduced and each school received Rs. 3,000/- as general science grant Science was also introduced in 4 Govt. Higher Secondary Schools. Provision of Rs. 1,36,595/- was made for free education of girls upto class VIII in villages and smaller towns having a population less than 15,000. A non-recurring grant of Rs. 40,000/- was given to 20 non-Govt. aided higher secondary schools running co-educational classes.

Goa, Daman & Diu

The total number of middle school stood at 70 (61 for boys and 9 for girls). All these schools are managed by private bodies and only 5 schools are aided schools. A great part of total direct expenditure was met from fees (71.8 per cent).

The total number of high/higher secondary schools was 49 (37 for boys and 12 for girls). Of this total, there was only one higher secondary school, formerly the lyceum, managed by Govt. Out of 48 schools managed by private bodies, 8 were aided schools. More than half (64.6 per cent) of the total direct expenditure was met from fees.

Hindi was an optional subject for students in high/higher secondary schools. Upto middle school Hindi was compulsory.

There were no fixed pay scales for the teachers in non-Govt. secondary schools. Every institution had its own system, depending upon the qualifications and experience of concerned teacher.

Himachal Pradesh

During the year under report two new middle schools were started, 26 Primary schools were upgraded to middle schools, one privately managed high school was taken over by the Govt., 14 middle schools were upgraded to higher secondary schools and 2 high schools were converted into higher secondary schools with humanities and science groups

Library books costing Rs 28,000/- were supplied to high/higher secondary schools. With a view to meet the shortage of librarians in secondary schools, a cell for training in library science was started in Central State Library at Solan.

Facilities for counselling were provided in 15 higher secondary schools and occupational information service was introduced in 15 high schools.

Science material worth Rs 15,000 was supplied to 11 equipped high schools

L. M. & A. Islands

The second high school of this Union Territory was opened at Kalpani and one hostel attached to this high school was also started during the year.

Manipur

The number of middle schools increased by 20 and the high schools by 30. For starting high/higher secondary schools 30 graduate teachers were given training at D.M. College, 8 were deputed for B.Ed. and 16 teachers of high schools were deputed for post-graduate studies

N.E.F.A.

The number of middle schools increased by 4 and high schools by one.

Pondicherry

Two high schools were opened during 1962-63 and the number of middle schools increased by 5. New buildings were constructed for the use of six high schools. Diversified courses in engineering and agriculture were started in two high schools.

Tripura

During the year the total number of secondary schools increased by 19.

System of School Classes

Secondary consists of two stages—middle and high/higher secondary Middle education is provided in middle schools as well as in high/higher secondary schools having middle classes attached to them Similarly the high/higher secondary education is provided in high/higher secondary schools as well as in such classes attached to intermediate colleges The number of classes comprising middle stage and high/higher secondary stage differed from state to state and from region to region The number of classes in these stages are given in Table XL. In most of the states and union territories the duration of middle stage was three years; generally from Class VI to Class VIII or Class V to Class VII. The duration of high/higher secondary stage varied from two to 5 years

Administration and Control

The secondary schools were managed by one of the 3 agencies *viz.* (i) Government—Central and State (ii) Local Bodies including district boards, municipal boards, notified area committees, territorial councils, zilla parishads and panchayat samities (iii) private bodies—aided and unaided. Most of the high/higher secondary schools were managed by private agencies while the middle schools by local bodies. The Government has got some sort of control over private schools, in the form of granting recognition, inspection, provision of grants-in-aid.

Table XL—System of School Classes at Secondary Stage

State/Territory	Middle Stage		High/Higher Secondary Stage		
	Name of Classes	Duration (years)	Name of Classes	Duration (year	Duration of Secondary Stage
1	2	3	4	5	6
Andhra Pradesh	VI, VII, VIII	3	IX, X, XI, XII	4	7
Assam	IV, V and VI	3	VII, VIII, IX and X	4	7
Bihar	VI and VII	2	VIII, IX, X, XI and XII	5	7
Gujarat	V, VI and VII	3	VIII, IX, X and XI	4	7
Jammu & Kashmir	VI, VII and VIII	3	IX, X and XI	3	6
Kerala	Standards V, VI and VII	3	Standards VIII, IX and X	3	6
Madhya Pradesh	VI, VII and VIII	3	IX, X and XI	3	6
Madras	VI, VII and VIII	3	IX, X and XI	3	6
Maharashtra—					
(i) Erstwhile Bombay State	V, VI and VII	3	VIII, IX, X and XI	4	7
(ii) Erstwhile Madhya Pradesh (Vidarbha Region)	V, VI, VII and VIII	4	IX, X and XI	3	7
(iii) Erstwhile Hyderabad State (Marathwada Region)	V, VI and VII	3	VIII, IX and X	3	6
Mysore	Standards V, VI and VII	3	Standards VIII, IX and X	3	6
Orissa	VI and VII	2	VIII, IX, X, XI and XII	5	7
Punjab	VI, VII and VIII	3	IX, X and XI	3	6
Rajasthan	VI, VII and VIII	3	IX, X and XI	3	6
Uttar Pradesh	VI, VII and VIII	3	IX and X	2	5
West Bengal	V, VI, VII and VIII	4	IX, X and XI	3	7
A. & N. Islands	VI, VII and VIII	3	IX, X and XI	3	6
Dadra & Nagar Haveli	V, VI and VII	3	VIII, IX, X and XI	4	7
Delhi	VI, VII and VIII	3	IX, X and XI	3	6
Goa, Daman & Diu	VI, VII and VIII	3	IX, X and XI	3	6
Himachal Pradesh	VI, VII and VIII	3	IX, X and XI	3	6
L. M. & A. Islands	V, VI and VII	3	VIII, IX and X	3	6
Manipur	III, IV, V and VI	4	VII, VIII, IX and X	4	8
Nagaland	III, IV, V and VI	4	VII, VIII, IX and X	4	8
N.E.F.A.	IV, V and VI	3	VII, VIII, IX and X	4	7
Pondicherry	Forms I, II and III	3	Forms, IV, V and VI	3	6
Tripura	VI, VII and VIII	3	IX, X and XI	3	6

Pay Scales of Teachers

The pay scales of Government middle school teachers were revised in Andhra, Jammu & Kashmir, West Bengal, Orissa, Rajasthan and Assam. The pay scales of trained graduates in Government high, higher secondary schools were revised in 7 states namely Jammu & Kashmir, Maharashtra, West Bengal, Andhra, Rajasthan, Orissa and Mysore.

The details of pay scales of middle and high school teachers, according to their qualifications, are given in appendices C & D of volume II of this report. Tables XLI and XLII indicate the minimum and maximum of the pay scales prescribed in Govt. schools for a trained teacher in various states. The states have been grouped according to the initial salary offered by them.

Table XLI—Minima and Maxima of Pay Scale of Trained Teachers in Government Middle Schools, 1962-63

State/Territory	Minimum	Maximum	Number of years required to reach the maximum
1	2	3	4
	Rs.	Rs	
Kerala	40	120	17
Bihar	50	90	20
Punjab	60	120	11
Uttar Pradesh	60	120	13
Himachal Pradesh	60	120	13
Maharashtra	61	140	21
Dadra & Nagar Haveli	70	150	22
Goa, Daman & Diu	70	150	22
Gujarat	70	150	22
Tripura	70	130	18
Assam	75	150	18
Manipur	75	125	15
Nagaland	75	125	15
N.E.F.A	75	125	15
Andhra	80	150	15
Jammu & Kashmir	80	160	13
Mysore	80	150	19
Madras	90	140	15
Pondicherry	90	140	15
Rajasthan	91	130	14
Madhya Pradesh	95	170	18
Orissa	100	155	12
Andaman & Nicobar Islands	118	225	24
Delhi	118	225	24
L. M. & A. Islands	118	225	24
West Bengal	125	200	20

Table XLII—Minima and Maxima of Pay Scale of Trained Graduates in Government High/Higher Secondary Schools

State/Territory	Minimum	Maximum	Number of years required to reach the maximum
1	2	3	4
	Rs.	Rs.	
Kerala	80	165	14
Jammu & Kashmir	85	160	17
Bihar	100	190	16
Tripura	100	225	24
Dadra & Nagar Havell	110	200	20
Gujarat	110	200	20
Himachal Pradesh	110	250	16
Maharashtra	110	200	20
Punjab	110	250	16
Rajasthan	115	250	17
Goa, Daman and Diu	120	200	15
Uttar Pradesh	120	300	20
Manipur	125	275	17
Assam	140	275	15
Madras	140	250	15
Mysore	140	250	13
Nagaland	140	275	15
N.E.F.A.	140	275	15
Pondicherry	140	250	15
Andhra Pradesh	145	200	13
Madhya Pradesh	160	290	17
Andaman & Nicobar Islands	170	380	18
Delhi	170	380	18
L. M. & A. Islands	170	380	18
West Bengal	175	325	20
Orissa	185	325	11

Public Examinations

The names of the Public Examinations and classes at the end of which these examinations were conducted in 1962-63, at different stages of secondary schools, are shown in Table XLIII. Broadly speaking, these examinations can be put in three categories:

(i) Middle school leaving certificate examination, at the end of Class VII or Class VIII.

(ii) Secondary school leaving certificate examination (or Matriculation Examination) at the end of class X or class XI.

(iii) Higher Secondary School Leaving Certificate Examination, generally at the end of Class XI.

Table XLIII—Public Examinations

State/Territory	Name of the final class at the end of which public examination is held	Name of the Public Examination
1	2	3
Andhra Pradesh	Class VIII Class XI Class XII	Elementary School Leaving Certificate Secondary School Leaving Certificate Higher Secondary and Multipurpose School Leaving Certificate.
Assam	Class VI Class X	Middle School Scholarship Examination. Matriculation Examination
Bihar	Class XI Class XII	Secondary School Leaving Certificate Higher Secondary School Leaving Certificate
Gujarat	Class VII Class XI	Primary School Certificate. Secondary School Certificate.
Jammu & Kashmir	Class VIII Class X	Middle School Certificate Matriculation Examination
Kerala	Standard X	Secondary School Leaving Certificate.
Madhya Pradesh	Class VIII Class XI	Middle School Certificate Higher Secondary School Certificate.
Madras	Class VIII Standard XI	Elementary School Leaving Certificate Secondary School Leaving Certificate
Maharashtra Erstwhile Bombay	Class VII Class XI	Primary School Certificate Secondary School Certificate
Erstwhile Madhya Pradesh	Class X Class XI	Secondary School Certificate Higher Secondary School Certificate.
Erstwhile Hyderabad	Class X Class XI	Secondary School Certificate. Higher Secondary Certificate Examination.
Mysore Erstwhile Mysore State Erstwhile Bombay State	Standard X Class VII Class XI	Secondary School Leaving Certificate. Primary School Certificate. Secondary School Certificate
Erstwhile Madras State	Standard VIII	Elementary School Leaving Certificate.
Erstwhile Hyderabad State	Form VI Class X	Secondary School Leaving Certificate. Secondary School Certificate.
Erstwhile Coorg State	Form III Form VI	Common Entrance Examination Secondary School Leaving Certificate.
Orissa	Class V Class VII Class XII	Primary School Certificate Examination. Middle School Certificate Examination Higher Secondary School Certificate.
Punjab	Class X Class XI	Matriculation Examination. Higher Secondary School Examination.
Rajasthan	Class X Class XI	Matriculation Examination. Higher Secondary School Examination.
Uttar Pradesh	Class VIII Class X	Junior High School Certificate. High School Certificate and High School Technical Certificate
West Bengal	Class VI Class X Class XI	Central Examination for Girls and Middle Scholarship Examination for Boys. High School Certificate. Higher Secondary School Certificate.

Table XLIII—Public Examination—(*Contd.*)

1	2	3
A. N Islands	Class X	High School Certificate
Dadra & Nagar Haveli	Class VII Class XI	Primary School Certificate. Secondary School Certificate.
Delhi	Class X Class XI	Higher School Certificate Higher Secondary School Certificate.
Goa, Daman & Diu	Class XI Class VII	Secondary School Certificate Primary School Certificate
Himachal Pradesh	Class VIII Class X Class XI	Middle School Certificate Matriculation Examination. Higher Secondary Certificate
L. M & A Islands	Class X	Secondary School Leaving Certificate
Manipur	Class II Class VIII Class X	Primary School Leaving Certificate. Middle School Certificate Matriculation Examination
Nagaland	Class VI Class X	Middle School Leaving Certificate Matriculation Examination.
N.E.F.A	Class III Class VI Class X	Primary School Leaving Certificate Middle School Leaving Certificate Matriculation Examination
Pondicherry	7th Standard	Primary School Leaving Certificate
	3 eme Annee (Tamil School)	Secondary School Leaving Certificate
	7eme (French School)	Primary School Leaving Certificate
	Class 3 eme (French School)	Secondary School Leaving Certificate.
	Form VI (English School)	Secondary School Leaving Certificate.
Tripura	Class IV Class VI Class X Class XI	Primary Scholarship Examination. Middle Scholarship Examination High School Certificate Higher Secondary School Certificate

The students in secondary schools, mostly, took two examinations

(i) At the end of middle stage (ii) At the end of high/higher secondary stage.

Teaching of Hindi

The position of teaching Hindi, as a compulsory and as an optional subject, in various States & Union Territories is given in Table XLIV Hindi was a compulsory subject in all classes in Hindi medium schools, while in others it was generally taught from middle stage upto the end of secondary stage.

Table XLIV—Teaching of Hindi

State/Territory	Name of Class in which Hindi is taught as	
	a compulsory subject	an optional subject
1	2	3
Andhra Pradesh		
Areas of Erstwhile Andhra Pradesh	VI to XI	Grade VI to VIII of Senior Bas schools
Areas of Erstwhile Hyderabad State	(i) in all classes for students whose mother tongue is Hindi. (ii) Class IV to XI for other Students.	
Assam	IV to X	IX to XI
Bihar	(i) Classes I to XI in Schools where medium of instruction is Hindi. (ii) Class IV to XI in other schools	.
Gujarat		
Gujarat Region	(i) in all classes of schools where medium of instruction is Hindi (ii) Classes V to XI in other schools	.
Saurashtra Region	Classes IV to XI	
Kutch Region	Classes V to XI	
Jammu & Kashmir	..	VI to VIII
Kerala	Standards VI to X	..
Madhya Pradesh	(i) Classes I to XI in schools where medium of instruction is Hindi. (ii) Classes V to XI of other schools	.
Madras		Standards IX to XI.
Maharashtra		
Areas of erstwhile Bombay State	(i) All classes in schools where medium of instruction is Hindi (ii) Classes V to XI in other Schools	.. ..
Areas of erstwhile Madhya Pradesh	(i) All classes in schools where medium of instruction is Hindi. (ii) Classes V to XI in other schools	.. .
Areas of erstwhile Hyderabad State (Marathwada Region)	(i) Classes III to X for those students whose mother tongue is other than Hindi. (ii) All classes for other students	..
Mysore	Standard VI to X	
Orissa	Class VI to XI	
Punjab		
Hindi Region	(i) Classes I to VIII	Classes IX and X
Punjabi Region	(ii) Classes IV to VIII	.
Erstwhile Pepsu State		
Hindi Region	(i) Classes I to VIII	Classes IX and X.
Punjabi Region	(ii) Classes III to VIII	
Rajasthan	(i) All classes for students whose mother tongue is Hindi (ii) Classes III to XI in other schools	. .
Uttar Pradesh	(i) All classes in schools where medium of instruction is Hindi. (ii) Classes III to XII in other schools	..

Table XLIV—Teaching of Hindi—(*Contd.*)

1	2	3
West Bengal	Classes V to VI	Classes VII to XI.
A & N. Islands	In all classes for those students whose mother tongue is Hindi. In classes III to VIII for other students	Classes IX to XI
Dadra & Nagar Haveli	V to XI	..
Delhi	Classes I to VIII	Classes IX to XI
Goa, Daman and Diu	V to XI	
Himachal Pradesh	Classes I to VIII	Classes IX to XI
L M & A. Islands	Classes VI to X	..
Manipur	Classes III to VIII	Classes IX and X
Nagaland	Classes IV to VIII	
N E F A	Classes III to VIII	Classes IX and X
Pondicherry	Classes VIII to X	Forms I to VI
Tripura	Classes VI to VIII	Classes IX to XI

Teaching of English

Table XLV indicates the position regarding the teaching of English in secondary schools in various States and Union Territories The teaching of English was generally started in middle classes and continued upto secondary stage.

The main statistics of middle school education and high/higher secondary schools education is given below :

Table XLV—Teaching of English

Names of Classes in which teaching of English is Compulsory	No. of Classes
Andhra Pradesh	
Classes III to XII	10
Assam	
Classes IV to XI	8
Bihar	
Higher seconary Schools :—	
Classes IV to XI	6
Post Basic Schools :—	
Classes IX to XII	4
Gujarat	
Erstwhile Gujarat/Saurashtra area . Classes VIII to X	3
Erstwhile Kutch Area Classes VIII to X	3
Jammu & Kashmir	
For Boys—Classes VI to XI	6
For Girls—Classes IX to XI	3
Kerala	
Classes III to X	8
Madhya Pradesh	
Classes VI to XI	6

Table XLV—Teaching of English—(*Contd.*)

1	2
Madras	
Classes III to XI	9
Maharashtra	
Classes V to XI	7
Mysore	
Classes V to X	6
Orissa	
Classes IV to XII	9
Punjab	
Classes VI to XI	6
Rajasthan	
Classes VI to XI	6
Uttar Pradesh	
Classes IX to XII	4
West Bengal	
Classes III to XI	9
A & N. Islands	
Classes IV to XI	8
Dadra & Nagar Haveli	
Classes VIII to X	7
Delhi	
Classes VI to XI	6
Goa, Daman & Diu	
Classes V to XI	7
Himachal Pradesh	
Classes VI to XI	6
L. M. & A Islands	
Classes V to X	6
Manipur	
Classes III to X	8
Nagaland	
Classes I to X	10
N.E.F.A.	
Classes IV to X	7
Pondicherry	
English schools—Classes I to XI	11
French Schools—Classes VI to XI	6
Tamil Schools—Standards V to X	6
Tripura	
Classes V to XI	7

Middle Schools

The total number of middle schools increased from 55,915 (50,765 for boys and 5,150 for girls) in 1961-62 to 61,377 (55,719 for boys and 5,658 for girls) in 1962-63 This gives an increase of 5,462 or 9·8 per cent. Of the total 16,553 (14,987 for boys and 1,566 for girls) were senior basic schools. Managementwise distribution of middle schools is given in Table XLVI.

Table XLVI—Number of Middle Schools By Management

Management	1961-62		1962-63	
	Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage
1	2	3	4	5
Government	11,420	20 4	11,877	19 4
District Board	27,293	48 8	30,447	49 6
Municipal Board	2,306	4·1	2,566	4 2
Private Bodies				
Aided	11,621	20·8	13,140	21 4
Unaided	3,275	5·9	3,347	5 4
TOTAL	55,915	100 0	61,377	100 0

The majority of middle schools were managed by local boards. During the year, the middle schools increased under all managements. The number of middle schools in rural areas increased from 45,715 in 1961-62 to 49,685 in 1962-63. These constituted 81·0 per cent of the total number of middle schools in the country

The State-wise distribution of middle schools is given in Table XLVII on next page. The number of middle schools increased in all the States and Union Territories except Punjab, West Bengal, Dadra & Nagar Haveli and L M & A Islands The highest increase in number of middle schools was reported by Madras (1,211) followed by Bihar (688) Maharashtra (574) and Mysore (492).

Columns (10) to (14) of the same table show percentage of schools under different managements. All the middle schools in N E.F A and L M. & A Islands were managed by Government In other 8 States and Union Territories majority of middle schools were managed by Government. Local Bodies managed majority of middle schools in 8 States and Union Territories. The highest percentage of schools managed by Local Bodies was reported by Maharashtra (94 2%) In Goa, Daman & Diu all middle schools and in other remaining States and Union Territories majority of schools were managed by private bodies.

Pupils

The number of pupils in middle schools increased from 1,21,36,018 (81,49,958 boys and 39,86,060 girls) in 1961-62 to 1,33,36,237 (89,06,633 and 44,29,604 girls) in 1962-63 giving an increase of 12,00,219 or 9·9 per cent Of the total number of pupils 39,67,726 (28,08,917 boys and 11,58,809 girls) were studying in senior basic schools

The distribution of pupils in middle schools under different managements is shown below in Table XLVIII.

Table XLVIII—Number of Pupils in Middle Schools by Management

Management	1961-62		1962-63	
	Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage
1	2	3	4	5
Government	25,16,078	20 7	26 13,493	19 6
District Boards	56,38,047	46 5	62,74,293	47 0
Municipal Boards	11,53,519	9 5	12,64,800	9 5
Private Bodies— Aided	24,71,059	20 4	27,84,121	20 9
Unaided	3,57,315	2 9	3,99,530	3 0
TOTAL	1,21,36,018	100 0	1,33,36,237	100 0

Table XLVII—Number of Middle Schools by States*

State/Territory	For Boys		For Girls		Total		Increase(+) or Decrease(−)		Percentage of Schools Managed by				
												Private Bodies	
	1961-62	1962-63	1961-62	1962-63	1961-62	1962-63	Number	Percentage	Govt	Distt. Boards	Municipal Boards	Aided	Unaided
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
Andhra Pradesh	1,491	1,624	136	128	1,627	1,752	+ 125	+ 7 7	7·2	74 2			
Assam	1,734	1,973	165	178	1,899	2,151	+ 252	+ 13 3	6 2	29 9	5 5		
Bihar	4,553	5,110	266	377	4,819	5,507	+ 688	+ 14·3	10 6	39 6	0 2	12 3	0·8
Gujarat	6,350	6,672	706	742	7,056	7,414	+ 358	+ 5 1	2 1	85·9	2 8	54 9	8·8
Jammu & Kashmir	646	685	143	187	789	872	+ 83	+ 10 5	97 6		6 7	34 5	12·5
Kerala	1,954	2,243	13	12	1,967	2,255	+ 288	+ 14 6	31·5			3 8	1 5
Madhya Pradesh	2,709	3,025	303	362	3 012	3,387	+ 375	+ 12 5	64·2	29 7		2 4	
Madras	4,838	6,048	9	10	4,847	6,058	+ 1,211	+ 25 0	3 2	55 3	1 1	68·3	0·2
Maharashtra	9,399	9,940	670	703	10,069	10,643	+ 574	+ 5 7	0 3	86 8	5 2	4·2	0·8
Mysore	6,285	6,747	663	693	6,948	7,440	+ 492	+ 7 1	44·0	40 5	7 4	36 2	0 1
Orissa	1,483	1,903	121	170	1,604	2,073	+ 469	+ 29 2	15 4		2 3	5 0	0·5
Punjab	1,195	1,155	419	407	1,614	1,562	− 52	− 3 2	91 0		0 9	13 1	0 1
Rajasthan	1,396	1,395	220	229	1 616	1,624	+ 8	+ 0 5	89 4		0 1	58 0	25 7
Uttar Pradesh	3,855	4,128	716	828	4,571	4,956	+ 385	+ 8 4	5 0	59 1	0 2	2 2	6 7
West Bengal	2,037	2,035	439	436	2,472	2,471	− 1	− 0 0	1 1	1 0	4 2	8 5	1·9
A. & N. Islands	8	8			8	8			87 5		0 2	9·7	22·0
Dadra & Nagar Haveli	27	26			27	26	− 1	− 3 7	96 2			85 3	12 4
Delhi	121	158	111	137	232	295	+ 63	+ 27 2	1 4			12·5	
Goa, Daman & Diu	N.A	61	N A	9	N A	70	+ 70	100 0			81 7	3 8	..
Himachal Pradesh	196	210	11	11	207	221	+ 14	+ 6 8		74 7		16 9	
L. M & A Islands	8				8	7	− 1	− 12 5	10 0		0 4	7 1	92·9
Manipur	273	294	15	14	288	308	+ 20	+ 6 9		46 4		24·9	..
Nagaland	61	84			61	84	+ 23	+ 37 7	83 3		2·9		
N E F A.	16	20			16	20	+ 4	+ 25 0	100·0			12 3	38 4
Pondicherry	41	45	21	22	62	67	+ 5	+ 8 1	70 1			16 7	..
Tripura	93	103	3	3	96	106	+ 10	+ 10 4	3 8	17 4	.		
INDIA	50,765	55,719	5,150	5,658	55,915	61,377	5,462	9·8	19 4	49·6	11·3	29 9	
											4 2	5 7	1 8
												21·4	5.4

*Includes Senior Basic Schools also.

The increase in enrolment was reported by schools under all managements. Enrolment in Government schools rose by 4.0 per cent and in schools managed by local boards and private bodies by 11.0 per cent and 12.5 per cent respectively.

The number of pupils from rural areas, in middle schools was 93,57,837 (66,55,112 boys and 27,02,725 girls) which was 70.2 per cent of total enrolment in such schools. The corresponding figures for the previous year were 84,68,844 (60,63,681 boys and 24,05,163 girls) or 69.8 per cent of total enrolment in middle schools. Table XLIX shows the number of pupils in middle schools in various States.

Table XLIX—Number of Pupils in Middle Schools by Management

State/Territory	Government	Distt. Boards	Municipal Boards	Private Aided	Private Unaided	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Andhra Pradesh	53,014	2,33,853	35,749	69,733	3,006	3,95,355
Assam	18,256	1,03,136	1,017	1,02,052	13,545	2,38,006
Bihar	1,29,896	4,35,699	49,726	3,35,556	93,249	10,44,126
Gujarat	28,309	14,27,356	3,19,017	62,913	27,094	18,64,689
Jammu & Kashmir	91,046			9,026		1,00,072
Kerala	3,22,756			6,14,023	2,464	9,39,243
Madhya Pradesh	3,84,078	1,85,537	10,311	25,340	5,740	6,11,006
Madras	64,891	7,02,601	1,61,853	7,56,583	1,350	16,87,278
Maharastra	8,197	21,37,105	4,74,597	1,08,968	13,180	27,42,107
Mysore	6,47,163	6,29,818	73,972	2,20,143	2,731	15,73,827
Orissa	37,322		1,276	85,749	25,308	1,49,655
Punjab	3,99,383		536	9,549	23,954	4,33,422
Rajasthan	3,37,847		1,192	45,837	9,379	3,94,255
Uttar Pradesh	46,162	3,69,256	34,933	82,993	1,35,753	6,69,097
West Bengal	4,961	2,291	1,420	2,23,548	26,454	2,58,674
A. & N. Islands	895			180		1,075
Dadra & Nagar Haveli	3,056			76		3,132
Delhi	734		94,839	19,007		1,14,580
Goa, Daman & Diu				994	9,987	10,981
Himachal Pradesh		25,340	299	1,578		27,217
L. M. & A. Islands	1,937					1,937
Manipur		13,897	1,738	2,622	6,106	24,363
Nagaland	14,335			2,176		16,511
N.E.F.A	1,846					1,846
Pondicherry	16,525			3,788		20,313
Tripura	884	8,344	2,325	1,687	230	13,470
INDIA	26,13,493	62,74,293	12,64,800	27,84,121	3,99,530	1,33,36,237

Table XLIX—Number of Pupils in Middle Schools by States

State/Territory	For Boys		For Girls		Total		Increase (+) or Decrease (−)	
	1961-62	1962-63	1961-62	1962-63	1961-62	1962-63	Number	Percentage
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Andhra Pradesh	3,46,598	3,63,682	31,649	31,673	3,78,247	3,95,355	+ 17,108	+ 4 5
Assam	1,95,168	2,16,706	19,883	21,300	2,15,051	2,38,006	+ 22,955	+ 10 7
Bihar	8,41,874	9,71,023	60,932	73,103	9,02,806	10,44,126	+ 1,41,320	+ 15 7
Gujarat	14,69,669	15,79,356	2,58,558	2,85,333	17,38,227	18,64,689	+ 1,26,462	+ 7 3
Jammu & Kashmir	76,783	79,046	17,641	21,026	94,424	1,00,072	+ 5,648	+ 6 0
Kerala	8,34,268	9,30,879	7,323	8,364	8,41,596	9,39,243	+ 97,747	+ 11·6
Madhya Pradesh	4,98,742	5,39,906	62,429	71,100	5,61,171	6,11,006	+ 49,835	+ 8 9
Madras	13,96,931	16,84,628	2,702	2,650	13,99,633	16,87,278	+ 2,87,645	+ 20 5
Maharashtra	24,09,399	24,94,760	2,36,900	2,47,347	26,46,299	27,42,107	+ 95,808	+ 3 6
Mysore	12,19,431	13,78,275	1,77,641	1,95,552	13,96,072	15,73,827	+ 1,76,852	+ 12 7
Orissa	1,16,173	1,39,920	7,787	9,735	1,23,960	1,49,655	+ 25,695	+ 20 7
Punjab	3,28,127	3,28,648	1,06,321	1,04,774	4,34,448	4,33,422	− 1,026	− 2 4
Rajasthan	3,10,104	3,30,591	59,105	63,664	3,69,209	3,94,255	+ 25,046	+ 6 8
Uttar Pradesh	5,01,057	5,68,357	1,00,175	1,00,740	6,01,232	6,69,097	+ 67,865	+ 1 1
West Bengal	2,01,580	2,11,523	45,207	47,151	2,59,787	2,58,674	+ 8,887	+ 3 6
A & N. Islands	798	1,075			798	1,075	+ 277	+ 34 7
Dadra & Nagar Haveli	3,125	3,132			3,125	3,132	+ 7	+ 0·2
Delhi	45,258	64,947	39,026	49,633	84,254	1,14,580	+ 30,326	+ 36 0
Goa, Daman & Diu		9,719		1,262		10,981	+ 10,981	+ 100 0
Himachal Pradesh	22,360	25,265	1,312	1,952	23,672	27,217	+ 3,545	+ 15 0
L. M. & A. Islands	2,310	1,937			2,310	1,937	− 373	− 16 1
Manipur	21,914	22,596	2,407	1,767	24,321	24,363	+ 42	+ 0 2
Nagaland	11,628	16,511			11,628	16,511	+ 4,883	+ 42 0
N. E. F. A.	1,690	1,846			1,690	1,846	+ 156	+ 9 2
Pondicherry	13,530	14,992	4,890	5,321	18,420	20,313	+ 1,893	+ 10 3
Tripura	12,397	12,997	418	473	12,815	13,470	+ 655	+ 5 1
INDIA	1,08,83,927	1,19,92,317	12,52,091	13,43,920	1,21,36,018	1,33,36,237	+ 12,00,219	+ 9 9

Table I.—Number of Pupils at the Middle Stage

State/Territory	Boys		Girls		Total		Increase (+) or Decrease (−)	
	1961-62	1962-63	1961-62	1962-63	1961-62	1962-63	Number	Percentage
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Andhra Pradesh	3,55,237	3,89,227	1,07,334	1,21,572	4,62,631	5,10,799	+ 48,168	+ 10 4
Assam	1,69,226	1,87,481	67,183	76,746	2,36,409	2,60,230	+ 23,821	+ 10 1
Bihar	3,55,954	3,73,041	69,927	55,745	4,25,881	4,28,786	+ 1,905	+ 0 4
Gujarat	3,83,129	4,10,391	1,62,025	1,87,481	5,45,154	6,03,872	+ 58,718	+ 10 8
Jammu & Kashmir	52,170	55,871	16,466	17,503	68,636	73,337	+ 4,701	+ 6 8
Kerala	4,99,160	5,28,808	3,96,914	4,18,817	8,96,074	9,47,625	+ 61,551	+ 6 9
Madhya Pradesh	3,01,693	3,31,743	1,14,548	1,22,185	3,66,241	4,03,928	+ 37,687	+ 10 3
Madras	5,27,975	5,77,209	1,75,168	2,62,236	7,03,143	8,39,525	+ 1,36,382	+ 19 4
Maharashtra	7,70,923	8,30,018	3,02,467	3,39,961	10,73,390	11,79,979	+ 1,06,589	+ 9 9
Mysore	3,63,958	4,09,296	1,56,414	1,80,621	5,18,372	5,89,917	+ 71,545	+ 13 8
Orissa	1,11,026	1,08,337	15,497	18,163	1,26,523	1,26,500	− 23	− 0 0
Punjab	3,77,013	3,97,162	1,04,853	1,26,163	4,81,866	5,23,625	+ 42,759	+ 8 9
Rajasthan	2,06,583	2,24,804	33,728	39,155	2,40,386	2,63,959	+ 23,573	+ 9 8
Uttar Pradesh	7,97,304	8,87,129	1,39,407	1,62,295	9,36,711	10,49,424	+ 1,12,713	+ 12 0
West Bengal	6,15,405	6,71,491	2,38,472	2,69,688	8,53,877	9,41,179	+ 87,302	+ 10 2
A. & N. Islands	526	680	236	317	762	997	+ 235	+ 30 8
Dadra & Nagar Haveli	414	477	109	156	523	633	+ 110	+ 21 0
Delhi	76,826	84,579	52,026	57,647	1,28,852	1,42,186	+ 13,334	+ 10 3
Goa, Daman & Diu		6,243		3,707		9,950	+ 9,950	+ 100 0
Himachal Pradesh	17,849	20,818	3,488	4,274	21,337	25,092	+ 3,755	+ 17 6
L. M. & A. Islands	534	638	74	104	608	742	+ 134	+ 22 0
Manipur	27,569	28,889	10,337	12,249	37,906	41,138	+ 3,232	+ 8 5
Nagaland	8,162	8,628	3,778	4,408	11,940	13,036	+ 1,096	+ 9 2
N.E.F.A.	673	708	105	135	778	843	+ 65	+ 8 4
Pondicherry	5,505	6,011	2,018	2,680	7,523	8,691	+ 1,168	+ 15 5
Tripura	13,001	14,046	5,376	6,184	18,377	20,230	+ 1,853	+ 10 1
INDIA	60,35,830	65,67,031	21,19,070	24,40,192	81,54,900	90,07,223	+ 8,52,323	+ 10 5

Table LI—Educational Facilities for age-group 11-14

State/Territory	Enrolment in Classes VI to VIII			Percentage of Enrolment in Classes VI to VIII to Population of Age-Group 11 to 14			Population of Age-group 11—14 (In thousands)		
	Boys	Girls	Total	Boys	Girls	Total	Boys	Girls	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Andhra Pradesh	3,89,227	1,21,572	5,10,799	33 3	10 5	21 9	1,170	1,162	2,332
Assam	1,83,484	76,746	2,60 230	46 9	21 0	34 4	391	365	756
Bihar	5,24,277	69,119	5,93,396	35 9	4 8	20 5	1,461	1,440	2,901
Gujarat	3,31,305	1,40,115	4,71,420	47 6	21 2	34 7	696	662	1,358
Jammu & Kashmir	55,834	17,503	73,337	42 3	15 0	29·5	132	117	249
Kerala	4,56,997	3,57,016	8,14,013	84 1	62 7	73 2	543	569	1,112
Madhya Pradesh	3,31,743	72,185	4,03,928	31 4	7 3	19·7	1,056	991	2,047
Madras	5,77,289	2,62,236	8,39,525	53 4	24 1	38 7	1,081	1,086	2,167
Maharashtra	6,75,604	2,52,009	9,27,613	50 5	19 9	35 6	1,339	1,266	2,605
Mysore	3,20,217	1,31,349	4,51,566	40 8	16 8	28 9	785	780	1,565
Orissa	1,38,160	21,748	1,59,908	24 7	4 0	14 6	559	537	1,096
Punjab	3,98,462	1,26,163	5,24,625	56 4	19 6	38·8	707	644	1,351
Rajasthan	2,24,804	39,155	2 63,959	32 0	6 2	19 8	703	631	1,334
Uttar Pradesh	8,87,129	1,62,295	10,49,424	35·9	7 2	22 2	2,473	2,256	4,729
West Bengal	4,54,961	1,76,402	6,31,363	38·8	15 8	27 6	1,175	1,115	2,290
A. & N. Islands	680	317	997	34 0	15 9	24 9	2	2	4
Dadra & Nagar Haveli	356	106	462	17·8	5 3	11 6	2	2	4
Delhi	84,539	57,647	1,42,186	92 9	71 2	82 7	91	81	172
Goa, Daman & Diu	6,243	3,707	9,950	36 7	18 5	26 9	17	20	37
Himachal Pradesh	20,818	4,274	25,092	53 4	11 2	32 6	39	38	77
L. M. & A. Islands	467	49	516	46 7	4 9	25·8	1	1	2
Manipur	20,178	7,866	28,044	80·7	30 3	55 0	25	26	51*
Nagaland	5,699	2,967	8,666	24·1	10 3	17 5	12	11	23
N. E. F. A	708	135	843	6 4	1 4	4 0	11	10	21
Pondicherry	6,011	2,680	8,691	50 1	20 6	34 8	12	13	25
Tripura	14,046	6,184	20,230	39 0	16 3	27 3	36	38	74
INDIA	61,09,238	21,11,545	82,20,783	42 1	15 2	29 0	14,519	13,863	28,382

*Population doubtful.

Table LII—Girls In Middle Schools *

and Union Territories. The enrolment in middle schools increased in all the States and Union Territories except Punjab and L.M. & A. Islands. This decrease in enrolment was due to the fact that some of the middle schools were upgraded resulting in a decrease in number of such schools The highest increase in enrolment was reported by Madras (2,87,625) followed by Mysore (1,76,852) and Bihar (1,41,320). On the basis of percentage increase, highest increase was reported by Nagaland (42 per cent) followed by Delhi (36%) and A & N Islands (34.7 per cent).

Co-education

Of the 44,29,604 girls studying in middle schools, 31,55,196 were on rolls in boys' schools and constituted 71.2 per cent of the total number of girls as compared to 70 1 per cent in the previous year. Table LII gives State-wise enrolment of girls in middle schools A & N Islands, Dadra & Nagar Haveli, L M. & A. Islands, Nagaland and N.E.F.A had no separate schools for girls. In 18 States and Union Territories majority of girls studied in boys' schools. The lowest percentage of girls studying in boys' schools was reported by Jammu & Kashmir (6 7%) and then Delhi (8.9 per cent).

Teachers

The number of teachers in middle schools was 4,22,293 (3,14,050 men and 1,08,243 women) as against 3,82,046 (2,87,795 men and 94,251 women) in the previous year. This gives an increase of 10 5 per cent (9.1 per cent for men and 14 8 per cent for women). Women teachers constituted 25 6 per cent of the total number of teachers as against 24 6 per cent last year. With the increase in number of trained teachers from 2,60,103 to 2,97,859, the percentage of trained teachers increased from 68.1 per cent to 70.8 per cent. The total number of teachers indicated above includes 1,20,048 (93,074 men and 26,974 women) teachers of senior basic schools

The State-wise details of teachers is given in Table LIII. The number of teachers increased in all the States and Union Territories except Bihar.

Percentage of trained teachers to the total number of teachers is given in columns 11 and 12 for the years 1961-62 and 1962-63 respectively. Percentage of trained teachers increased in 10 States and 5 Union Territories. As the 1961-62 figures for Goa, Daman & Diu and Dadra & Nagar Haveli were not available, the comparison could not be done Maximum percentage of trained teachers was reported by Delhi (99 2%) followed by Madras (95 3%) and L M. & A Islands (92.9%).

Teacher Pupil Ratio

During the year, average number of pupils per teacher was 32, the same as during the previous year This average was exceeded in Bihar, Gujarat, Maharashtra, Mysore, and Dadra & Nagar Haveli. Table LIII (Columns 13 and 14) indicates the teacher-pupil ratio for the years 1961-62 and 1962-63

Expenditure

The total direct expenditure on middle schools (including senior basic schools) increased from Rs 48,84,18,188 in 1961-1962 to Rs 55,50,90,724 in 1962-63, that is at a rate of 13.5 per cent. Of the total, Rs. 49,28,62,671 were expended on the schools for boys and Rs. 6,22,28,053 on schools for girls These figures include Rs. 15,94,78,471 incurred on senior basic schools, details of which are given in Chapter IV.

The distribution of total direct expenditure by sources is given in Table LIV.

Table LII—Girls in Middle Schools*

State/Territory	No. of Girls in Boys Schools	Number of Girls in Girls Schools	Total No. of Girls	Percentage of Girls in Boys Schools to total no. of Girls	
				1961-62	1962-63
1	2	3	4	5	6
Andhra Pradesh	1,06,399	26,703	1,33,102	79 4	79 9
Assam	60,817	18,558	79,375	75 8	76 6
Bihar	1,31,138	66,286	1,97,424	65 4	66 4
Gujarat	4,11,547	2,74,989	6,86,536	59 1	59 9
Jammu & Kashmir	1,506	21,006	22,512	5 1	6 7
Kerala	4,04,961	7,158	4,12,119	98 3	98 3
Madhya Pradesh	54,066	67,567	1,21,633	42 2	44 5
Madras	6,58,479	2,179	6,60,658	99·6	99 7
Maharashtra	7,31,907	2,42,999	9,74,906	75 3	75 1
Mysore	4,05,555	1,88,438	5,93,993	66 5	68 3
Orissa	16,984	9,607	26,591	62 7	63 9
Punjab	53,258	93,087	1,46,345	32 5	36 4
Rajasthan	26,606	60,543	87,149	31 4	30 4
Uttar Pradesh	24,327	92,950	1,17,277	15 7	20 7
West Bengal	34,124	46,685	80,809	40 5	42 2
A & N Islands	340		340	100 0	100 0
Dadra & Nagar Haveli	778		778	100 0	100 0
Delhi	4,577	46,732	51,309	8 9	8 9
Goa, Daman & Diu	3,381	1,146	4,527		74 7
Himachal Pradesh	5,363	1,199	6,562	74 3	81 7
L. M. & A. Islands	434		434	100 0	100 0
Manipur	5,166	1,683	6,849	65 6	75 4
Nagaland	5,535		5,535	100 0	100·0
N. E. F. A.	322		322	100·0	100·0
Pondicherry	3,936	4,420	8,356	45 1	47 1
Tripura	3,690	473	4,163	89·0	88 6
INDIA	31,55,196	12,74,408	44,29,604	70 1	71·2

*Includes Senior Basic also.

PUPIL-TEACHER RATIO

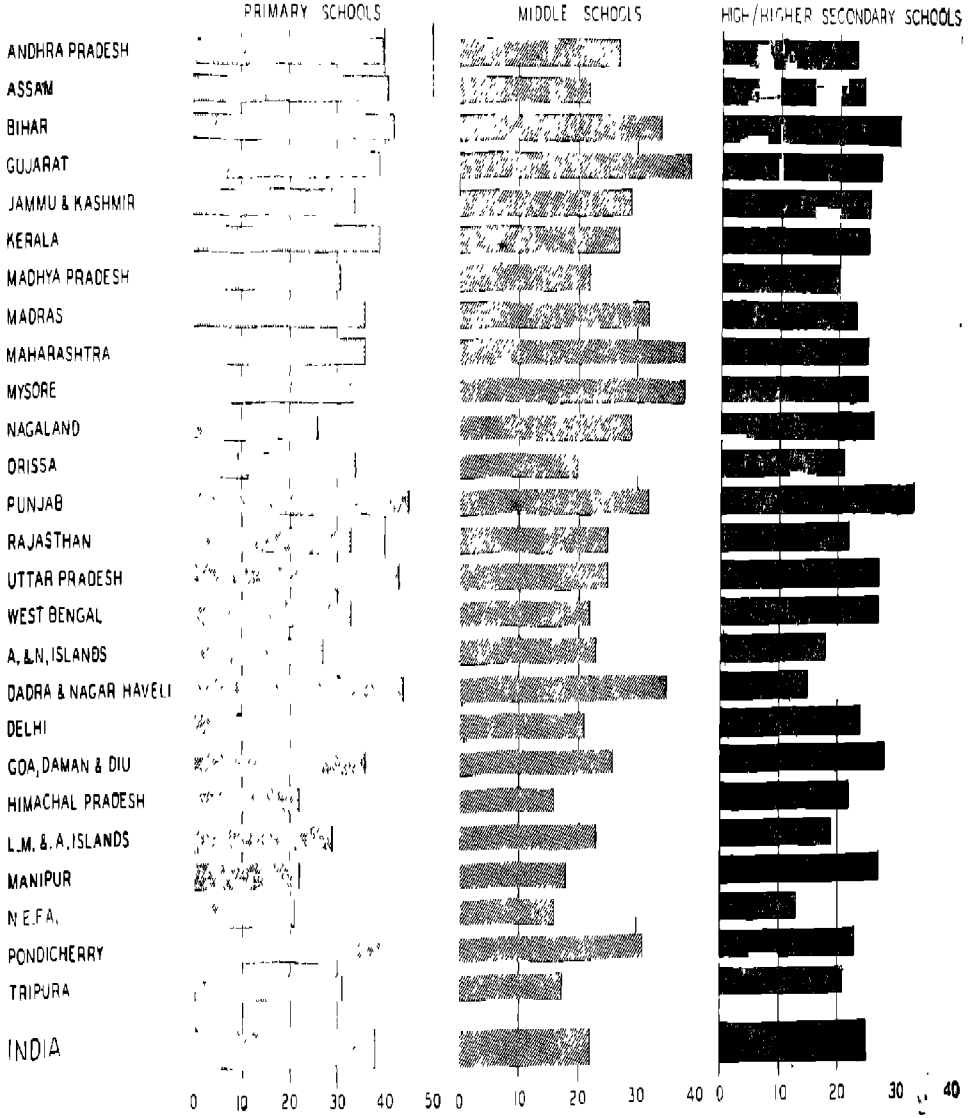


Table LIII – Number of Teachers in Middle Schools

State/Territory	Men		Women		Total		Increase(+) or Decrease (–)	Number of Trained Teachers		Percentage of Trained Teachers to total Number of teachers		Number of Students per Teacher	
	1961-62	1962-63	1961-62	1962-63	1961-62	1962-63		1961-62	1962-63	1961-1962	1962-1963	1961-1962	1962-1963
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
Andhra Pradesh	10,710	11,294	3,350	3,412	14,060	14,706	+ 646	10,886	11,415	77 4	77 6	27	27
Assam	8,413	9,450	1,229	1,312	9,642	10,762	+ 1,120	2,522	2,694	26 2	25 0	22	22
Bihar	24,684	27,727	2,207	2 829	26,891	30,556	+ 3,665	17,891	21,384	66 5	70 0	34	34
Gujarat	29,557	32,956	12,079	14,734	41,636	47,690	+ 6,054	23,360	28,462	56 1	59 7	42	39
Jammu & Kashmir	2,649	2,786	548	681	3,197	3 467	+ 270	1,757	1,855	55 0	53 5	30	29
Kerala	17,930	19,117	13,320	15,257	31,250	34,374	+ 3,124	23,514	28,675	75 2	83 4	27	27
Madhya Pradesh	21,704	23,543	3,292	3,643	24,996	27,186	+ 2,190	13,972	16,875	55 9	62 1	22	22
Madras	26,755	31,474	18,423	22,020	45,178	53,494	+ 8,316	43,000	50,997	95 2	95 3	31	32
Maharashtra	51,696	54,141	16 500	17,595	68,196	71,736	+ 3,540	50,086	55,599	73 4	77 5	39	38
Mysore	30 930	32,510	8,088	9,249	39,018	41,759	+ 2,741	25,070	27,688	64 3	66 3	36	38
Orissa	5,814	6,964	422	550	6,236	7,514	+ 1,278	2,074	2,404	33 3	32 0	20	20
Punjab	8,486	9,374	3,805	4,243	12,291	13,617	+ 1,326	10,703	11,416	87 1	83 8	35	32
Rajasthan	12,594	13,388	2,437	2,668	15,031	16,056	+ 1,025	8,607	9,637	57 3	60 0	25	25
Uttar Pradesh	20,296	21,767	4,399	4 704	24,695	26,471	+ 1,776	19,364	19,974	78 4	75 5	24	25
West Bengal	9,692	9,708	1,983	2,030	11,675	11,738	+ 63	1,987	2,041	17 0	17 4	21	22
A & N Islands	24	34	9	13	33	47	+ 14	23	36	69 7	76 6	24	23
Dadra & Nagar Haveli	59	63	24	26	83	89	+ 6	7	24	8 4	27 0	38	35
Delhi	1,577	3,068	1,447	2 234	3,024	5,302	+ 2 278	3,006	5,250	99 4	99 2	28	21
Goa, Daman & Diu		185		238		423	+ 423		60		14 2		26
Himachal Pradesh	1,489	1,509	194	223	1,683	1,732	+ 49	1,251	1,234	74 3	71 2	24	16
L. M. & A Islands	58	78	4	6	62	84	+ 22	55	78	88 7	92 9	37	23
Manipur	1,292	1,299	66	66	1,268	1 357	+ 89	129	138	10 2	10 2	19	18
Nagaland	424	516	32	55	456	571	+ 115	48	35	10 5	6 1	26	29
N E F A	96	108	6	11	102	119	+ 17	76	95	74 5	79 8	17	16
Pondicherry	346	379	252	284	598	663	+ 65	379	428	63 4	63 1	31	31
Tripura	610	632	135	158	745	790	+ 35	336	366	45 1	46 9	17	17
INDIA	2,87,795	3,14 070	94 251	1,08,243	3 82,046	4,22,293	+ 10,247	2 60 103	2 98 959	68 1	70 8	32	32

Table L—Direct Expenditure on Middle Schools by Sources

SOURCE	1961-62		1962-63	
	Amount	Percentage	Amount	Percentage
1	2	3	4	5
	Rs.		Rs.	
Government Funds	36,50,83,126	74·7	41,20,50,635	74·2
Distt. Board Funds	2,43,95,660	5·0	2,98,97,537	5·4
Municipal Board Funds	3,70,84,014	7·6	4,87,54,920	8·8
Fees	3,59,04,761	7·4	3,91,22,208	7·0
Endowments	80,25,701	1·6	92,96,762	1·7
Other Sources	1,79,24,926	3·7	1,59,68,662	2·9
TOTAL	48,84,18,188	100·0	55,50,90,724	100·0

Nearly three-fourth of the total expenditure on middle schools was met from Govt. funds Local boards met approximately one-seventh and fees one-fourteenth of the total direct expenditure

The break-up of the total direct expenditure on middle schools according to different managements is given in this Table LI.

Table LI –Direct Expenditure on Middle Schools by Management

Management	1961-62		1962-63	
	Amount	Percentage	Amount	Percentage
1	2	3	4	5
	Rs		Rs	
Government	12,64,62,424	26·0	13,50,79,561	24·3
Distt. Board	18,04,46,002	36·9	21,16,02,670	38·2
Municipal Board	5,77,93,515	11·8	6,55,31,880	11·8
Private Bodies				
Aided	10,89,10,062	22·3	12,51,79,033	22·5
Unaided	1,47,34,187	3·0	1,76,97,580	3·2
TOTAL	48,84,18,188	100·0	55,50,90,724	100·0

The expenditure incurred on middle schools increased under all managements.

The state-wise expenditure on middle schools for the year 1961-62 and 1962-63 is given in Table LII The expenditure increased in all the States and Union Territories except A & N Islands and Manipur As the previous year's figure for Goa, Daman & Diu and Dadra & Nagar Haveli were not available, the comparison could not be done.

The highest increase in direct expenditure was reported by Madras (Rs. 1,41,97,499). Amongst Union Territories the highest increase in direct expenditure was Rs. 41,04,302 reported by Delhi. The highest percentage increase was 62.5 per cent in A & N Islands and 60·7 per cent reported by Delhi The direct expenditure on middle schools was 16.7 per cent of the total direct expenditure on education. Column (10) of Table LII gives the proportion of total expenditure on education, incurred on middle schools in various States and Union Territories.

Table LII—Direct Expenditure on Middle Schools by States

State/Territory	On Schools for Boys		On Schools for Girls		Total		Increase (+) or Decrease (—)		Percentage of Expenditure on Middle Schools to total direct expenditure
	1961-62	1962-63	1961-62	1962-63	1961-62	1962-63	Amount	Percentage	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
	Rs	R	R	Rs	Rs	Rs.	Rs.		
Andhra Pradesh	1,54,79,548	1,74,11,164	19,52,732	21,00,392	1,74,32,280	1,95,11,556	+ 20,79,276	+11 9	8·2
Assam	1,08,21,041	1,26,24,165	11,39,477	13,00,386	1,19,67,518	1,39,24,551	+ 19,62,033	+16 4	15·6
Bihar	2,65,57,299	2,98,59,073	22,20,266	27,61,401	2,87,77,565	3,26,20,474	+ 38,42,909	+13 4	17·9
Gujarat	4,18,76,398	4,59,23,759	81,83,714	94,19,562	5,00,60,112	5,53,43,321	+ 52,83,209	+10 6	27 7
Jammu & Kashmir	31,69,137	33,05,361	6,58,796	8,95,295	38,27,933	42,00,656	+ 3,72,723	+ 9 7	16 5
Kerala	3,66,71,256	3,91,94,032	3,61,829	2,90,397	3,70,33,085	3,94,84,429	+ 24,51,344	+ 6 6	21·3
Madhya Pradesh	2,91,73,236	3,30,33,424	43,17,065	46,93,024	3,34,90,301	3,77,26,448	+ 42,36,147	+ 12 6	16·4
Madras	5,06,85,067	6,48,78,486	2,27,627	2,31,707	5,09,12,694	6,51,10,193	+ 1,41,97,499	+ 27 9	21 9
Maharashtra	9,30,64 133	9,68,75,688	84,46,264	91,45,963	10,15,10,397	10,60,21,651	+ 45,11,254	+ 4 4	24 8
Mysore	3,76 09,000	4,51,10,762	59,35,100	67,23,243	4,35,44,100	5,18,34,005	+ 82,89,905	+ 19 0	29·6
Orissa	75,13,243	1,05,77,360	6,64,625	11,16,531	81,77,868	1,16 93,891	+ 35,16,023	+ 43 0	14·3
Punjab	1,45,66,421	1,54,68,860	44,36,180	50,19,764	1,90,02,601	2,01,88,624	+ 14,86,023	+ 7 8	11 7
Rajasthan	1,93,55,030	2 16,50,903	28,01,199	33,00,787	2,21,56,229	2,49,51,690	+ 27,95,461	+12 6	18 3
Uttar Pradesh	2,40,87,590	2,72,98,222	58,21 116	64,92,275	2,99,08,706	3,37,90,497	+ 38,81,791	+ 13 0	8 6
West Bengal	1,36,14,526	1,47,70,167	31,31,364	35,34,045	1,67,65,890	1,83,04,212	+ 15,38,322	+ 9 2	5 7
A & N. Islands	63,582	10,3,313			63,582	10,3,313	+ 39,731	+ 62·5	10 8
Dadra & Nagar Haveli		1,73,303*				1,73,303	+ 1,73,303		82 3
Delhi	36,91 767	62,35,226	30,64,986	46,25,829	67,56,753	1,08,61,055	+ 41,04,302	+ 60 7	9 6
Goa, Daman & Diu		3,76,719		59,255		4,35,974	+ 4,35,974		8 3
Himachal Pradesh	17,69,353	21,71,879	1,22,263	1,21,895	18,91,616	22,93,774	+ 4,02 158	+ 21·3	17·5
L M & A Islands	1,44,155	2,27,131			1,44,155	2,27,131	+ 82,976	+ 57 6	45 4
Manipur	14,32,648	14,66,208	1,11,464	70,296	15,44,112	15,36,504	— 7,608	—0 5	14 7
Nagaland	11,52,535	17,02,363			11,52,535	17,02,363	+ 5,49,828	+ 47 7	33 7
N. E. F. A.	2,60,470	2,99,693			2,60,470	2,99,693	+ 39,223	+ 15 1	22 9
Pondicherry	6,66,617	8,53,365	2,36,150	2,66,107	9,02,767	11,19,472	+ 2,16,705	+ 24 0	20 3
Tripura	10,79 620	12,72,045	60,299	59,899	11,39 919	13,31,944	+ 1,92,025	+ 16 8	12 1
INDIA	43,45,25,672	49,28,62,671	5,38,92,516	6,22,28,053	48,84,18,188	55,50,90,724	+ 6,66,72,536	+ 12·0	16 7

*Includes expenditure on Junior Basic Schools

Table LII—Direct Expenditure on Middle Schools by States—(*Contd.*)

State/Territory	Percentage of expenditure (1962-63) met from						Average Annual Cost per Pupil	
	Govt Funds	Dist Board Funds	Municipal Board Funds	Fees	Endowments	Other Sources	1961-62	1962-63
1	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
							Rs	Rs
Andhra Pradesh	71 5	12 1	4 9	8 6	2 7	0 2	46 1	49 4
Assam	75 8	0 1	0 3	17 3	5 7	0 8	55 2	58·5
Bihar	68 2	3 9	1 5	17 1	1 7	7 6	31 9	31·2
Gujarat	78 0	8 4	8 9	2 1	0 4	2 2	28 8	29·7
Jammu & Kashmir	97 9			0 7	0 1	1 3	40 5	42 0
Kerala	98 7			0 1	0 1	1 1	44 0	42 0
Madhya Pradesh	89 2	4 5	0 8	3 3	0 7	1 5	59 7	61 7
Madras	71 1	14 3	10 4	0 8	3 1	0 3	36 4	38 6
Maharashtra	70 6	2 4	21 5	3 1	0 2	2 2	38 4	38·7
Mysore	90 8	2 3	2 6	0 3	0·2	3 8	31 2	32 9
Orissa	59 5		0 6	14 7	10 5	14 7	66 0	78 1
Punjab	92 1	0 0	0 1	4 0	2 4	1 4	43 7	47·3
Rajasthan	89 8		0 2	4 8	3 8	1 4	60 0	63·3
Uttar Pradesh	47 7	10 0	3 4	29 5	1 6	7 8	49 7	50·5
West Bengal	43 9	0 7	0 2	45 4	4 3	5 5	67 1	70·8
A. & N. Islands	90 0			9 3	0 2	0 5	79·7	85 3
Dadra & Nagar Haveli	100 0							56·3
Delhi	2 6		90 3	3 9	0 9	2 3	80 2	94·8
Goa, Daman & Diu	3 0		0 2	71 8	4 1	20 9	.	39 7
Himachal Pradesh	.	96 4		0 7	0 2	2 7	79 9	84·3
L. M. & A. Islands	100 0				.		62·4	117·3
Manipur		79 3		6 6	13 5	0 6	63·5	63 1
Nagaland	76 5			4 5	10·5	8 5	99 1	103·1
N. E. F. A	100 0	..	.	..	.	..	154 1	162·3
Pondicherry	91·8		0 2	2 8	5·2	..	49·0	55·1
Tripura	96 8	.		1 0	1 5	0·7	88·7	98·9
INDIA	74 2	5 4	8 8	7·0	1·7	2 9	40·2	41·6

The expenditure met from different sources is given in col. (11) to (16) of Table LII. Govt. met a great proportion of expenditure in all the States and Union Territories except Delhi 2.6 per cent and Goa, Daman & Diu 3 per cent. For Himachal Pradesh and Manipur Govt.'s contribution was nil. The direct expenditure on middle schools in Dadra Nagar Haveli, L. M. & A. Islands and NEFA was met completely by the Govt. Local boards met most of the expenditure in Delhi, Himachal Pradesh and Manipur. In Goa, Daman & Diu 71.8 per cent, West Bengal 45.6 per cent and U P 29.4 per cent expenditure was met through fees. In other States and Union Territories the percentage of expenditure met through fees was low. In Orissa and Goa, Daman & Diu nearly one-fourth of the direct expenditure was met from endowments and other sources.

The all India average annual cost per pupil in middle schools increased from Rs. 40.2 in 1961-62 to Rs. 41.6 in 1962-63 Its distribution from different sources of income was Govt. funds Rs. 30.9, district board funds Rs. 2.2, municipal board funds Rs 3.7, fees Rs 2.9, endowments Rs 0.7 and other sources Rs. 1.2. The statewise annual cost per pupil in middle schools is given in columns (17) and (18) of Table LII.

High and Higher Secondary Schools

The number of high/higher secondary schools (including post-basic schools) increased, during the year from 19,306 (16,522 for boys and 2,784 for girls) to 21,440 (18,337 for boys and 3,103 for girls). This gives an increase of 2,134 or 11.1 per cent Of the total 5,479 were higher secondary schools, as against 5,577 in the previous year Increase in number of high schools was from 13,729 to 15,961 or 16 5 per cent. The number of post-basic schools included in higher secondary schools, was 24, the details of which are given in Chapter IV.

The number of high/higher secondary schools according to different managements is given in Table LVII.

Table LVII—Number of High & Higher Secondary Schools by Management

Management	High Schools		Higher Secondary Schools		Total Number of High and Higher Secondary Schools			
	1961-62	1962-63	1961-62	1962-63	1961-62 Number	Percentage	1962-63 Number	Percentage
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Government	2,203	2,190	1,504	1,721	3,707	19 2	3,911	18 2
District Board	1,836	2,362	187	257	2,023	10 5	2,619	12 2
Municipal Board	312	359	180	171	492	2 5	530	2 5
Private Bodies—								
Aided	7,925	9,433	3,307	3,107	11,232	58·2	12,540	58 5
Unaided	1,453	1,641	399	199	1,852	9·6	1,840	8 6
TOTAL	13,729	15,985	5 577	5,455	19,306	100·0	21,440	100 0

The number of High/Higher Secondary schools increased under all management except private unaided. Taking into account high schools and higher secondary schools, separately, the number of Govt. high schools decreased while the number of higher secondary schools decreased under two managements namely Municipal Board and private bodies (aided & unaided). Nearly one-fifth schools were managed by Govt. one-seventh by local bodies and two-third by the private bodies.

The number of high/higher secondary schools in rural areas was 12,023, as against 10,525 in the previous year. This constituted 56.1 per cent of the total number of high/higher secondary schools in 1962-63, as compared to 54.3 per cent in 1961-62.

Table LVIII shows the state-wise distribution of high/higher secondary schools for the years 1961-62 and 1962-63. The number of high/higher secondary schools increased in all the States & Union Territories. The highest increase in number of schools was reported by Maharashtra (250), followed by Andhra Pradesh (221) and Madras (213). Higher Secondary schools increased in all the States & Union Territories except Kerala (3), Madras (4) and U. P. (836). The decrease in number of high schools was reported by Punjab (113), Himachal Pradesh (2) and Tripura (2).

The percentage of high/higher secondary schools under different managements in various states and Union Territories is given in cols. (14) to (28) of Table LIX.

In 5 States namely J. & K., Madhya Pradesh, Punjab, Rajasthan and Nagaland and 4 Union Territories namely Dadra Ngr. Haveli, L. M. & A. Islands, NEFA. & Pondicherry, the majority of high schools were managed by the Govt. All the high schools in Dadra Ngr. Haveli, L.M.&A. Islands and NEFA were under Govt. management. Local bodies managed most of the high schools in Andhra Pradesh, Madras, Himachal Pradesh and Tripura. In other States & Union Territories it was mostly a private interprise. For higher secondary schools the management is more or less on the same lines as for high schools.

Pupils

The total number of pupils in high/higher secondary schools including post-basic schools increased from 84,29,721 (63,40,682 boys and 20,89,039 girls) to 93,33,879 (69,59,777 boys and 23,74,102 girls). This gives an increase of 10.7 per cent. Of the total number of pupils 32,39,428 (25,40,641 boys and 6,98,787 girls) were in higher secondary schools and 60,94,451 (45,28,892 boys & 15,65,559 girls) in high schools and 5,749 (3,959 boys and 1,790 girls) in post-basic schools (included in higher secondary schools).

The distribution of pupils in high/higher secondary schools under various managements is given in Table LX. The enrolment in high/higher secondary schools increased under all managements. The increase in enrolment in high and higher secondary schools under Govt., Local Bodies and private bodies was respectively 6.4, 38.2 and 9.5 per cent.

The number of pupils from rural areas in high/higher secondary schools was 44,66,891 (37,40,880 boys and 7,26,011 girls) and constituted 47.9 per cent of the total number of pupils in such schools. The corresponding figures for the previous year were 39,50,796 (33,28,763 boys and 6,22,033 girls) and 46.8 per cent respectively.

The State-wise distribution of pupils in high/higher secondary schools is given in Table LXI. The increase in enrolment was reported by all the States & Union Territories. The highest increase in enrolment was 1,18,696 in Maharashtra. On the basis of percentage, the highest increase in enrolment was reported by L. M. & A. Islands (88.9 per cent).

The Table LXII shows State-wise distribution of pupils studying at the high/higher secondary stage. These figures exclude the enrolment in primary and middle sections attached to high/higher secondary schools and include high/higher secondary classes attached to intermediate colleges. The total number of pupils at high/higher secondary stage increased from 40,76,164 (32,24,186 boys and 8,51,978 girls) to 45,53,257 (35,62,712 boys and 9,90,545 girls) or by 11.7 per cent. The number of pupils increased in all the States and Union Territories except A & N Islands and Tripura. The highest increase in number was reported by Maharashtra 79,220. On the basis of percentage the highest increase was reported by L.M. & A. Islands 319.6 per cent.

Table LXIII shows the extent of educational facilities available in Classes IX to XI in various States and Union Territories in comparision to the population in the age-group of 14-17. During the year 13.5 per cent children in the age of 14 to 17 were receiving instruction in Classes IX-XI. This percentage was highest in Delhi (46.4 per cent).

Co-education

The total number of girls in high/higher secondary schools increased from 20,89,039 to 23,74,102 that is by 13.6 per cent. Table LXIV shows the State-wise details of girls reading in high/higher secondary schools for boys and for girls. Of the total 8,96,702 girls were studying in boys' schools which constituent 37.8 per cent of the total girls in high/higher secondary schools.

Teachers

During the year, the number of teachers increased from 3,30,570 (2,59,289 men and 71,281) to 3,67,778 (2,87,952 men and 79,826 women), or by 37,208. Women teachers constituted 21.7 per cent of the total. The number of trained teachers also increased from 2,12,597 to 2,40,280 or by 13.0 per cent. Of the total trained teachers, 24.5 per cent were women.

Table LVIII—Number of High and Higher Secondary Schools by States

State/Territory	Number of High Schools*				Number of Higher Secondary Schools				Total No. of High & Higher Secondary Schools		Increase (+) or Decrease (–)	
	1961-62		1962-63		1961-62		1962-63					
	For Boys	For Girls	For Boys	For Girls	For Boys	For Girls	For Boys	For Girls	1961-62	1962-63	Number	Percentage
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
Andhra Pradesh	1,095	124	1,277	145	184	32	201	33	1,435	1,656	+ 221	15·4
Assam	521	69	621	88	35	6	39	6	631	754	+ 123	19 5
Bihar	1,334	74	1,371	87	234	20	306	26	1,662	1,790	+ 128	7 7
Gujarat	1,103	107	1,199	116	.	.	..	.	1,210	1,315	+ 105	8 7
Jammu & Kashmir	240	56	261	58	31	2	42	4	329	365	+ 36	10·9
Kerala	779	147	854	161	3	.	..		929	1,015	+ 86	9 3
Madhya Pradesh	4		6		754	159	891	174	917	1,071	+ 154	16·8
Madras	1,270	243	1,452	278	3	1	..		1,517	1,730	+ 213	14 0
Maharashtra	2,269	224	2,503	238	92	18	94	18	2,602	2,853	+ 250	9·6
Mysore	579	78	709	98	169	49	169	49	875	1,025	+ 150	17·1
Orissa	476	40	604	53	10	1	11	2	527	670	+ 143	27·1
Punjab	935	276	856	242	205	75	339	127	1,491	1,564	+ 73	4·9
Rajasthan	286	45	289	51	288	31	288	32	650	660	+ 10	1·5
Uttar Pradesh	.		782	149	1,583	310	874	183	1,893	1,988	+ 95	5·0
West Bengal	848	273	820	301	758	185	943	204	2,064	2,268	+ 204	9·9
A. & N. Islands		..		..	2	1	2	1	3	3	.	0·0
Dadra & Nagar Haveli	2	..	2	.	.	.	..	..	2	2	..	0 0
Delhi	..	.	.	.	198	106	211	126	340	337	+ 33	10·9
Goa, Daman & Diu	..	.	36	12		..	1	..	.	49	+ 49	..
Himachal Pradesh	66	2	64	2	19	5	32	8	92	106	+ 14	15 2
L. M. & A. Islands	1	.	2	.	.	..		..	1	2	+ 1	100 0
Manipur	76	9	100	15		.	.	.	85	115	+ 30	35·3
Nagaland	13	.	18	.	.	.	..	.	13	18	+ 5	38 5
N.E.F.A.	5	.	6	..	.		.	.	5	6	+ 1	20 0
Pondicherry	24	9	26	8	.	.		.	33	34	+ 1	33·3
Tripura	21	6	18	7	7	1	18	1	35	44	+ 9	25 7
INDIA	11,947	1,782	13,876	2,109	4,575	1,002	4,461	994	19,306	21,440	+ 2,134	11 1

*Includes Post Basic also.

Table LIX—Percentage of High and Higher Secondary Schools by Management

State/Territory	Percentage of High Schools Managed by					Percentage of Higher Secondary Schools Managed by					Percentage of High and Higher Secondary Schools Managed by				
	Govt.	Distt. Board	Municipal Board	Private Bodies		Govt	Distt Board	Municipal Board	Private Bodies		Govt.	Distt. Board	Municipal Board	Private Bodies	
				Aided	Unaided				Aided	Unaided				Aided	Unaided
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
Andhra Pradesh	7·8	75·2	3·5	13·2	0·3	17·5	42·7	7·3	32·5	..	9·2	70·6	4·0	15·9	0·3
Assam	1·7	.	..	87·0	11·3	40·0	.		60·0	.	4·0	.	..	85·4	10·6
Bihar	0·7		..	58·2	41·1	17·2	.	.	75·0	7·8	3·8	.	..	61·3	34·9
Gujarat	8·3	2·1	6·3	81·9	1·4		.		.	.	8·3	2·1	6·3	81·9	1·4
Jammu & Kashmir	90·9	.	..	8·8	0·3	91·3	..	.	8·7	..	91·0	..	..	8·8	0·2
Kerala	30·7			67·3	2·0		.	.	.	..	30·7	.	..	67·3	2·0
Madhya Pradesh	83·3				16·7	62·2	8·0	3·4	24·2	2·2	62·3	7·9	3·4	24·1	2·3
Madras	5·3	50·9	4·6	38·4	0·8	.	.	.	..	.	5·3	50·9	4·6	38·4	0·8
Maharashtra	0·3	8·2	1·3	86·8	3·4	0·9	26·8	7·1	61·6	3·6	0·3	8·9	1·6	85·8	3·4
Mysore	11·3	9·5	6·2	69·1	3·9	31·7	4·6	19·3	44·0	0·4	15·6	8·5	9·0	63·8	3·1
Orissa	15·1	..	1·2	51·0	32·7	38·5	..		53·8	7·7	15·3	..	1·2	51·2	32·3
Punjab	61·1		0·2	22·6	16·1	49·1	..	0·2	45·1	5·6	57·5	..	0·2	29·3	13·0
Rajasthan	77·6	.		21·8	0·6	81·9	..	..	16·6	1·5	79·7	..	..	19·2	1·1
Uttar Pradesh	6·3	0·3	2·1	73·7	17·6	9·2	0·2	2·7	87·4	0·5	7·8	0·3	2·5	80·9	8·5
West Bengal	0·6	.	0·1	84·4	14·9	3·2	..	0·5	88·8	7·	1·9	..	0·3	86·6	11·2
A. & N. Islands			.			100·0	..	..	..	.	100·0	..	..	..	..
Dadra & Nagar Haveli	100·0			.	..	.	..		..	.	100·0	.	..	..	..
Delhi		.		.	.	58·2	..	3·6	32·0	6·2	58·2	.	3·6	32·0	6·2
Goa, Daman & Diu	.	.		16·7	83·3	100·0			.	..	2·1	.	..	16·3	81·6
Himachal Pradesh		86·5	10·5	3·0		.	67·5	32·5	..	..	..	79·3	18·8	1·9	..
L. M. & A Islands	100·0	.		.	.	.	.		..	.	100·0	..	..	.	..
Manipur	.	18·3	11·3	57·4	13·0	..	..	.		..	..	18·3	11·3	57·4	13·0
Nagland	77·8	.		22·2	.		.	..	.	.	77·8	.	..	22·2	..
N.E.F.A.	100·0	.	.	.				.	.	..	100·0	..	..	..	..
Pondicherry	76·5	.		17·6	5·9	.	..		.	.	76·5	..	..	17·6	5·9
Tripura	.	12·0	40·0	48·0	..	5·3	15·8	42·1	36·8	..	2·3	13·7	40·9	43·1	..
INDIA	**13·7**	**14·8**	**2·2**	**59·0**	**10·3**	**31·5**	**4·7**	**3·1**	**57·0**	**3·7**	**18·2**	**12·2**	**2·5**	**58·5**	**8·6**

Table LX—Number of Pupils in High and Higher Secondary Schools by Management

Management	Number of Pupils in High Schools		Number of Pupils in Higher Secondary Schools		Total Number of Pupils in High and Higher Secondary Schools			
	1961-62	1962-63	1961-62	1962-63	1961-62		1962-63	
					Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Government . .	10,69,619	10,61,660	7,28,408	8,53,202	17,98,027	21·3	19,14,862	20·5
District Board .	5,77,763	7,40,314	80,903	1,17,283	5,58,666	7·8	8,57,597	9·2
Municipal Board .	1,71,014	1,94,454	1,25,079	1,29,572	2,96,093	3·5	3,24,026	3·5
Private Bodies—								
Aided . .	31,99,144	36,80,827	19,75,318	20,28,673	51,74,462	61·4	57,09,500	61·2
Unaided .	3,50,189	4,17,196	1,52,284	1,10,698	5,02,473	6·0	5,27,894	5·6
TOTAL .	53,67,729	60,94,451	30,61,992	32,39,428	84,29,721	100·0	93,33,879	100·0

Table LXI—Number of Pupils in High and Higher Secondary Schools by States

State/Territory	In High Schools				In Higher Secondary Schools				Total		Increase (+) or Decrease (—)	
	For Boys		For Girls		For Boys		For Girls					
	1961-62	1962-63	1961-62	1962-63	1961-62	1962-63	1961-62	1962-63	1961-62	1962-63	Number	Percentage
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
Andhra Pradesh	3,99,403	4,54,748	57,063	64,791	1,59,291	1,75,760	27,041	29,178	6,42,798	7,24,477	+ 81,679	+ 12·7
Assam	1,96,069	2,11,332	26,796	29,822	23,942	27,105	4,359	4,538	2,51,166	2,72,797	+ 21,631	+ 8·6
Bihar	3,94,798	4,02,156	21,244	22,189	1,47,559	1,86,075	9,982	13,220	5,73,583	6,23,640	+ 50,057	+ 8·7
Gujarat	3,59,208	4,08,177	50,346	56,173	..	..	..	..	4,09,554	4,64,350	+ 54,796	+ 13·4
Jammu & Kashmir	62,203	70,280	23,816	24,797	12,890	15,945	1,308	2,146	1,00,217	1,13,168	+ 12,951	+ 12·9
Kerala	6,66,131	6,98,829	1,10,333	1,12,624	256	..	..	..	7,76,720	8,11,453	+ 34,733	+ 4·5
Madhya Pradesh	688	638	..	..	2,61,614	3,03,616	64,367	68,812	3,26,669	3,73,066	+ 46,397	+ 14·2
Madras	6,31,688	7,02,951	1,27,572	1,44,349	170	..	92	..	7,59,522	8,47,300	+ 87,778	+ 11·6
Maharashtra	7,39,304	8,43,191	1,09,711	1,20,177	74,024	77,712	12,061	12,716	9,35,100	10,53,796	+ 1,18,696	+ 12·7
Mysore	1,26,609	1,45,864	22,503	24,440	1,06,887	1,12,999	23,111	24,843	2,79,110	3,08,146	+ 29,036	+ 10·4
Orissa	1,02,178	1,17,793	7,057	7,897	4,413	5,056	521	955	1,14,169	1,31,681	+ 17,512	+ 15·3
Punjab	4,24,356	3,86,413	1,31,352	1,25,851	2,04,155	2,92,178	59,533	1,05,976	8,19,396	9,10,418	+ 91,022	+ 11·1
Rajasthan	1,15,969	1,18,139	13,244	16,126	1,02,148	1,07,926	11,527	13,045	2,42,888	2,55,236	+ 12,348	+ 5·1
Uttar Pradesh	..	2,54,733	..	64,945	8,51,404	6,73,907	1,70,085	1,23,963	10,21,489	11,17,548	+ 96,059	+ 9·4
West Bengal	2,70,086	2,52,628	93,615	1,02,402	3,95,644	4,85,749	95,940	1,09,379	8,55,285	9,50,158	+ 94,873	+ 11·1
A. & N. Islands	.	..	..	.	639	670	307	373	946	1,043	+ 97	+ 10·3
Dadra & Nagar Haveli	200	234		.	..	..		.	200	234	+ 34	+ 17·0
Delhi	..	.	.	..	1,45,327	1,57,106	73,848	80,530	2,19,175	2,37,636	+ 18,461	+ 8·4
Goa, Daman & Diu	..	13,837	.	4,278	.	367	..	..	..	18,482	+ 18,482	..
Himachal Pradesh	25,629	26,082	518	562	8,702	13,661	3,196	3,723	38,045	44,028	+ 5,983	+ 15·7
L. M. & A. Islands	503	950	.	.	.	..	..	..	503	950	+ 447	+ 88·9
Manipur	23,319	28,128	3,574	5,218		.	..	..	26,893	33,346	+ 6,453	+ 24·0
Nagaland	5,455	5,852	.	.	..	..	.	..	5,455	5,852	+ 397	+ 7·3
N.E.F.A.	1,125	1,205	..	..	..	.	..	..	1,125	1,205	+ 80	+ 7·1
Pondicherry	8,299	9,695	4,252	4,553	..	..	.	..	12,551	14,248	+ 1,697	+ 13·5
Tripura	8,983	6,251	2,530	3,151	4,540	8,842	1,109	1,377	17,162	19,621	+ 2,459	+ 14·3
INDIA	45,62,203	51,60,106	8,05,526	9,34,345	25,03,605	26,44,674	5,58,387	5,94,754	84,29,721	93,33,879	+9,04,158	+ 10·7

Table LXII—Number of Pupils at High and Higher Secondary Stages

State/Territory	Boys		Girls		Total		Increase (+) or Decrease (–)	
	1961-62	1962-63	1961-62	1962-63	1961-62	1962-63	Number	Percentage
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Andhra Pradesh	1,81,929	2,01,974	35,888	42,381	2,17,817	2,44,355	+ 26,538	+ 12·2
Assam	1,12,334	1,25,475	32,823	37,852	1,45,157	1,63,327	+ 18,170	+ 12·5
Bihar	4,85,040	5,17,753	33,154	37,873	5,18,194	5,55,626	+ 37,432	+ 7·2
Gujarat	2,29,655	2,53,560	75,356	87,351	3,05,011	3,40,911	+ 35,900	+ 11·8
Jammu & Kashmir	20,159	22,040	6,486	6,792	26,645	28,832	+ 2,187	+ 8·2
Kerala	2,49,597	2,81,893	1,79,153	2,09,356	4,28,750	4,91,249	+ 62,499	+ 14·6
Madhya Pradesh	1,22,050	1,46,218	21,582	24,213	1,43,632	1,70,431	+ 26,799	+ 18·7
Madras	2,15,417	2,51,710	77,384	91,085	2,92,801	3,42,795	+ 49,994	+ 17·1
Maharashtra	4,63,705	5,20,896	1,41,750	1,63,779	6,05,455	6,84,675	+ 79,220	+ 13·1
Mysore	2,23,453	2,47,979	70,267	81,583	2,93,720	3,29,562	+ 35,842	+ 12·2
Orissa	73,074	85,984	7,783	9,491	80,857	95,475	+ 14,618	+ 18·1
Punjab	1,58,042	1,56,664	35,628	43,201	1,93,670	1,99,865	+ 6,195	+ 3·2
Rajasthan	86,622	95,293	8,786	10,593	95,408	1,05,886	+ 10,478	+ 11·0
Uttar Pradesh	3,44,583	3,66,840	42,568	46,661	3,87,151	4,13,501	+ 26,350	+ 6·8
West Bengal	1,84,145	2,00,930	52,682	59,323	2,36,827	2,60,253	+ 23,426	+ 9·9
A. & N. Islands	209	208	119	113	328	321	– 7	– 2·1
Dadra & Nagar Haveli	160	185	40	49	200	234	+ 34	+ 17·0
Delhi	43,350	49,831	22,818	27,631	66,168	77,462	+ 11,294	+ 17·1
Goa, Daman & Diu	..	3,333	..	1,730	..	5,063	+ 5,063	..
Himachal Pradesh	5,771	6,695	1,145	1,333	6,916	8,028	+ 1,112	+ 16·1
L. M. & A. Islands	49	204	2	10	51	214	+ 163	+319·6
Manipur	13,873	16,634	3,544	4,593	17,417	21,227	+ 3,810	+ 21·8
Nagaland	1,926	2,086	568	612	2,494	2,698	+ 204	+ 8·2
N. E. F. A.	238	263	21	12	259	275	+ 16	+ 6·2
Pondicherry	2,339	2,763	739	956	3,078	3,719	+ 641	+ 20·8
Tripura	6,466	5,301	1,692	1,972	8,158	7,273	– 885	– 10·8
INDIA	32,24,166	35,62,712	8,51,978	9,90,545	40,76,164	45,53,257	+4,77,093	+ 11·7

Table LXIII—Educational Facilities for Children of Age-Group 14-16/17

State/Territory	Enrolment in Classes IX to X/XI			Percentage of enrolment in classes IX to XI to population of age-group 14—16/17		
	Boys	Girls	Total	Boys	Girls	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Andhra Pradesh	2,01,974	42,381	2,44,355	18·2	3 9	11·0
Assam	1,25,475	37,852	1,63,327	36 0	11 4	24·1
Bihar	3,66,517	24,499	3,91,016	11·4	1 9	14·8
Gujarat	1,63,525	54,248	2,17,773	24 9	8 8	17·1
Jammu & Kashmir	22,040	6,792	28,832	18 5	6 3	12·7
Kerala	1,47,607	1,04,152	2,51,759	28·0	18·8	23·3
Madhya Pradesh	1,46,218	24,213	1,70,431	14 9	2 6	9·0
Madras	2,51,710	91,085	3,42,795	24·2	8·7	16·4
Maharashtra	3,39,519	1,04,817	4,44,336	26·9	8 9	18·2
Mysore	1,66,069	50,900	2,16,969	22·1	7 0	14·7
Orissa	56,161	5,906	62,067	11 0	1·2	6 2
Punjab	1,56,664	43,201	1,99,865	23·8	7 2	15·8
Rajasthan	95,293	10,593	1,05,886	14·9	1 8	8·7
Uttar Pradesh	3,66,840	46,661	4,13,501	15 9	2 2	9·4
West Bengal	2,00,930	59,323	2,60,253	17·4	5·5	11·7
A. & N. Islands	208	113	321	10 4	11 3	10·7
Dadra & Nagar Haveli	127	30	157	6·4	1·5	3 9
Delhi	49,831	27,631	77,462	57 3	34 5	46·4
Goa, Daman & Diu	3,333	1,730	5,063	19 6	9 6	14·5
Himachal Pradesh	6,695	1,333	8,028	17 6	3·8	11·0
L. M. & A. Islands	104	5	109	10 4	0·5	5·5
Manipur	16,634	4,593	21,227	75 6	20·0	47·2
Nagaland	2,086	612	2,698	19 0	6 1	12 8
N. E. F. A.	263	12	275	2 0	0 1	1 1
Pondicherry	2,763	956	3,719	21·3	7·4	14·3
Tripura	5,301	1,972	7,273	16 6	5·6	10·9
INDIA	28,93,887	7,45,610	36,39,497	21 2	5·8	13·7

Table LXIV—Girls in High, Higher Secondary Schools

State/Territory	No. of Girls in High Schools			No. of Girls in Higher Secondary Schools			Total No. of Girls in High and Higher Secondary Schools			Percentage of girls in Boys Schools to total No. of Girls	
	No. of Girls in Boys Schools	No. of Girls in Girls Schools	Total No. of Girls	No. of Girls in Boys Schools	No. of Girls in Girls Schools	Total No. of Girls	No. of Girls in Boys Schools	No. of Girls in Girls Schools	Total No. of Girls	1961-62	1962-63
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
Andhra Pradesh	63,992	60,230	1,24,222	15,788	28,265	44,053	79,780	88,495	1,68,275	46·0	47.4
Assam	34,205	29,222	63,427	1,626	4,538	6,164	35,831	33,760	69,591	50·8	51.5
Bihar	8,924	21,940	30,864	4,509	13,220	17,729	13,433	35,160	48,593	27·3	27.6
Gujarat	69,360	55,760	1,25,120				69,360	55,760	1,25,120	53·0	55.4
Jammu & Kashmir	1,210	24,297	25,507	105	2,146	2,251	1,315	26,443	27,758	3·2	4·7
Kerala	2,37,600	1,09,595	3,47,195	..			2,37,600	1,09,595	3,47,195	67·7	68.4
Madhya Pradesh				15,900	63,934	79,834	15,900	63,934	79,834	16·8	19·9
Madras	1,08,858	1,40,399	2,49,257				1,08,858	1,40,399	2,49,257	44·0	43·7
Maharashtra	1,52,206	1,17,714	2,69,920	7,904	11,997	19,901	1,60,110	1,29,711	2,89,821	53·3	55.2
Mysore	19,392	22,656	42,048	13,014	24,041	37,055	32,406	46,697	79,103	39·2	41·0
Orissa	6,812	7,897	14,709	557	876	1,433	7,369	8,773	16,142	44·2	45·7
Punjab	22,488	1,19,025	1,41,513	13,192	1,00,121	1,13,313	35,680	2,19,146	2,54,826	14·6	14·0
Rajasthan	4,813	15,132	19,945	2,547	12,976	15,523	7,360	28,108	35,468	18·0	20·8
Uttar Pradesh	8,931	59,120	68,051	11,008	1,21,179	1,32,187	19,939	1,80,299	2,00,238	8·2	10·0
West Bengal	20,917	1,02,399	1,23,316	20,857	1,07,991	1,28,848	41,774	2,10,390	2,52,164	14·7	16·6
A. & N. Islands				7	373	380	7	373	380	5·0	1·8
Dadra & Nagar Haveli	49		49				49		49	100·0	100·0
Delhi				12,899	79,323	92,222	12,899	79,323	92,222	14·1	14·0
Goa, Daman & Diu	3,286	3,595	6,881	133		133	3,419	3,595	7,014		48·7
Himachal Pradesh	3,804	549	4,353	1,675	3,718	5,393	5,479	4,267	9,746	51·8	56·2
L. M. & A. Islands	42		42				42		42	100·0	100·0
Manipur	3,368	5,042	8,410				3,368	5,042	8,410	41·3	40·0
Nagaland	1,708		1,708				1,708		1,708	100·0	100·0
N.E.F.A.	248		248	.			248	..	248	100·0	100·0
Pondicherry	1,156	3,602	4,758				1,156	3,602	4,758	23·4	24·3
Tripura	621	3,151	3,772	991	1,377	2,368	1,612	4,528	6,140	30·2	26·3
INDIA	**7,73,990**	**9,01,325**	**16,75,315**	**1,22,712**	**5,76,075**	**6,98,787**	**8,96,702**	**14,77,400**	**23,74,102**	**37·1**	**37·8**

The state-wise distribution of teachers in high/higher secondary schools is given in Table LXV. The number of teachers increased in all the States & Union Territories The percentage of trained teachers increased in most of the States & Union Territories Highest percentage of trained teachers was 93.4 reported by A & N Islands. In 11 states and 7 Union Territories majority of teachers were trained. The lowest percentage 10.1 was reported by Nagaland

Teacher-Pupil Ratio

The State-wise details of teacher-pupil ratio are given in columns (13) and (14) of Table (LXV) During the year, the average number of pupils per teacher was 25.

Expenditure

The total direct expenditure increased from Rs 79,11,85,207 (Rs 45,75,71,335 on high schools and Rs. 33,36,13,872 on higher secondary schools) to Rs 91,54,18,284 (Rs. 54,75,83,414 on high schools and Rs 36,78,34,870 on higher secondary schools) or by 15 7 per cent. The expenditure on post basic schools amounted to Rs 5,47,183 which is included in the expenditure on high schools Of the total expenditure, Rs. 76,07,08,765 was incurred on boys schools and Rs 15,47,09,519 on girls schools The total direct expenditure on high/higher secondary schools amounts to 27 6 per cent of the total direct expenditure on education

The source-wise distribution of the total direct expenditure on high higher secondary schools is given in table LXVI. The expenditure met from different sources increased during the year and the total increase was 15 7 per cent. The increase in expenditure met from Govt. funds was 16 2 per cent, local boards 31.0 per cent, fees 15 0 per cent and endowments and other sources 7 8 per cent Govt met more than half of the total direct expenditure and nearly 3/8th of the expenditure was met through fees.

The management-wise distribution of the total direct expenditure on high higher secondary schools is given in Table LXVII The expenditure on high/higher secondary schools increased under all managements. The increase in expenditure was 10 5 per cent, 25 0 per cent and 16 0 per cent respectively on schools managed by Govt., Local Bodies and Private Bodies

The State-wise details of the total direct expenditure on high higher secondary schools during 1961-62 and 1962-63 are given in Table LXVIII The direct expenditure increased in all the States The highest increase in expenditure was reported by Gujarat (Rs 1,26,68,080) On the basis of percentage increase Dadra & Nagar Haveli (162 6 per cent) topped the list, followed by L. M & A. Islands (79·8 per cent) and Orissa (42.6 per cent). As the figure for the previous years for Goa, Daman & Diu were not available, comparison could not be made

The state-wise percentage of expenditure to the total direct expenditure on education is given in column (14) of Table LXVIII The sourcewise percentage of expenditure for various States & Union Territories is given in cols (15) to col (20) In A. & N Islands, Dadra & Nagar Haveli, L M & A. Islands and NEFA all the expenditure was met by the Government In Himachal Pradesh and Manipur most of the expenditure is met by the local boards The expenditure met from other sources and endowments was only 7·1 per cent of the total expenditure for all the States and Union Territories

The average annual cost per pupil in high/higher secondary schools increased from Rs. 93 6 to Rs 98 1 Its distribution according to different sources was Government funds Rs 50 3, district board funds Rs 3.2, municipal board funds Rs 1 3, fees Rs. 36.3, endowments Rs 2 6 and other sources Rs. 4.4 The average cost per pupil in high/higher secondary schools for various States/Union Territories is given in cols 21 and 22 for the year 1961-62 and 1962-63 respectively.

Examination Results

The total number of candidates (including private), who took the Matriculation or equivalent examination was 13,23,901 (10,57,979 boys and 2,65,922 girls) as against 14,68,124 (11,88,829 Boys and 2,79,295 girls) in 1961-62. Of this, the number declared successful was 6,02,729 (4,70,906 boys and 1,31,823 girls), and the pass percentage was 45 5 per cent. The corresponding figures for the previous year were · number of successful candidates 6,55,940 (5,25,426 boys and 1,30,514 girls) and pass percentage 44.7 per cent. The details of examination result are given in Table LXIX. The number of students who appeared at the higher secondary schools exam. was 1,76,762 (1,47,444 boys and 29,318 girls) out of this 1,04,087 (84,863 boys and 19,224 girls) passed. The pass percentage was 59·1 per cent.

Table LXV—Number of Teachers in High/Higher Secondary Schools

State/Territory	Men		Women		Total		Increase (+) or Decrease (−)	No. of Trained Teachers		Percentage of Trained Teachers to total No. of teachers		Average No. of students per teacher	
	1961-62	1962-63	1961-62	1962-63	1961-62	1962-63		1961-62	1962-63	1961-62	1962-63	1961-62	1962-63
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
Andhra Pradesh	23,552	26,616	4,744	5,426	28,296	32,042	3,746	22,856	25,874	80 8	80 8	23	23
Assam	8,872	9,898	1,252	1,367	10,124	11,265	+ 1,141	1,607	1,759	15 9	15 6	25	24
Bihar	17,763	19,639	1,181	1,242	18,944	20,881	1,937	7 217	8,060	39 0	38 6	30	30
Gujarat	13,185	14,504	2,562	2,874	15,747	17,378	1,631	9,410	10,757	59 8	61 9	26	27
Jammu & Kashmir	3,399	3,697	888	916	4,287	4,613	326	2,864	3,144	66 8	68 2	21	25
Kerala	18,714	20,727	11,679	12,203	30,393	32,930	2,537	22,272	25,926	73 3	78 7	23	25
Madhya Pradesh	12,757	14,768	3,244	3,577	16,001	18,345	2,344	8,065	9,492	50 4	51 7	20	20
Madras	24,739	27,673	8,110	9,269	32,849	36,942	4,093	30,107	33,692	91 7	91 2	23	23
Maharashtra	28,436	31,497	9,278	10 382	37,714	41,879	4,165	25,110	27,734	63 9	66 2	25	25
Mysore	9,395	10,091	2,290	2,393	11,685	12,484	799	7,272	7,546	62 2	60 4	24	25
Orissa	4,996	5,871	426	488	5,422	6,359	937	2,721	3,044	50 2	47 9	21	21
Punjab	17,096	19,712	6,272	7,598	23,368	27,310	3,942	19,272	22,564	82 5	82 6	35	33
Rajasthan	9,915	10,331	1,290	1,493	11,205	11,824	619	5,260	5,963	46 9	50 4	22	22
Uttar Pradesh	32,555	34,630	6,638	7,438	39,193	42,068	2,875	27,541	29,842	70 3	70 9	26	27
West Bengal	25,035	28,088	6,727	7,527	31,762	35,615	3,853	11 398	12,717	35 9	35 7	27	27
A. & N. Islands	50	54	9	7	59	61	2	55	57	93 2	93 4	11	18
Dadra & Nagar Haveli	12	16			12	16	4	6	8	50 0	50 0	17	15
Delhi	5,061	5,604	3,916	4,384	8,977	9,985	1,008	8,382	9,272	93 4	92 9	24	24
Goa, Daman & Diu		331		335		666	666		215		32 3		28
Himachal Pradesh	1,527	1,562	332	410	1,859	1,972	113	1,405	1,634	75 6	82 9	20	22
L. M. & A. Islands	20	46		5	20	51	31	18	45	90 9	88 2	25	19
Manipur	987	1,138	62	75	1,049	1,213	164	125	194	11 9	16 0	26	27
Nagaland	163	193	29	34	192	227	35	10	23	5 5	10 1	30	26
N.E.F.A.	70	80	14	18	84	98	14	49	61	58 3	62 2	13	13
Pondicherry	337	410	192	207	529	617	88	336	340	63 5	55 1	24	23
Tripura	653	776	146	161	799	937	138	239	317	29 9	33 8	21	21
INDIA	2,59,289	2,87,952	71,281	79,826	3,30,570	3,67,778	37,208	2 12,597	2,40,280	64 3	65 3	26	25

Table LXVI—Direct Expenditure on High/Higher Secondary Schools by Sources

Sources	On High Schools		On Higher Secondary Schools		On High and Higher Secondary Schools			
					1961-62		1962-63	
	Amount	Percentage	Amount	Percentage	Amount	Percentage	Amount	Percentage
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
	Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.	
Government Funds . . .	26,89,61,132	49 1	20,10,72,681	54 7	40,44,98,800	51 1	47,00,33,813	51 3
District Board Funds	2,77,33,857	5 1	28,62,790	0·8	2,08,88,500	2 7	3,05,96,647	3 3
Municipal Board Funds	71,04,361	1·3	44,92,645	1 2	1,13,24,624	1·4	1,15,97,006	1·3
Fees	20,05,97,186	36 6	13,78,13,984	37 5	29,43,56,347	37·2	33,84,11,170	37·0
Endowments	1,72,95,434	3 2	66,92,765	1 8	2,10,50,483	2 7	2,39,88,199	2 6
Other Sources	2,58,91,444	4·7	1,49,00,005	4 0	3,90,66,393	4·9	4,07,91,449	4 5
TOTAL .	54,75,83,414	100 0	36,78,34,870	100 0	79,11,85,207	100 0	91,54,18,284	100 00

Table LXVII—Direct Expenditure on High and Higher Secondary Schools by Management

Management	On High Schools		On Higher Sec. Schools		On High and Higher Secondary Schools			
	1961-62	1962-63	1961-62	1962-63	1961-62		1962-63	
					Amount	Percentage	Amount	Percentage
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
	Rs	Rs	Rs	Rs	Rs		Rs.	
Government .	8,37,77,147	8,99,62,059	10,60,62,142	11,99,01,990	18,98,39,289	24 0	20,98,64,049	22 9
District Board .	5,32,67,290	6,70,24,107	77,77,158	1,26,47 597	6,10 44,448	7 7	7,96,71,704	8 7
Municipal Board	1,56,80,736	1,83,47,276	1 24 53 617	1,34,34,345	2,81,34,353	3 6	3,17 81 621	3 5
Private Bodies—								
Aided	27,64,43,153	33,65,61,241	18,78,24,702	20,28,76,495	46,42,67,855	58 7	53,94,37,736	58 9
Unaided	2,84,03,009	3,56,88,731	1,94,96,253	1,89,74,443	4,78 99,262	6 0	5,46,63,174	6 0
TOTAL	45 75,71,335	54,75 83,414	33,36,13,872	36 78,34,870	79 11,85,207	100·0	91,54,18,284	100 0

Scholarship and Stipends

The number of students receiving scholarships and stipends, during the year, was 4,97,946 and this amounted to Rs. 3,81,08,221 Besides, 11,30,199 students received financial concessions, amounting to Rs 5,61,04,157. Freeships were awarded to 16,70 696 students and the amount foregone on this account was Rs. 7,51,21,514.

Table LXVIII—Direct Expenditure on High/Higher Secondary Schools by States

State/Territory	On High Schools				On Higher Secondary Schools			
	For Boys		For Girls		For Boys		For Girls	
	1961-62	1962-63	1961-62	1962-63	1961-62	1962-63	1961-62	1962-63
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
	Rs.	Rs	Rs	Rs	Rs	Rs.	Rs.	Rs
Andhra Pradesh	3,51,75,026	4,08,60,367	50,85,225	56,16,322	1,64,31,743	1,81,49,457	38,25,355	29,12,387
Assam	1,68,91,029	1,81,10,105	25,48,757	27,71,909	30,03,050	35,80,431	5,22,031	5,98,665
Bihar	2,15,16,624	2,28,72,578	17,90,336	18,59,151	1,05,16,669	1,36,95,557	11,72,129	17,87,811
Gujarat	3,50,08,051	5,03,21,508	57,86,539	69,07,379				
Jammu & Kashmir	48,98,351	50,25,312	15,73,963	18,36,748	15,96,735	22,16,826	1,53,599	3,60,203
Kerala	4,19,26,773	4,29,79,802	73,79,581	77,21,973	54,115			
Madhya Pradesh	7,39,072	7,95,053			3,27,63,634	3,96,25,840	78,21,954	90,25,847
Madras	5,92,51,783	6,57,35,093	1,26,51,097	1,43,28,783	73,144	92,32,293	20,749	13,89,018
Maharashtra	8,59,33,344	9,83,13,021	1,48,29,356	1,61,97,446	85,48,227	1,11,09,502	14,27,487	24,85,485
Mysore	1,33,11,665	1,62,92,426	21,70,808	25,14,535	99,67,174		22,73,946	
Orissa	89,92,302	1,31,87,943	9,51,504	11,47,081	6,33,056	7,45,782	87,119	1,21,222
Punjab	2,49,88,583	2,47,72,240	71,63,829	67,47,236	1,18,01,736	1,95,55,235	45,09,395	70,31,455
Rajasthan	1,01,46,696	1,12,70,976	15,79,193	18,19,572	1,69,55,056	1,87,90,533	20,19,889	21,26,063
Uttar Pradesh		2,31,06,298		65,40,452	8,57,46,510	7,29,73,894	1,75,71,990	1,33,65,936
West Bengal	2,13,84,611	2,05,57,979	73,34,494	76,08,395	4,40,89,318	5,50,81,063	1,16,96,627	1,26,92,506
A. & N. Islands					1,81,066	1,98,452	88,174	1,03,806
Dadra Nagar Haveli	13,454	35,331						
Delhi					2,49,86,871	3,03,24,809	1,19,92,557	1,40,93,112
Goa, Daman & Diu	..	9,08,234		2,90,149		3,14,920		
Himachal Pradesh	23,96,162	24,82,151	62,656	72,512	9,67,446	13,58,754	3,13,320	4,34,646
L. M. & A. Islands	70,164	1,26,144						..
Manipur	16,72,067	20,27,495	1,98,534	3,33,173				
Nagaland	7,07,036	9,49,356						
N.E.F.A.	2,50,210	2,89,393						
Pondicherry	7,46,251	8,39,216	3,50,584	3,67,796				
Tripura	7,99,295	6,72,719	2,96,330	3,67,062	6,56,801	11,89,677	1,45,200	1,33,683
INDIA	38,58,18,549	46,25,35,740	7,17,52,786	8,50,47,674	26,89,72,351	29,81,73,025	6,46,41,521	6,96,61,845

Table LXVIII—Direct Expenditure on High/Higher Secondary Schools by States—*Contd.*

State/Territory	On High and Higher Secondary Schools		Increase (+) or Decrease (−)	Percentage of exp. on Higher Sec. Schools to Total Direct expenditure	Percentage of expenditure (1962-63) on High & Higher Secondary Schools met from						Average Annual cost per pupil in High and Higher Secondary Schools	
	1961-62	1962-63	Amount	Percentage	Govt. Funds	D.B Funds	M.B. Funds	Fees	Endowments	Other Sources	1961-62	1962-63
1	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.										
Andhra Pradesh	5,95,17,349	6,75,38,533	80,21,184	13 5	28 5	54 6	10 4	2 5	29 4	2 8	0 3	92 6	93 2
Assam	2,29,64,867	2,50,61,110	20,96,243	9 1	28 1	60 6	0 0	0 1	34 3	4 3	0 7	91 4	91 9
Bihar	3,49,95,758	4,02,15,097	52,19,339	14 9	22 1	33 7			56 3	2 6	7 4	61 0	64 5
Gujarat	4,07,94,590	5,72,28,887	1,64,34,297	10 3	31 5	38 9	0 4	0 7	52 3	0 7	7 0	99 6	123 2
Jammu & Kashmir	82,22,648	94,39,089	12,16,441	14 8	4 7	91 1			5 1	0 4	3 4	82 0	83 4
Kerala	4,93,60,469	5,07,01,775	13,41,306	2 7	27 3	80 4			17 7	0 1	1 8	63 5	67 5
Madhya Pradesh	4,11,24,600	4,94,39,730	83,23,080	19 7	26 6	74 5	1 3	2 0	13 9	1 9	6 4	126 5	132 5
Madras	7,09,[illegible],773	8,00,63,876	90,68,103	12 8	34 8	50 9	20 1	4 8	16 3	6 4	1 5	93 5	94 5
Maharashtra	11,07,38,414	12,51,31,778	1,43,93,364	13 0	42 1	35 7	1 3	0 3	55 8	0 8	6 1	118 4	118 7
Mysore	2,77,23,593	3,24,01,948	46,78,355	16 0	18 5	68 5	2 0	1 9	15 4	1 3	10 9	99 3	105 2
Orissa	1,06,63,981	1,52,02,028	45,38,047	42 6	18 5	54 8		0 6	27 4	8 0	9 2	93 4	115 5
Punjab	4,84,63,543	5,81,06,166	96,42,623	19 9	33 3	60 8	0 0	0 2	27 1	8 7	3 2	59 1	63 8
Rajasthan	3,07,00,834	3,40,07,144	33,06,310	10 8	24 9	81 1			12 4	5 2	1 3	126 4	133 2
Uttar Pradesh	10,33,18,500	11,59,86,580	1,26,68,080	12 3	29 4	41 9	0 0	0 8	51 3	0 8	5 2	101 1	103 8
West Bengal	8,45,05,050	9,69,70,913	1,24,[illegible],03	14 [illegible]	30 4	36 4	0 0	0 0	55 7	2 4	5 5	98 8	102 0
A. & N. Islands	2,69,240	3,02,258	33,018	12 3	31 4	100 0						421 3	289 8
Dadra Nagar Haveli	13,454	35,331	21,877	162 6	16 8	100 0						137 4	151·0
Delhi	3,59,79,428	4,44,17,921	74,38,493	20 1	39 2	68 1		2 9	29 7	0 6	2 7	168 7	186 9
Goa, Daman & Diu		15,13,303	15,13,303		28 8	21 3		0 0	64 6	3 9	10 2		81 9
Himachal Pradesh	37,39,584	43,83,063	6,43,479	17 2	33 4		64 8	29 0	4 7	0 4	1 1	98 3	99 6
L. M. & A. Islands	70,164	1,26,164	55,980	79 8	25 2	100 0						139 5	132 8
Manipur	18,70,601	23,60,668	4,90,067	26 2	22 7	0 1	68 9	0 1	21 0	8 2	1 7	69 6	70 8
Nagaland	7,07,036	9,49,356	2,42,320	34 3	18 8	81 7			3 7	4 5	10 1	129 6	162 2
N.E.F.A.	2,50,210	2,89,393	39,183	15 7	22 1	100 0						222 4	240 2
Pondicherry	10,96,835	12,07,012	1,10,177	10 0	21 8	68 6			27 3	4 0	0 1	87 4	84·7
Tripura	18,97,626	23,63,141	4,65,515	24 5	21 4	88 9			8 7	1 6	0 8	110 6	120·4
INDIA	79,11,84,207	91,54,18,284	12,42,34,077	15 7	27 5	51 1	3 3	1 3	37 0	2 6	4 5	93 6	98·1

Table LXIX—Results of Matriculation/Higher Secondary and Equivalent Examinations

State/Territory	NUMBER APPEARED IN						NUMBER PASSED IN						Pass Percentage	
	Matriculation and Equivalent Examination			Higher Secondary and Equivalent Examination			Matriculation & Equivalent Examination			Higher Secondary and Equivalent Examination				
	Boys	Girls	Total	Boys	Girls	Total	Boys	Girls	Total	Boys	Girls	Total	Matric & equivalent	Hr. Sec Exam.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
Andhra Pradesh	6 779	1,606	8,385				2,100	648	2,748				32 8	..
Assam	27,182	7,539	34,721	1,269	280	1,549	14,898	2,887	17,785	653	128	781	51 2	..
Bihar	95,118	5,895	1,01,013	12,955	850	13,805	43,655	3 591	47,246	5,181	534	5,715	46 8	50 4
Gujarat	73,283	21,747	95,030				32,583	10,343	42,926				45 2	41 4
Jammu & Kashmir	7,851	3,061	10,914	1,290	63	1,353	3,640	1,085	4 725	447	24	471	43 3	
Kerala	85,910	57,375	1,43,285	52	28	80	42,488	25 290	67,778	20	11	31	47 3	34 8
Madhya Pradesh	11,550	1,554	13,104	46,576	7,154	53,730	3,360	498	3 858	34,496	5,625	40,121	29 4	.
Madras	97,464	29,329	126,793	13	36	49	38,447	12,888	51,335	12	33	45	40 5	74 7
Maharashtra	1,29,191	35,930	1,65,121	11,105	1,730	12,835	65,211	22,704	87,515	4,661	1 013	5,674	53 0	91·8
Mysore	72,120	15,931	88,251	2,096	205	2,301	29,785	8,148	37,933	642	76	718	43 0	44 2
Orissa	18,589	1,494	20,083	346	62	408	9,414	904	10,318	200	41	241	51 4	31 2
Punjab	73,578	24,161	97 739	16,912	1,345	20,259	38,689	14,115	52,804	6,492	1,271	7,763	54 0	59 1
Rajasthan	33,265	3,903	37,168	13,338	1,474	14,812	13,238	14,92	14,730	7,262	869	8,131	39 6	38 3
Uttar Pradesh	232,326	26,244	258,570				98,337	16,921	1,15,258				44 6	54 9
West Bengal	82,489	27,422	1,09,911	28,565	6,545	35 110	29 752	9,536	39,288	16,993	4,499	21,492	35·7	.
A. & N. Islands	9	3	12	24	18	42				5	7	12	0 0	61·2
Dadra Nagar Haveli	40	8	48				14	2	16				33 3	28 6
Delhi	62	7	69	11,631	7,037	18 668	12	2	14	7,133	4,824	11,957	20 3	.
Goa, Daman & Diu	781	390	1,171	92	34	126	603	283	886	48	25	73	75 7	64·1
Himachal Pradesh	2,666	472	3,138	360	207	567	1,917	306	2,223	139	80	219	70 8	57·9
L.M. & A. Islands	46	2	48				13		13				27 1	38·6
Manipur	3,858	768	4,626				1,598	305	1,903				41·1	.
Nagaland	293	43	336				136	21	157				46 7	
N E F A	45	3	48				20	2	22				45·8	..
Pondicherry	796	244	1,040				296	94	390				37 5	..
Tripura	2,486	791	3,277	818	250	1,068	700	158	858	479	164	643	26 2	..
INDIA	10 57,979	2,65,922	13,23,901	1,47,444	29 318	1,76,762	4 70,906	1,31,823	6,02,729	84,863	19,224	1,04,087	45 5	60·2
														58·9

CHAPTER VI

UNIVERSITY EDUCATION

This Chapter endeavours to present a brief account of the main developments in the field of general, professional and special education of the post-school standard imparted through universities, colleges and other institutions of higher education in India. A number of important types of professional education have also been dealt with, in some detail, in the two subsequent chapters.

In the field of higher education, the responsibility of the Union Government lies, broadly, in maintaining the four Central Universities, institutions of national importance, Union agencies and institutions for research and training and coordinating and maintaining standards in institutions for higher education. The last is carried out through the University Grants Commission while some are managed directly and others are discharged through subordinate or autonomous organisations. Besides, the Union Government gives grants-in-aid to State Governments and voluntary organisations working for the development of higher education, operates a few programmes of international cooperation in education and conducts significant pilot projects in higher education of which the most important is that of rural higher institutes

During the year under review, the two-pronged problem of dealing with unprecedented pressure of students seeking higher education and at the same time ensuring improvement of quality of education continued to receive due attention from the government. Four new universities were established during the year These were : Jodhpur University ; Orissa University of Agriculture & Technology, Bhubaneshwar ; Udaipur University and Shivaji University, Kolhapur. With the exception of the last-named, the other three universities started functioning during the year. As to the qualitative improvement of education, the introduction of three year degree course was pursued vigorously and, consequently, a number of universities and many colleges instituted the three-year degree course for the first time during the year Facilities were expanded for professional and technical courses. Laboratories and libraries were strengthened The pay scales and qualifications of teachers were improved. Scholarships for higher studies were provided to brilliant but needy students Efforts were also made to improve the teacher—pupil ratio. Further, the schemes of providing standard text-books in low-priced editions were continued during the year under review.

Main Developments at the Centre

A brief account of some of the important activities of the Union Government in this field of education during 1962-63 is given in the following paragraphs :

1. Central Universities

Aligarh Muslim University.—Development schemes involving expenditure of Rs. 11.121 million for the faculties of arts, science, theology, commerce and law were approved by the U. G. C. with permission to incur 70 per cent of the approved expenditure. A scheme for the development of the University Campus at a Cost of Rs 2 million including an electrification scheme costing Rs. 4,45,000 was sanctioned by the U. G C. The execution of the scheme for the construction of roads in the campus made good progress during the year.

The Medical College of the University was inaugurated on the 2nd October, 1962. The U. G. C. paid a sum of Rs. 3,00,000 for the college as 'on account' grant. A committee was also appointed by the U. G. C. to assess the requirements of this College.

The appointment of a Dean of Students' Welfare at the University in the scale of Rs. 1,000—1,500 was approved by the U. G. C

Banaras Hindu University.—The B. H. U. Employment Bureau arranged to provide career-information as well as guidance and counselling facilities to the students. The scales of pay of teachers of technical colleges were brought at par with those in arts and science colleges with effect from April 1, 1961. For research in reproduction physiology, the department of zoology received a grant of $ 1,02,500 from the Ford Foundation A hobby workshop was also established during the year.

The U. G. C. paid a sum of Rs. 6,00,000 for the University's medical college, Rs 50,000 for the college building and Rs. 5,50,000 as recurring expenditure including the pay of its staff. The proposal for the construction of a multipurpose hall in the University at an estimated cost of Rs. 1,78,000 was

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accepted subject to the condition that the amount would be paid out of the allocation for campus development during the Third Plan period. The construction of a swimming pool was also approved and the expenditure of Rs. 3,00,000 on this account would be debited to the provision for campus development. The Commission further agreed to provide a sum of Rs. 59,850 for additional accommodation needed by the N. C. C. The Commission also approved the proposal of improving the existing printing press of the University at a cost of Rs. 1,56,000 ; an additional provision of Rs. 30,000 was made for the purchase of a techniprint machine.

The Ministry of Health, Government of India, agreed to the establishment of a research and post-graduate training centre in Ayurvedic studies at the College of Medical Sciences, Varanasi. They agreed to provide a non-recurring grant of Rs. 2,00,000 and a recurring grant of Rs. 1,00,000 during 1962-63.

Delhi University.—The University accepted the proposal of the Government to take over the management of the Deshbandhu College, Kalkaji. The Zoology department of the University received a grant from the Ford Foundation for research in physiology of reproduction. Endowments were received for the institution of Sir Shri Ram Professorship in physics, Sir Shankarlal Professorship in chemistry and Sir Shankarlal Professorship in mathematical economics.

On the recommendation of the University, the U. G. C. decided to continue the Evening Institute of Post-graduate Studies on a permanent basis ; so far it had been run only on an experimental basis. The Commission had also agreed earlier that the evening classes being conducted in four Delhi Colleges upto the first degree should be put on a permanent footing.

Visva-Bharati University.—The U. G. C. approved the proposal of the University for providing limited facilities for science courses in view of the pressing demand for science education. They also agreed to the University constructing a new press building at an estimated cost of Rs. 86,209.

The construction of Mahadevi Birlalaya girls' hostel and the outdoor dispensary and clinic to be attached to the contemplated Andrews Memorial Hospital was completed during the year and a number of post-graduate and foreign girl students were provided with acccommodation in the new hostel.

2. Institutions of All-India Imprortance

Jamia Millia Islamia, New Delhi and Gurukula Kangri Vishwavidyalaya, Hardwar, were recognised as "Deemed to be Universities" for a period of three years in the first instance. Gujarat Vidyapeeth, Ahmedabad, and Kanya Gurukula, Dehra Dun, were paid a building grant of Rs. 2.25,000 and a maintenance grant of Rs. 12,500 respectively. The advisory committee for the scheme of assistances to all-India institutions of higher education appointed a sub-committee which visited a number of such institutions in order to survey the facilities for education provided by them and to assess their comparative growth.

It was decided to set up a Central Institute at Rashtrapati Niwas, Simla. The functions of the Institute would be to organise refresher courses, summer schools, etc., on an all-India basis in some selected subjects, to provide facilities for study for short periods for teachers and other scholars on study leave, to provide research facilities in selected fields, to organise a series of advanced lectures and seminars for post-graduate research studies on all-India basis and to provide facilities of residential library (*i.e.* library with board & lodging arrangements) in some selected subjects in the fields of the humanities, social sciences and natural sciences.

A panel of five experts was appointed to work out the financial and organisational details in this respect.

3. University Grants Commission

During the period under review, the visiting committees appointed by the Univerisity Grants Commission visited 39 universities to scrutinise their development requirements. On the basis of their recommendations, the Commission sanctioned, during the year, grants amounting to Rs. 202.8 million to 32 universities for implementing their development schemes during the current Plan period. It was indicated to the Universities that 70 per cent cost on the approved schemes would be made available in the first instance. Briefly, the schemes for which assistance was given are as follows :

(i) Construction of library buildings by the Universities of Jabalpur, Kurukshetra, Mysore and Vikram at an estimated total cost of Rs. 3.711 million, the Commission's share being Rs, 2.334 million.

(ii) Grants of Rs. 1.087 million to 42 universities for books and journals for their libraries.

(iii) Grants amounting to Rs. 3.265 million for purchase of scientific equipment ; the universities were also helped to develop their central workshops and to strengthen their existing departmental workshops.

(iv) Grants for setting up women's hostels by Aligarh, Baroda, Bihar, Kalyani, Panjab, Poona, S. N. D. T. and Utkal Universities and men's hostels by Aligarh, Bihar, Burdwan, Varanasi, Annamalai, Calcutta, Delhi, Kalyani, Madras, Poona and Sanskrit Universities at a total cost of Rs. 6.822 million of which the Commission's share was Rs. 4.143 million.

(v) Construction of more than 100 staff quarters by Baroda, Burdwan, Agra, Osmania, Karnatak, S. N. D. T. and Sri Venkateswara Universities at an estimated cost of Rs. 3.59 million, the Commission's share being Rs. 1.795 million.

(vi) Grants for construction of guest houses at Annamalai, Bihar, Kurukshetra, Madras, Mysore Osmania and Panjab Universities at an estimated cost of Rs. 1.424 million.

(vii) Assessment of the requirements of the engineering colleges of the Universities of Andhra, Banaras, Jadavpur, Mysore, Patna, Utkal and Sri Venkateswara and release of grants amounting to Rs. 4,30,000 for three universities.

(viii) Development of a high voltage laboratory at the College of Engineering, Burla.

(ix) Introduction of a diploma course in engineering at the Annamalai University with an Annual intake of 120 students.

(x) Approval for holding 12 summer schools, 10 seminars and 5 conferences and the payment of Rs. 1,99,000 to 19 universities on this account.

(xi) Establishment of centres of advanced study in some selected subjects ; starting of eleven centre in different subjects at seven universities was approved, steps were being taken to organise these centre and preliminary grants were already made in some cases.

The Commission continued to give assistance to affiliated colleges with a view to improving and developing their physical facilities and imparting post-graduate education in science and humanities and for students' welfare schemes. The following is a brief account of the projects approved :

(i) Development of post-graduate studies in basic sciences in 16 colleges at an expense of Rs. 2 million.

(ii) Development of post-graduate education in the humanities in 6 colleges.

(iii) Grants aggregating Rs. 4 507 million for the introduction of the three-year degree course

(iv) Assistance of Rs. 1.488 million for the expansion of libraries and laboratory facilities in 25 colleges.

(v) Construction of 9 women's and 9 Men's hostels at Rs. 4 million in 18 colleges.

(vi) Grants amounting to Rs. 4,78,000 for the construction of staff quarters in 15 colleges.

(vii) Assistance for students' welfare schemes to the tune of Rs. 1.36 million.

Twentyfour State universities agreed to introduce the Central University scales of pay of teachers, thereby extending the benefit to about 3,500 teachers. For this, the Commission made a grant of Rs. 1·063 million during 1962-63. The Commission also agreed to contribute towards the increase in provident fund consequent upon the introduction of the revised grades.

Assistance was given to college teachers according to the pay scales approved during the Second Plan. The scheme was also being extended to teachers in government colleges. During the year, 12,000 teachers in more than 350 colleges received benefit under the scheme.

Under a scheme to utilise the services of retired teachers, 50 teachers were selected for assistance during the year involving an estimated expenditure of Rs. 2,43,000.

43 Universities were given assistance during 1962-63 to the extent of Rs. 3,00,000 under the scheme of travel grants.

During the period, the Commission awarded 250 scholarships, 68 fellowships in the humanities 87 fellowships in science and 30 engineering fellowships at an estimated total cost of Rs. 2.978 million.

4. Rural Higher Education

During the year under review, a total amount of Rs. 2,84,911 was paid for the award of stipends to 20 per cent of the students of the Rural Higher Institutes. Beside this, grants amounting to Rs. 1.886 million were sanctioned for recurring and non-recurring expenditure.

The diploma in civil and rural engineering was recognised by the All India Council for Technical Education and by 12 State Governments and all Union Territories. The diploma in rural service was recognised by the Government of India and all State Governments except West Bengal which gave its recognition for specified jobs ; the diploma was also recognised, for purposes of admission to various courses, by 20 universities in the country.

The sanitary inspectors' course received the recognition of 12 State Governments and three Union Administrations and the certificate course in agricultural science was recognised by all the State Governments.

5. Miscellaneous

Vice-Chancellors' Conference.—A conference of Vice-chancellors of Indian Universities was held in New Delhi in October, 1962. The conference considered, *inter alia*, conditions of service of university and college teachers, medium of instruction in universities, development and improvement of collegiate education, recognition of degrees and diplomas, three-year course, admission to universities, students' welfare, etc.

Recognition of Degrees and Diplomas.—In consultation with the Union Public Service Commission it was decided to recognise, for the purposes of employment in service and posts under the Government, the following degrees/diplomas/certificates in education :

	Equivalent to
(a) London University—	
(i) Academic diploma	B.Ed /B.T.
(ii) Post-graduate certificate	B.Ed./B.T.
(iii) Associateship of the Institute of Education (taken after graduation)	As an alternative qualification to B.Ed./B T.
(b) Sri Aurobindo International Centre of Education, Pondicherry—	
The Higher Course	First degree of an Indian university
(c) Gujarat Vidyapeeth—	
Samaj Vidya Visharad	Alternative to a degree of diploma in social welfare or social service.

Correspondence courses and evening Colleges.—The Expert Committee appointed by the Government of India to work out the details of the scheme of correspondence courses and evening colleges submitted its reports during the year.

In pursuance of its recommendation that the correspondence courses in India should be administered by the Universities only and in the first instance by one university, *viz.*, the University of Delhi, the latter started the courses from the academic year 1962-63. The Government of India agreed to pay grants to the University on a 'Cover-the-deficit' basis for running these courses and sum of Rs. 35,000 was sanctioned during the year.

Model Act for Universities.—The committee set up under the chairmanship of the Chairman, University Grants Commission, to consider broadly the organisational structures of the universities in India and to prepare the outline of a model act to define their role and functions in the context of a dynamic society nearly completed its report by the end of 1962-63.

Recruitment of Teachers for Services Abroad.—During the period, the Union Ministry of Education attended to the demands for services of Indian teachers from Libya, Aden, Sudan and Singapore.

Concessions to Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes.—To bring scheduled caste and scheduled tribe students to the level of the more advanced sections of the community, the Government of India decided that the reservation of 20 per cent seats, that was recommended earlier in their favour, would be split up into a dual reservation of 15 per cent for scheduled castes and 5 per cent for scheduled tribes and that the unutilised seats in each category might be interchanged.

Grants to Voluntary Organisations.—Under the scheme of giving grants to voluntary organisations for construction of college hostels in big cities, proposals of Southern India Education Trust, Madras, Ramakrishna Sarada Mission, Calcutta and Y.M.C.A., Trivandrum upto a ceiling of Rs. 1,00,000 each for the first two and Rs. 75,000 for the third were approved and a few instalments of the grants were released during the year.

Main Developments in the States

A brief account of the main developments in the field of university education in different States and Union Territories during the year 1962-63 is given below :

Andhra Pradesh

Six new colleges were started during the year. Government sanctioned an *ad-hoc* grant of Rs. 20,000 to each of these colleges and to two more colleges already functioning. Under the scheme of doubling service facilities in existing colleges an advance grant of Rs. 10,000 was sanctioned to three colleges.

The City Science College, Hyderabad, was upgraded into a degree college in science and was proposed to be taken over by Government from the management of Osmania University.

Andhra University started a department of sociology and social work. Three year special degree courses in arts, science and commerce replaced the old four year Honours degree courses of the University. M.Sc. in Chemical technology was replaced by M Tech. (Chemical engineering) degree. Regular examination system for awarding M.A. degree in different subjects was introduced in place of the old system of awarding degree to B.A. (Hons.) students. Diploma in acting was instituted in the University during the year.

In Osmania University, shortened B.Ed. course was started and the diploma in journalism was replaced by the Bachelor degree in journalism.

Assam

Gauhati University introduced the three year degree courses in arts, science and commerce, five-year integrated course in engineering along with preprofessional engineering, six-year integrated course in medicine along with preprofessional medicine, five-year integrated course in veterinary science along with preprofessional veterinary science and four-year integrated course in agriculture along with preprofessional agriculture. Post-graduate degree courses in Bengali, history and mathematics were also instituted during the year.

Bihar

Post-graduate courses in economics and mathematics were started in Bhagalpur University. Bihar University introduced for the first time courses in Maithili, post-graduate diploma in medicine, D.T.M. & H.,D.C.P. and D.G O. Magadh University instituted post-graduate degree courses in English, Hindi, History, Geography, Mathematics, Philosophy and Economics.

The University of Ranchi established the department of Geology during the year. It also started M.Sc. course in Mathematics.

Gujarat

A total amount of Rs. 5·019 million was paid as grants to the three universities in the State

Three-year degree course as well as pre-university course were introduced in Gujarat University for the first time during the year. M.S. University of Baroda started B.Sc (Home) General, M.Sc. (Home) in home economics & household management and diploma in German language.

Jammu & Kashmir

Post-graduate departments of Sanskrit, Persian, Physics and Chemistry were established in the University of Jammu and Kashmir during the year under review.

During the Third Five Year Plan, the Scheme of conversion of existing colleges into three-yea degree pattern was taken in hand and during the year under report all the colleges were converted int three-year degree pattern.

The pay scales of teachers were revised as under :

Principal	: from Rs. 400—800 to Rs. 600—1,000.
Professors	: from Rs. 400—600 to Rs. 450—800.
Lecturers	: from Rs. 200—350 to Rs. 250—500/300—600.
Junior Lecturers	: from Rs. 150—250 to Rs. 250—500.

Kerala

Kerala University instituted the departments of chemistry, Botany, Zoology, Mathematics Physics and Library Science in the year 1962. The degree of Bachelor of Library Science and Maste of Commerce, diploma in English, diploma in the teaching of English, *Adib-e-Fazil* (Urdu) and *Malpa* (Syriac) were newly sanctioned. A diploma course in German was also started in the University Further, M. Sc. (Anatomy) and M Sc. (Bio-Chemistry) were abolished and M. D. degrees were awarde instead.

Madhya Pradesh

Post graduate degree course in Urdu was started in Jabalpur University in the year under report

Madras

Annamalai University started M.Litt. (Research) in Psychology, M.Sc in Marine Biology, M.Ed. university diploma in engineering (one-year course) and certificate in librarianship. Sociology wa introduced in pre-university classes for the first time. The post-graduate courses in Structural Engineering, Public Health Engineering and Agricultural Engineering were revived.

In Madras University, M.V.Sc course was introduced.

Maharashtra

In order to cater to the long-felt need for a university in the southern part of West Maharashtra, Shivaji University was founded at Kolhapur in October, 1962.

Grants amounting to Rs. 1,93,000 were paid to the Universities for the development programme approved by the U. G C. as matching grants. A building grant amounting to Rs. 3,10,000 was paid to the Marathwada University and grants amounting to Rs. 94,000 were given to the Shivaji University for maintenance and for land acquisition Grants worth Rs. 3,10,000 were also paid to the research and cultural institutions in the State. Further, an amount of Rs. 94,000 was granted to the Rural Institute, Wardha, as the State matching share and Rs. 1,46,000 were paid to the Rural Institutes at Gargoti and Amravati towards the State share on the schemes approved by the Government of India for their development.

Under the Government of India scheme for teaching Hindi to African students, the Bombay University made arrangements for teaching Hindi to 30 African students of the University. The expenditure on the scheme was borne by the Ministry of Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs, Government of India. The degrees of Bachelor of Fine Arts (painting) and Bachelor of Library Science and a certificate in Russian language were instituted in the University during the year.

In Marathwada University, post-gruadate teaching in Commerce, Political Science and Botany were newly started.

In Nagpur University, the Faculty of Agriculture was bifurcated into two different Faculties, *viz.*, Faculty of Agriculture and Faculty of Animal Husbandry and Veterinary Science. M.Sc. (Agr.) by thesis for B.V.Sc. passed candidates, B.Sc. in Occupational Therapy, post-graduate diploma in Co-operation, diploma in Child Health and certificate in Social work (for women only) were the new courses introduced.

Poona University introduced Military Studies at the general and special levels of B.A. examination. Examinations for diploma in anaesthesia and B.Ed. (Basic) were held for the first time. The degree of Master of Ayurvedic Science was newly instituted. Marathi was permitted as alternative medium of instruction at the B.Ed. examination while a new eight-paper course in Anthropology for M.A. and M.Sc. was accepted.

S. N. D. T. Women's University introduced Music, Drawing and Painting in the pre-University class, Ph.D. courses in Gujarati and Marathi and a short-term course in Nursing of three months' duration. The salary scales of the qualified members of the staff of the University library were also revised in accordance with the suggestions of the University Grants Commission.

Mysore

Karnatak University set up post-graduate departments of Commerce, Education and Law and the school of Foreign Languages. The University also instituted the post-graduate course in Social Welfare and diploma in Librarianship during the year.

Nagaland

The existing non-Government college (a science college) was proposed to be taken over by the Government, but the proposal could not be implemented during the year

Punjab

The three-year degree course was adopted from the year under review and all the colleges were converted accordingly. Provision was made for the teaching of science in most of the colleges for meeting the increased demand for scientific and technical personnel.

Panjabi University started functioning at Patiala and the Punjab Agriculture University was established at Ludhiana. The Post-Graduate Medical and Research Institute was also set up at Chandigarh during the year.

Panjab University received Rs. 5,00,000 (Plan) and Rs 3,58,720 (non-Plan) and Kurukshetra University received Rs. 2·4 million (plan) and Rs. 0·50 million (non-plan) while Panjabi University got Rs. 2,00,000 (Plan) and Rs. 2,00,000 (non-Plan) from the Government A sum of Rs. 4,13,719 was also distributed to non-Government private colleges as grants-in-aid

Kurukshetra University established the Faculty of Indian studies consisting of the departments of Sanskrit, Pali, Prakrit, Ancient Indian History, Philosophy and Religon.

In Panjab University, post-graduate courses in Chemical Engineering and Pharmacy, M.Sc. (Dairying), B.Sc. (Dairying), B.Sc. (Aeronautical Engineering), B. Arch., B.Sc. (Home Science) and diploma in German were instituted and elementary Logic was introduced in the pre-university class.

Rajasthan

The University of Jodhpur and the University of Udaipur were established during the year. The former is a residential university and the latter mostly an agricultural university.

Uttar Pradesh

The scales of pay of the teachers of non-Government aided degree colleges affiliated to the Universities of Agra and Gorakhpur and also of associated colleges of Lucknow, Allahabad and Banaras Hindu Universities were revised as under—

Post-Graduate Colleges

Principal	Rs. 800—1,200.
Professor and Head of Department	Rs. 350—800.
Assistant Professor	Rs. 325—625.
Lecturer	Rs. 250—500.

Degree Colleges

Principal	Rs. 650—900.
Professor and Head of Department	Rs. 300—600.
Assistant Professor	Rs. 275—550.
Lecturer	Rs 225—450.

This brought them at par with their Government counterparts in respect of teachers' salaries.

Thirty non-Government degree colleges including six for girls were brought on the grant-in-aid list and fortyfive colleges as well as the the universities of Agra, Allahabad and Lucknow were sanctioned non-recurring grants for the construction of buildings and purchase of books, furniture, equipment, etc. A sum of Rs. 2,00,000 was sanctioned to Kashi Vidyapeeth.

Special stress was laid on promotion of science education in universities and degree colleges and sum of Rs. 2·763 million was released for the purpose during the year. The scheme was supplemented by increasing the intake capacity of universities and degree colleges at the B.Sc. stage and by opening science classes in colleges where they had not existed previously. Further, a total sum of Rs. 92,280 was sanctioned to universities and degree colleges for research work in the fields of fundamental and applied sciences.

Agra University, which was until recently only an affiliating and examining body, started higher studies in Linguistics and Social Sciences

Aligarh Muslim University started Ph.D. in law, M.B.B.S., diploma in Psychology and certificate in Typing from the year under review.

In Allahabad University, the Faculty of Engineering and the faculty of Medicine were set up during the year. Degree and diploma in Psychology and diplomas in Marathi, Gujarati and Ancient Iranian & Pahaloi were also newly introduced.

Gorakhpur University instituted M A. (Mathematics), Bachelor of Engineering and diploma in Social Welfare (D.S W.)

Roorkee University introduced degree courses in chemical and metallurigical engineering as also Master of Engineering in Civil (Special) and Telecommunication Engineering Courses

U.P. Agricultural University, Pantnagar, started B.Sc. course in Agricultural Engineering & Technology from the year under report.

Delhi

The University of Delhi started B.A. Honours course in Karnatak Music, diploma in Radiation Medicine, diploma in Modern Persian and one-year certificate courses in Hindi and Urdu. B.Sc. (Hons) in Anthropology was also newly introduced. The department of Management and Industrial Administration and the department of Buddhist Studies were constituted. The name of the department of Physics was changed into that of Physics and Astrophysics.

Goa, Daman & Diu

In the pre-liberation regime, higher education in Goa, Daman and Diu was limited to medical and pharmaceutical courses imparted by the Medical College and the two seminaries for priesthood existing in the Territory. The level of education imparted in the third cycle which comprises the last two years of the 'lyceum' course was equivalent to that of the first and second years of Indian colleges Those who aspired for further higher education had, however, to go abroad to Portugal or join any college in an adjoining State of India after getting themselves qualified in the S S C. examination

After liberation in December, 1961, a progress was made in this direction by establishing two more colleges. These colleges, however, were imparting only intermediate arts and science courses for the present.

The pay scales of teachers in colleges and other institutions of higher education were as follows :

Principal	Rs. 800—50—1,250.
Professor	Rs. 350—20—450—25—650.
Lecturer	Rs. 250—15—400—20—500.
Demonstrator	Rs. 200—5—250—10—300.

L, M. & A. Islands

A new hostel for college students of the islands was opened at Calicut and each of the 14 boarders was paid lump sum grant of Rs. 60 per annum, besides providing them free board and lodging.

Manipur

The three-year degree course was introduced from the year under report. Post-graduate class in Mathematics and honours course in Geography were started. Bengali was introduced as a modern Indian language and as an elective subject for pre-university and degree classes.

N.E.F.A.

43 students who had passed the matriculation examination were awarded post-matric stipends of the value of Rs. 80 per month for studying in pre-university arts and science courses.

Pondicherry

To provide facilities for the students of this Territory for higher education on the Indian pattern, degree courses in Arts and Science were started during the year in the existing Arts College which is affiliated to Madras University.

The construction of pucca buildings for the Modern College was in progress. The Tagore Arts College was temporarily accommodated in the premises of a former high school. Necessary equipment for the science laboratories and books for the libraries were purchased.

Scholarships amounting to Rs 54,348 were awarded to 240 deserving students of the Tagore Arts College, French College and Modern College.

Tripura

To accommodate heavy rush of students, the building of the Government College was extended for which a sum of Rs 1,43 751 was spent. An amount of Rs 11,04,800 was sanctioned by the Government of India for construction of science laboratories in the college. Preliminary arrangements were made for starting post-graduate teaching in the college and a sum of Rs. 15,600 was spent for purchase of books, journals etc A good number of vacant posts were filled up and requisition for filling up other vacant posts was sent to the Union Public Service Commission.

The other arts and science college in the Territory, *viz.*, R. K. Mahavidyalaya, which is private managed, was given a grant of Rs. 23,000 for purchase of books, furniture and laboratory equipment and an amount of Rs 1,43,750 was spent on the construction of the college buildings.

For expansion of facilities to students and for meeting the shortage of teachers in the Territory, 134 students were awarded stipends during the year for prosecuting higher education outside the Territory and an amount of Rs. 1,05,485 was spent for the purpose.

Main Statistics

Institutions

During the year under review, the number of universities in India rose to 55 from 46 during the previous year Out of these 55 universities, four *viz.* Jodhpur University, Orissa University of Agriculture and Technology, Udaipur University and Shivaji University, Kolhapur were established during the year It may, however, be mentioned that Shivaji University did not start functioning till 1963-64 and Punjab Agricultural University, Ludhiana, although established in 1961-62, could not supply statistics for the year 1962-63 The present statistical report therefore gives information in respect of 53 universities only.

The break-up of the 53 universities according to States and Territories is as follows :

State/Territory	Number of Universities
Uttar Pradesh	9
West Bengal	7
Bihar	6
Maharashtra	5
Madhya Pradesh	4
Andhra Pradesh, Gujarat, Punjab and Rajasthan	3 each
Madras, Mysore and Orissa	2 each
Assam, Jammu & Kashmir, Kerala and Delhi	1 each
TOTAL	53

The Statewise list of the universities together with their year of foundation/reconstitution, territorial jurisdiction, type, number of faculties and medium of instruction/examinations is given in table LXX. Of these universities, one was purely affiliating, 15 were residential and teaching, 2 teaching and federal and the remaining teaching and affiliating.

Table LXX—Universities in India—Jurisdiction, Type and Faculties

Name and Address	Year of Foundation/ Reconstitution	Territorial Jurisdiction	Type	Faculties	Medium of Instruction	Medium of Examination
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Andhra						
Andhra University, Waltair.	1926	District of East Godavari, Guntur, Krishna, Srikakulam, Visakhapatnam and West Godavari.	Teaching & Affiliating.	Arts; Science; Agri.; Com; Engg.; Fine Arts; Law; Med.; Oriental Learning and Teaching.	English;	English.
Osmania University, Hyderabad	1918/1947/ 1950/1959	District of Adilabad, Hyderabad, Karim Nagar, Khammam, Mehbub Nagar, Medak, Nalgonda, Nizamabad and Warangal in Andhra Pradesh.	Teaching & Affiliating.	Arts; Science; Agri; Com; Edu; Engg; Law; Med.; Tech. and Vet. Sc	English and Hindi for Pre-University, B.A. and B.Sc.; English for others.	English and Hindi for Pre-University, B.A., M.A. and M.Sc.; English for others.
Sri Vankateswara University, Tirupati.	1954	District of Anantapur, Chittoor, Cuddappah Kurnool, and Nelore in Andhra Pradesh.	Teaching & Affiliating.	Arts; Science; Agri.; Com.; Engg., Fine Arts., Med. Oriental Learning, Teaching and Vet. Sc.	English.	English.
Assam						
Gauhati University, Gauhati.	1948	State of Assam and Union Territories of Manipur and Naga Hills and Tuensang Agency.	Teaching & Affiliating	Arts; Science; Agri.; Com; Engg; Law; Med. and Vet. Sc.	English.	English.
Bihar						
Bhagalpur University, Bhagalpur.	1960	Bhagalpur Division of Bihar State.	Teaching & Affiliating.	Arts; Science; Agri; Com, Engg. and Law.	Hindi for Pre-University and English and Hindi for others.	Hindi for Pre-University and English and Hindi for others.
Bihar University, Muzaffarpur.	1952/1960	Tirhut Division of Bihar State	Teaching & Affiliating	Arts; Science; Agri, Com; Engg, Law and Med.	Hindi for Pre-University, B.A. and B.Sc; English for others.	English, Bengali and Oria for Pre-University, B.A. and B.Sc.; English for others.
Patna University, Patna	1917/1952/ 1960/1962	Patna Municipal Corporation Area.	Residential & Teaching	Arts; Science; Com.; Edu; Engg; Law and Med	Hindi in Pre-University, B.A. and B.Sc.; English for others.	Hindi in Pre-University, B.A. and B.Sc.; English for others.

Kameshwar Singh Darbhanga Sanskrit Vishwavidyalaya, Darbhanga.	1961	Bihar State. Affiliation can be granted to any Sanskrit college in India on the recommendation of State Govt. concerned	Teaching & Affiliating	Arthashastra, Ayurveda, Darshana, Dharmashastra, Jyotisha, Purana, Sahitya, Veda and Vyakarna.	Sanskrit, but English, Hindi, Maithili and Bengali are also allowed	Sanskrit, but English Hindi, Maithili and Bengali are also allowed.
Ranchi University, Ranchi.	1960	Chhota Nagpur Division in the State of Bihar	Teaching & Affiliating	Arts Science, Agri; Engg, Law, Med and Mining	English and Hindi for Pre-University, B.A. and B Sc., English for others.	English and Hindi for Pre-University, B.A. & B.Sc; English for others.
Magadh University, Bodh Gaya.	1962	Whole of Patna Division except the area of Patna University.	Teaching & Affiliating.	Arts, Science; Com., Law and Vet Science.	Hindi for Pre-University, B.A. and B Sc. English for others.	Bengali, English, Hindi and Urdu for Pre-University, B. A. and B.Sc.; English for others.
Gujarat						
Baroda University, Baroda.	1949	Within a radius of 10 miles from the University office.	Residential & Teaching	Arts Science, Commerce; Edu. and Psychology; Fine Arts; Home Science, Law, Med.; Social Work and Tech. (including Engg)	English, Hindi or Gujarati for Pre-University and English for others.	English, Hindi or Gujarati for Pre-University and English and Hindi for others
Gujarat University, Ahmedabad.	1949	State of Gujarat (excluding areas of Baroda University and Sardar Vallabhai Vidyapeeth.	Teaching & Affiliating	Arts (including Edu); Science; Agri; Ayurvedic Med.; Com. Law; Med.; and Tech (including Engg)	English, Gujarati or Hindi	English, Gujarati or Hindi.
Sardar Vallabhabhai Vidyapeeth, Vallabh-Vidyanagar.	1955	Within a radius of 5 miles from the office of the University	Teaching & Affiliating	Arts; Science; Agri; Com; Engg. (including Technology).	English, Gujarati and Hindi for all except Vet. Sc and Dairy Tech	English, Gujarati and Hindi for all except Vet. Sc. and Dairy Tech.
Jammu & Kashmir						
Jammu and Kashmir University, Srinagar.	1948	Jammu & Kashmir State	Teaching & Affiliating.	Arts; Science, Agri; Com; Edu; Engg., Med.; Oreintal Learning and Social Education.	English	English
Kerala						
Kerala University, Trivandrum.	1937/1957	Kerala State.	Teaching & Federal.	Arts: Science; Agri; Ayurveda; Com.; Edu.; Engg.; Law.; Med.; Oriental Studies and Vet. Satence.	English.	English.

Table LXX—Universities in India—Jurisdiction, Type and Faculties (*Contd.*)

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Madhya Pradesh						
Indira Kala Sangeet Vishwavidyalaya, Khairagarh.	1956	Madhya Pradesh (but institutions outside M.P. can also apply for the privileges of the Vishwavidyalaya).	Teaching & Affiliating	Music and Dancing.	English, Hindi & Marathi	English, Hindi & Marathi.
Jabalpur University, Jabalpur.	1957	Revenue District of Jabalpur	Teaching & Affiliating.	Arts, Science; Agri.; Com.; Edu.; Engg.; Home Sc.; Law; Med.; Med. and Vet. Science.	English and Hindi for Pre-University, B.A., B.Sc. and B.Ed. English for others.	English and Hindi for Pre-University, B.A. B.Sc., B.Ed., M.A., M.Sc.; English for others.
Saugar University, Saugar.	1946	Revenue district, of Balaghat Chhatarpur, Chindwara Damoh, Hoshangabad, Mandla, Harsinghapur, Nimar, Panna, Rewa, Sagar, Satna, Seoni, Shadol Sidhi and Tikamgarh in Madhya Pradesh.	Teaching & Affiliating.	Arts; Science, Edu., Engg. and Law.	Hindi for B.A., B.Sc., and B.Com.; English and Hindi for M.A. English for others.	Hindi for B.A., B.Sc. and B.Com.; English and Hindi for M.A.; English for others.
Vikram University, Ujjain.	1956/1957	District Bind, Dewas, Dhar Guna, Gwalior, Indore, Jhabua, Mandsaur, Morena, West Nimar (Khargone), Ratlam, Rajgarh, Ratlam, Sehore, Shajapur, Shivpuri, Ujjain and Vidisha in Madhya Pradesh	Teaching & Affiliating	Arts, Science; Agri.; Com.; Edu; Engg.; Law, Med.; Physical Edu; and Vet. Sc.	English and Hindi	English and Hindi
Madras						
Annamalai University, Annamalainagar.	1929	Within a radius of 10 miles from University Convocation Hall.	Unitary, Teaching & Residential	Arts; Science; Edu, Engg & Tech.; Fine Arts; and Oriental Studies.	English except in the case of Indian Languages.	English except in the case of Indian Languages.
Madras, University, Madras.	1857/1904/1923 & 1929	State of Madras (excluding area of Annamalai)	Teaching & Affiliating	Arts, Science, Agri; Archi., Com; Engg; Fine Arts; Law; Med, Oriental Learning, Teaching; Technology and Veterinary Science	English for Pre-University, English and Tamil for others.	English for Pre-University; English and Tamil for others.

Maharashtra						
Bombay University, Bombay.	1857/1904/1928/1953	Greater Bombay Under the Provisions of Section 5(3) of the University Act, Colleges in Goa have been granted affiliation to the University	Teaching & Federal.	Arts, Science; Com; Law, Med, and Tech	English	English.
Marathwada University, Aurangabad.	1958	Districts of Aurangabad, Bihar, Nanded, Osmanabad and Parbhani in Marathwada area of Maharashtra State	Teaching & Affiliating	Arts; Science, Agri, Com; Edu; Engg, Law and Med.	English.	English, Hindi for Marathi for Pre-University. B.A., B.Sc. English for others.
Nagpur University, Nagpur.	1923	District of Akola Amravati, Bhandara, Buldhana, Chanda, Nagpur, Wardha and Yeotmal in Maharashtra State.	Teaching & Affiliating.	Arts, Science; Agri; Com, Edu.; Engg Tech Law and Med	English, Hindi and Marathi for Pre-University in Arts and Science, B A and B.Sc, Hindi and Marathi for Pre-University (Com), B Com., Dip in Edu.; B.Ed. English for others.	English, Hindi and Marathi for Pre-University (Arts & Science), B A, B.Sc., M A., M Com., Hindi and Marathi for Pre-University (Com.) B.Com., Dip in Edu B.Ed.; English for others.
Poona University Poona	1949	Districts of Ahmednagar, Dhulia, Jalgaon, Kolaba, Kolhapur, Nasik, Poona, Ratnagiri, Satara, Sangli, Sholapur and Thana	Teaching & Affiliating	Arts, Science, Agri, Ayurvedic Med.; Com, Engg, Law; Med and Mental, Moral and Social Science	English and Marathi in Pre-University, & B.A; B Sc. English for others	English and Marathi in Pre-University, B. A. & B.Sc., English for others
S N D T. Women's University, Bombay.	1951*	All over India.	Teaching & Affiliating	Arts; Med and Teaching	Modern Indian Language (Mother tongue of the candidate) for all except B Sc Nursing where it is English	Modern Indian Language (Mother tongue of the candidate) for all except B.Sc. Nursing where it is English
Mysore						
Karnatak University, Dharwar.	1950	Districts of Belgaum Bidar, Bijapur Dharwar, Gulbarga, North Kanara, Raichur and some Colleges in South Kanara in Mysore State	Teaching & Affiliating	Arts; Science; Agri, Engg; Law, Med; and Social Sciences	English, Hindi and Regional Language for Pre-University and English for others.	English, Hindi and Regional Language for Pre-University and English for others
Mysore University, Mysore.	1916/1956	Districts of Bangalore, Bellary, Chikmagalur, Chitradurga, Coorg, Hasan, Kolar, Mandya, Mysore, Shimoga, South Kanara and Tumkur in Mysore State.	Teaching & Affiliating	Arts, Science, Agri.; Com, Edu.; Engg.; Law, Med and Tech	English and Kannada for Pre-University, B A and B Sc. English for others.	English and Kannada for Pre-University, B A. and B Sc: English for others.

*Was established in 1916 but started functioning as a Statutory University in 1951 under an Act passed for Bombay Government in 1949.

Table LXX—Universities in India—Jurisdiction, Type and Faculties—(*Contd.*)

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Orissa						
Utkal University Bhubaneswar.	1943	Orissa State	Teaching & Affiliating	Arts; Science; Com ; Edu.; Engg ; and Law Med	English.	English.
Orissa University of Agriculture and Technology, Bhubaneswar.	1962	Orissa State	Teaching & Residential	Agri. ; Vet. Sc and Animal Husbandry	English	English.
Punjab						
Kurukshetra University, Kurukshetra.	1956	Within a radius of 10 miles from the office at the University	Residential Teaching.	Arts and Languages. Science; Education and Social Sciences.	English for all except in the case of Indian Languages.	Hindi or Punjabi for Pre-University and B. A.; English for others except Indian Languages.
Panjab University, Chandigarh.	1947	State of Punjab (excluding the areas of Punjabi and Kurukshetra Universities) and Union Territory of Himachal Pradesh	Teaching & Affiliating	Arts, Science , Agri., Commerce ; Dairying and A H , Design and Fine Arts ;Education ; Engg. Technology ; Languages, Law and Med	Hindi Panjabi and Urdu for Arts subjects at Under-Graduate level. English for others.	Hindi, Panjabi and Urdu for Arts subjects at Under-Graduate level; English for others.
Punjabi University, Patiala	1962	Within a radius of 10 miles from the office	Residential & Teaching.	Arts and Social Sciences; Science and Languages; Business Admn & Com ; Edu ; Engg & Tech and Med	Punjabi for Pre-University and B.A (1st Degree) English for others.	Punjabi for Pre-University and B.A. (1st Degree); English for others.
Rajasthan						
Jodhpur University, Jodhpur.	1962	Municipal limits of Jodhpur.	Teaching & Residential	Arts, Science; Com.; Edu : Engg.; Law and Social Science	Hindi for Pre-University, English & Hindi in B.A ; B.Sc , B.Com., L.L.B ; and J.D.C. English for others.	Hindi for Pre-University; English and Hindi in B.A.; B.Sc ; B.Com.; L.L.B. and J.D.C.; English for others.
Rajasthan University, Jaipur.	1947	Rajasthan State (excluding the areas of Jodhpur and Udaipur Universities)	Teaching & Affiliating	Arts; Science ; Com ; Education ; Engg ; Law. Med. & Pharmacy and Vet Science.	Hindi for Pre-University; English and Hindi for B A ; B.Sc. English for others.	Hindi for Pre-University, English and Hindi for B.A.; B.Sc. and B.Com.; English for others.
Udaipur University, Udaipur.	1962/1963	Municipal limits of the city of Udaipur.	Teaching & Affiliating	Agriculture and Veterinary Science.	English.	English.

Uttar Pradesh

Agra University, Agra.	1927	State of Uttar Pradesh (excluding areas of Aligarh, Allahabad Banaras, Gorakhpur, Lucknow and Roorkee Universities)	Affiliating.	Arts, Science; Agri ; Com ; Engg ; Law , Med ; and Vet Sc and A H	English and Hindi for B A , B.Com., B T.; M A. and M Com ; English for others.	English and Hindi for B.A.; B Com.; B.T., M.A.; and M. Com.; English for others.
Aligarh University, Aligarh.	1921	Within a radius of 15 miles from University Mosque	Residential and Teaching.	Arts, Science, Com.; Engg. and Tech , Law, Med. and Theology.	English, Hindi and Urdu for Pre-University, B.A., B.Sc , M.A and M.Sc.; Urdu for B U M S ; English for others	English Hindi and Urdu for Pre-University, B.A., B.Sc., M.A. & M.Sc.; Urdu for B.U M S.; English for others.
Allahabad University, Allahabad.	1887	Within a radius of 10 miles from University.	Residential and Teaching	Arts; Science; Com ; Engg , Law and Med	English and Hindi for B A ; B.Sc ; M A. and M Sc.; English in others	English and Hindi for B.A., B.Sc , M.A. and M.Sc.; English for others.
Banaras Hindu University, Varanasi.	1916	Within a radius of 15 miles from the main Temple of the University	Residential and Teaching	Arts ; Science, Law, Med and Surgery, Music and Fine Arts; Oriental Learning, Teaching and Theology	English and Hindi for Pre-University B.A ; B.Com ; B Ed ; L.L B ; A B M S and M A ; Hindi for Music and Fine Arts; English for others	English and Hindi for Pre-University. B A.; B.Sc., B.Com., LL.B., B Ed ; A.B.M S., M.A.; M Com. and M.Ed.; Hindi for Music and Fine Arts and English for others.
Gorakhpur University, Gorakhpur	1957	Districts of Azamgarh, Baraich, Ballia, Basti, Deoria, Faizabad, Ghazipur, Gonda, Gorakhpur, Jaunpur, Mirzapur, Pratapgarh, Sultanpur, and Varanasi.	Teaching & Affiliating	Arts ; Science, Com. and Law	English and Hindi.	English and Hindi.
Lucknow University, Lucknow.	1921/58	Within a radius of 10 miles from the University Convocation Hall.	Residential. Unitary and Teaching	Arts; Science; Com ; Law and Med.	Hindi for B A and B Sc ; English for others	Hindi for B A. and B Sc.; English for others.
Roorkee University. Roorkee.	1949	Not defined.	Residential and Teaching.	Arch.; Engg and Science.	English.	English.
U. P. Agricultural University, Pant Nagar (Nainital)	1960	Not defined.	Residential and Teaching	Agri and Vet. Sc.	English.	English.

Table LXX—Universities in India—jurisdiction, Type and Faculties—(*Concld.*)

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Varanaseya Sanskrit Vishwavidyalaya, Varanasi Cantt.	1958	67 acres approximately	Teaching & Affiliating	Sanskrit.	Sanskrit for all except in Languages and modern subjects like Eco.; Geography, History & Political Science where English and Hindi are the medium.	Sanskrit for all except in Languages and modern subjects like Economics, Geography, History and Political Science were English and Hindi are medium of examination.
West Bengal						
Burdwan University, Burdwan.	1960	Districts of Bankura, Birbhum, Burdwan, Hoogly and Purulia in West Bengal.	Teaching & Affiliating	Not yet constituted.	English and Bengali for Pre-University, B.A and B.Sc.; English for others.	English and Bengali for Pre-University, B.A. and B.Sc., English for others
Calcutta University, Calcutta.	1857/1954	State of West Bengal (excluding areas of Burdwan, Jadavpur, Kalyani, North Bengal and Visva Bharati Universities) and Territory of Tripura	Teaching & Affiliating	Arts, Science, Agri.; Edu., Engg., Fine Arts & Music, Journalism; Law, Med.; Tech.; and Vet. Science.	English	English.
Jadavpur University, Jadavpur.	1955	Within a radius of 2 miles from the office of the University	Unitary Teaching	Arts; Science, Engg., and Tech	English except in Preparatory Arts were Bengali is the optional medium of Instruction	English except Preparatory Arts where Bengali is the Optional medium of examination.
Kalyani University, Kalyani.	1960	Chakdah and Haringhata in Distt Nadia and Bipur in 24-Parganas Distt of West Bengal.	Teaching & Residential	Arts; Science and Agri.	English	English.
North Bengal University, Darjeeling.	1962	Districts of Cooch-Behar, Darjeeling, Jalpaiguri, Malda and West Dinajpur in West Bengal	Teaching & Affiliating	Arts, Science; Education and Engineering.	Bengali and English for Pre-University, B A and B Sc; English for others	Bengali and English for Pre-University, B.A. and B Sc; English for others.
Rabindra Bharati University, Calcutta.	1962	West Bengal State	Teaching & Affiliating	Arts, Science; Com., Education; Engg., Law, Med & Pharm and Veterinary Science	Hindi for Pre-University, English and Hindi for B A & B Sc.; English for others	Hindi for Pre-University; English and Hindi for B.A & B.Sc.; English for others.
Visva-Bharati University, *Santiniketan*	1951*	Area of Santiniketan in Distt. of Birbhum in West Bengal	Teaching & Residential	Not defined.	English.	English, Hindi and Bengali for Graduate and Post-Graduate Courses.
Delhi						
Delhi University, Delhi.	1922/1943/1962	Union Territory of Delhi	Teaching & Affiliating	Arts, Science, Edu; Law, Med.; Music and Fine Arts, Social Sciences and Tech	English for all the courses except for Indian Languages and Optional Paper for B A. (Pass).	English.

*Was established in 1921 but started functioning as a Statutory University under an Act passed by the Parliament in 1951.

The Jamia Millia Islamia, New Delhi and Gurukul Kangri Vishwavidyalaya, Hardwar, were recognised during the year as 'deemed universities' bringing the total number of such institutions to five The other three were, Indian Agricultural Research Institute, New Delhi, Indian School of International Studies, New Delhi and Indian Institute of Science, Bangalore.

There were six 'institutions of national importance' during 1962-63 These were All-India Institute of Medical Sciences, New Delhi, Indian Statistical Institute, Calcutta and four Indian Institutes of Technology at Kharagpur, Bombay, Kanpur and Madras.

Only one Board of Education, namely, the Uttar Pradesh Board of High School and Intermediate Education, continued to manage intermediate colleges and to conduct intermediate examinations in the year under report.

The total number of colleges affiliated to universities and boards or recognised by State Governments rose from 2,365 during 1961-62 to 2,581 during 1962-63, which means an increase of 9·1 per cent over the previous year. The break-up of these into arts and science colleges (including research institutions), colleges for professional and technical education and colleges for special education as also the break-up according to management is given in table LXXI It will be seen that arts and science colleges registered an increase of over 5·2 per cent, colleges for professional education nearly 11·6 per cent and colleges for special education more than 18·1 per cent. Private aided bodies continued to manage more than half (55·1 per cent) of the total number of colleges while about one-third (32.1 per cent) of them were under Government management ; private un-aided bodies were managing nearly one-eight (12·3 per cent) of the colleges, but only 13 colleges (0·5 per cent) were under local bodies.

Table LXXI—Number of Colleges by Management

Management	Arts and Science Colleges†		Colleges for Professional Education		Colleges for Special Education		TOTAL			
							1961-62		1962-63	
	1961-1962	1962-1963	1961-1962	1962-1963	1961-1962	1962-1963	Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
Government	250	258	457	513	55	58	762	32 2	829	32·1
Local Bodies	2	5	4	5	3	3	9	0 4	13	0 5
Private—										
Aided	750	819	381	441	142	160	1,273	53 8	1,420	55 1
Un-aided	180	162	119	114	22	41	321	13 6	317	12 3
INDIA	1,182	1,244	961	1,073	222	262	2,365	100 0	2,579	100 0

†Includes Research Institutions also.

Of the total number of colleges, 337 colleges were meant for women only. Of these, 189 were arts and science colleges, 102 colleges for professional education and 26 colleges for special education. The respective figures for 1961-62 were 181, 106 and 26. The percentage of women's colleges to the total number of colleges come to 13·1 as compared to 13·2 per cent during 1961-62.

Colleges in rural areas (including 3 research institutions) numbered 366 (346 for men and 20 for women) during 1962-63. Of these, 3 were research institutions, 138 (including 8 for women) were arts and science colleges, 167 (including 12 for women) professional education colleges and 58 special education colleges. The percentage of colleges in rural areas to the total number of colleges came to 14·2 as against 10·9 per cent during 1961-62.

The breaks-up of professional education colleges and special education colleges according to types of institutions may be seen in table I of this report.

The distribution of these colleges by States and Territories for the years 1961-62 and 1962-63 is given in table LXXII. There were no institutions of higher education in A. & N. Islands, Dadra & Nagar Haveli, L.M. & A. Islands and N.E F A. A decrease of 2 colleges was reported by Kerala and the number of colleges remained the same in Nagaland, Pondicherry and Tripura There was an increase in every other case, the highest being in Madhya Pradesh (62) due, in a large measure, to the upgrading of training schools to the college standard. This was followed by Maharashtra (46), Bihar (28), Gujarat (12) and Manipur (12). In terms of percentage, however, Manipur recorded the maximum increase (48·0 per cent) followed by Madhya Pradesh (27·3 per cent), Bihar (17·8 per cent), Maharashtra (13·9 per cent) and Gujarat (10·4 per cent).

Table LXXII—Number of Colleges by States

State/Territory	Arts & Science Colleges†		Colleges for Professional Education		Colleges for Special Education		Total		Increase (+) or decrease (−)	
	1961-62	1962-63	1961-62	1962-63	1961-62	1962-63	1961-62	1962-63	Number	Percentage
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
Andhra Pradesh	65	72	35	35	27	28	127	135	+ 8	+ 6·3
Assam	38	39	12	13	1	1	51	53	+ 2	+ 3·9
Bihar	116	121	34	35	7	29	157	185	+ 28	+ 17·8
Gujarat	64	68	43	51	8	8	115	127	12	+ 10·4
Jammu & Kashmir	16	16	7	7	10	11	33	34	− 1	+ 3·0
Kerala	47	48	35	33	8	7	90	88	— 2	— 2·2
Madhya Pradesh	80	90	110	162	37	37	227	289	+ 62	+ 27·3
Madras	59	63	162	168	20	19	241	250	+ 9	+ 3·7
Maharashtra	121	134	197	230	14	14	332	378	+ 46	+ 13·9
Mysore	60	59	102	107	8	9	170	175	+ 5	+ 2·9
Orissa	33	36	23	26	6	6	62	68	+ 6	+ 9·7
Punjab	97	101	47	46	7	6	151	153	+ 2	+ 1·3
Rajasthan	56	56	24	25	18	23	98	104	+ 6	+ 6·1
Uttar Pradesh	147	153	55	55	12	12	214	220	+ 6	+ 2·8
West Bengal	139	142	54	56	12	11	205	209	+ 4	+ 2·0
Delhi	29	30	11	11	2	2	42	43	+ 1	+ 2·4
Goa, Daman & Diu		2	.	1	..	2	..	5	+ 5	.
Himachal Pradesh	6	5	1	2	2	3	9	10	+ 1	+11·1
Manipur	2	2	1	2	22	33	25	37	+ 12	+48·0
Nagaland	2	2		.	..	..	2	2	.	..
Pondicherry	3	3	3	3	.	..	6	6	.	..
Tripura	2	2	5	5	1	1	8	8	..	..
INDIA	1,182	1,244	961	1,073	222	262	2,365	2,579	+214	+ 9·0

†Includes Research institutions also.

Taking arts and science colleges alone, the maximum increase was recorded by Maharashtra (13), followed by Madhya Pradesh (10), Andhra Pradesh (7), Uttar Pradesh (6) and Bihar (5). The number of such colleges remained stationary in Jammu & Kashmir, Nagaland, Rajasthan, Manipur, Pondicherry and Tripura while Mysore, and Himachal Pradesh showed a decrease of 1.

In the case of professional and technical colleges, the biggest increase was shown by Madhya Pradesh (52), followed by Maharashtra (33) and Gujarat (8). There was no change in Andhra Pradesh,, Jammu & Kashmir, Uttar Pradesh, Delhi, Pondicherry and Tripura while a decrease was reported by Kerala (2) and Punjab (1). Nagaland had no such colleges.

Considering the colleges for special education separately, the highest increase was in Bihar (22 followed by Manipur (11) and Rajasthan (5). A decrease of 1 each was shown by Kerala, Madras, Punjab and West Bengal while no change occurred in Assam, Gujarat, Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra, Orissa, Uttar Pradesh, Delhi and Tripura. There were no special education colleges in Nagaland, Goa, Daman & Diu and Pondicherry.

Pupils

The total number of students in university teaching departments, colleges and other institutions of higher education increased from 10,58,020 (8,60,313 boys and 1,97,707 girls) in 1961-62 to 11,63,881 (9,37,717 boys and 2,26,164 girls) in 1962-63 This gives an increase of 10·0 per cent as compared to 10·7 per cent during 1961-62. Girls constituted 19·4 per cent of the total enrolment as compared to 18·7 per cent in 1961-62. The State and Territory-wise distribution of pupils in universities, colleges and other institutions of higher education is given in table LXXIII. An increase was registered by all concerned and the maximum increase in number was in West Bengal (16,987) followed by Madhya Pradesh (15,059) and Maharashtra (13,857) In terms of percentage, however, the maximum increase was in Madhya Pradesh (25·2 per cent) followed by Nagaland (22·7 per cent), Tripura (22·1 per cent), Orissa (16·9 per cent) and Manipur (16·6 per cent)

For detailed break-up of the number of pupils according to various types of institutions of higher education, a reference may be made to table V at the beginning of this report.

The enrolment in universities and colleges given above includes, in some cases, the enrolment of school classes attached to institutions of higher education. No less important is the information regarding the number of pupils at the university stage (including private students also) This is shown in table LXXIV The number of pupils at the university stage increased from 11,86,097 in 1961-62 to 12,98,529 in 1962-63 or at the rate of 9·5 per cent as compared to 8·3 per cent during the previous year The enrolment increased in all the states and Union Territories. The biggest increase was reported by Madhya Pradesh in number as well as percentage (17,293 or 31·7 per cent). This was largely due to upgrading of training schools to the college standard. The next biggest increase in number was shown by West Bengal (16,529) followed by Uttar Pradesh (15,438), Maharashtra (14,099) and in percentage by Nagaland (22·7 per cent), Tripura (22·1 per cent), Orissa (18.2 per cent), Manipur (17·9 per cent) and Pondicherry (16·4 per cent).

Out of the total number of students at the university stage, 72·4 per cent took up arts and science courses, 25·6 per cent professional courses and the remaining 2·0 per cent special education courses. The corresponding figures for 1961-62 were 73·0, 25·0 and 2·0 respectively.

During the year there was an increase to the extent of 8·6 per cent in the number of students taking up arts and science courses while professional and technical courses attracted 12·1 per cent more students in comparison to the previous year. An increase was also observed in the case of special education courses (7·6 per cent).

The distribution of the 12,98,529 students at the university stage according to stages and courses of education is shown in table LXXV. In the case of general education, there was a big increase (of 19,511 or 4·4 per cent) at the intermediate/pre-university stage. A decrease (of 11·3 per cent) was also shown at the post-graduate diploma stage. In professional education, commerce, as usual, attracted the largest number of pupils (97,091) followed by teachers' training (62,054), engineering/technology (61,482) and medicine (52,328). But the highest percentage increase was recorded by teachers' training (18·1 per cent), followed by agriculture (17·9 per cent), medicine (16·4 per cent) and engineering/technology (13·0 per cent). A decrease in the number of pupils was shown in forestry, law and physical education, all the other cases registered an increase. Lastly, in the case of special education, although the total number of students increased, the two main courses, *viz.*, oriental studies and music, dancing & other fine arts, showed a decrease to the extent of 3·4 per cent and 0·7 per cent respectively.

Table LXXIII--Number of Pupils in Universities and Colleges

State/Territory	For Boys		For Girls		Total		Increase (+) or Decrease (—)	
	1961-62	1962-63	1961-62	1962-63	1961-62	1962-63	Number	Percentage
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Andhra Pradesh	57,046	62,686	3,799	4,818	60,845	67,504	+ 6,659	+10·9
Assam	30,595	32,527	1,711	1,873	32,306	34,400	+ 2,094	+ 6 5
Bihar	98,298	1,04,707	4,302	4,559	1,02,600	1,09,266	+ 6,666	+ 6 5
Gujarat	53,184	58,595	2,754	3,160	55,938	61,755	+ 5,817	+10·4
Jammu & Kashmir	7,994	8,222	2,385	2,690	10,379	10,912	+ 533	+ 5·1
Kerala	43,409	48,271	7,212	8,219	50,621	56,490	+ 5,869	+11 6
Madhya Pradesh	56,359	70,216	3,479	4,681	59,838	74,897	+ 15,059	+25 2
Madras	68,766	72,191	16,221	18,457	84,987	90,648	+ 5,661	+ 6 7
Maharashtra	1,26,662	1,39,561	4,967	5,925	1,31,629	1,45,486	+ 13,857	+10 5
Mysore	54,797	61,244	5,130	5,696	59,927	66,940	+ 7,013	+11 7
Orissa	17,033	19,725	596	883	17,629	20,608	+ 2,979	+16 9
Punjab	53,831	58,418	7,794	8,117	61,625	66,535	+ 4,910	+ 8 0
Rajasthan	31,946	35,511	3,598	3,164	35,544	38,675	+ 3,131	+ 8 8
Uttar Pradesh	1,10,389	1,13,516	5,986	7,151	1,16,375	1,20,667	+ 4,292	+ 3 7
West Bengal	1,23,308	1,37,526	20,950	23,719	1,44,258	1,61,245	+ 16,987	+11 8
Delhi	21,804	23,732	1,871	5,077	26,675	28,809	+ 2,134	+ 8 0
Goa, Daman & Diu		1,146				1,146	+ 1,146	
Himachal Pradesh	1,013	1,156			1,013	1,156	+ 143	+ 14 1
Manipur	2,656	3,098			2,656	3,098	+ 442	+16 6
Nagaland	119	146			119	146	+ 27	+22 7
Pondicherry	1,376	1,447			1,376	1,447	+ 71	+ 5 2
Tripura	1,645	1,995	35	56	1,680	2,051	+ 371	+22·1
INDIA	9,62,230	10,55,636	95,790	1,08,245	10,58,020	11,63,881	+1,05,861	+10 0

Table LXXIV—Number of Pupils receiving General, Professional, and Special Education at the University Stage by States

State/Territory	General Education						Professional Education					
	Boys		Girls		Total		Boys		Girls		Total	
	1961-62	1962-63	1961-62	1962-63	1961-62	1962-63	1961-62	1962-63	1961-62	1962-63	1961-62	1962-63
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
Andhra Pradesh	34,202	37,565	6,409	7,642	40,611	45,207	16,813	18,273	1,689	1,862	18,502	20,135
Assam	23,040	24,310	4,187	4,784	27,227	29,094	4,913	5,025	148	194	5,061	5,219
Bihar	77,645	80,732	6,542	7,091	84,187	87,823	17,153	18,920	567	646	17,720	19,566
Gujarat	28,049	30,708	8,475	9,903	36,524	40,611	16,107	17,617	1,126	1,379	17,233	18,996
Jammu & Kashmir	6,137	5,896	2,033	2,312	8,170	8,208	1,150	1,468	220	220	1,370	1,688
Kerala	25,919	27,556	13,353	15,443	39,272	42,999	8,849	9,195	1,611	1,708	10,460	10,903
Madhya Pradesh	23,489	30,299	4,607	5,944	28,096	36,243	22,519	30,133	1,956	2,961	24,475	33,094
Madras	33,720	35,105	8,953	10,284	42,673	45,389	22,952	23,751	5,891	6,592	28,843	30,343
Maharashtra	61,287	64,671	21,082	23,826	82,369	88,497	37,770	44,162	5,985	7,358	43,755	51,520
Mysore	27,402	30,114	6,887	8,143	34,289	38,257	19,618	21,807	1,979	2,057	21,597	23,864
Orissa	11,121	12,961	1,560	1,841	12,681	14,802	3,987	4,904	338	424	4,325	5,328
Punjab	36,079	38,999	10,667	12,148	46,746	51,147	9,282	9,991	2,511	2,354	11,793	12,345
Rajasthan	16,353	17,053	4,050	4,382	20,403	21,435	11,628	12,881	360	450	11,988	13,331
Uttar Pradesh	2,04,437	2,13,577	32,985	37,225	2,37,422	2,50,802	33,005	34,171	2,303	2,638	35,308	36,809
West Bengal	71,737	80,153	30,498	35,204	1,02,235	1,15,357	35,162	38,899	2,064	2,198	37,226	41,097
Delhi	11,834	11,586	6,250	6,722	18,084	18,308	4,870	5,527	935	1,096	5,805	6,623
Goa, Daman & Diu	..	611		222		833		156		39	..	195
Himachal Pradesh	639	729	198	198	837	927	71	89	29	27	100	116
Manipur	1,859	2,123	275	339	2,134	2,462	152	209	12	23	164	232
Nagaland	111	135	8	11	119	146			..	.		..
Pondicherry	209	199	40	73	249	272	303	354	111	146	414	500
Tripura	950	1,075	250	351	1,200	1,426	391	480	54	89	445	569
INDIA	6,96,219	7,46,157	1,69,309	1,94,088	8,65,528	9,40,245	2,66,695	2,98,012	29,889	39,461	2,96,584	3,32,473

Table LXXIV—Number of Pupils receiving General, Professional and Special Education at the University Stage by States—(*Concld.*)

State/Territory	Special Education						Grand Total					
	Boys		Girls		Total		Boys		Girls		Total	
	1961-62	1962-63	1961-62	1962-63	1961-62	1962-63	1961-62	1962-63	1961-62	1962-63	1961-62	1962-63
1	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25
Andhra Pradesh	963	1,263	248	305	1,211	1,568	51,978	57,101	8,346	9,809	60,324	66,910
Assam	18	22		..	18	22	27,971	29,357	4,335	4,978	32,306	34,335
Bihar	3,964	3,271	62	132	4,026	3,403	98,762	1,02,923	7,171	7,869	1,05,933	1,10,792
Gujarat	681	699	750	766	1,431	1,465	44,937	49,024	10,351	12,048	55,188	61,072
Jammu & Kashmir	129	165	366	235	495	400	7,416	7,529	2,619	2,767	10,035	10,296
Kerala	449	453	193	165	642	618	35,217	37,204	15,157	17,316	50,374	54,520
Madhya Pradesh	971	1,288	1,037	1,247	2,008	2,535	46,979	61,720	7,600	10,152	54,579	71,872
Madras	1,741	1,608	888	1,003	2,629	2,611	58,413	60,464	15,732	17,879	74,145	78,343
Maharashtra	1,214	1,235	954	1,139	2,168	2,374	1,00,271	1,10,069	28,021	32,323	1,28,292	1,42,391
Mysore	250	398	555	766	805	1,164	47,270	52,319	9,421	10,966	56,691	63,285
Orissa	324	268	103	210	427	478	15,432	18,133	2,001	2,475	17,433	20,608
Punjab	281	167	159	134	440	301	45,642	49,157	13,337	14,636	58,979	63,793
Rajasthan	403	644	23	17	426	661	28,384	30,578	4,433	4,849	32,817	35,427
Uttar Pradesh	2,105	2,486	607	783	2,712	3,269	2,39,547	2,50,234	35,895	40,646	2,75,442	2,90,880
West Bengal	1,259	1,287	1,806	1,314	3,065	2,601	1,08,158	1,20,339	34,368	38,716	1,42,526	1,59,055
Delhi	702	1,239	627	744	1,329	1,983	17,406	18,352	7,812	8,562	25,218	26,914
Goa, Daman & Diu	..	118		.	.	118		885	.	261	..	1,146
Himachal Pradesh	39	61	5	21	44	82	749	879	232	246	981	1,125
Manipur	66	87	8	15	74	102	2,077	2,419	295	377	2,372	2,796
Nagaland	..	..	..			..	111	135	8	11	119	146
Pondicherry	..	.	.			.	512	553	151	219	663	772
Tripura	13	21	22	35	35	56	1,354	1,576	326	475	1,680	2,051
INDIA	15,572	16,780	8,413	9,031	23,985	25,811	9,78,486	10,60,949	2,07,611	2,37,580	11,86,097	12,98,529

Table LXXV—Distribution of Pupils at University Stage

Stage/Subject	Boys		Girls		Total		Increase (+) or Decrease (—)	
	1961-62	1962-63	1961-62	1962-63	1961-62	1962-63	Number	Percentage
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
General Education								
Intermediate/Pre-University Course.	3,68,824	3,80,751	77,021	84,605	4,45,845	4,65,356	+19,511	+ 4 4
B.A./B.Sc. . . .	2,81,950	3,18,961	80,715	96,480	3,62,665	4,15,441	+52,776	+14 6
M.A./M.Sc. . .	40,945	41,827	10,763	12,129	51,708	53,956	+ 2,248	+ 4 3
Research . . .	4,178	4,318	779	861	4,957	5,179	+ 222	+ 4 5
Post-Graduate Diploma	322	300	31	13	353	313	— 40	—11·3
TOTAL .	6,96,219	7,46,157	1,69,309	1,94,088	8,65,528	9,40,245	+74,717	+8 6
Professional Education								
Agriculture . .	18,743	22,132	184	179	18,927	22,311	+ 3,384	+17 9
Commerce . . .	87,458	95,923	1,015	1,168	88,473	97,091	+ 8,618	+ 9 7
Engineering/Technology	53,989	60,925	431	557	54,420	61,482	+ 7,062	+13 0
Forestry . .	718	573	..	2	718	575	— 143	—19 9
Law	27,415	26,888	805	899	28,220	27,787	— 433	— 1 5
Medicine .	35,513	41,014	9,439	11,314	44,952	52,328	+ 7,376	+16 4
Physical Education .	819	708	197	132	1,016	840	— 176	—17 3
Teachers' Training .	35,112	42,149	17,449	19,905	52,561	62,054	+ 9,493	+18·1
Veterinary Science. .	5,591	5,619	47	38	5,638	5,657	+ 19	+ 0 3
Others . . .	1,337	2,081	322	269	1,659	2,348	+ 689	+41 5
TOTAL .	2,66,695	2,98,012	29,889	34,461	2,96,584	3,32,473	+35,889	+12 1
Special Education								
Music, Dancing & Other Fine Arts.	3,142	3,207	3,928	3,814	7,070	7,021	— 49	— 0 7
Oriental Studies .	9,087	8,850	1,207	1,090	10,294	9,940	— 354	— 3·4
Other Subjects . .	3,343	4,723	3,278	4,127	6,621	8,850	+ 2,229	+33 7
TOTAL .	15,572	16,780	8,413	9,031	23,985	25,811	+ 1,826	+7 61
GRAND TOTAL .	9,78,486	10,60,949	2,07,611	2,37,580	11,86,097	12,98,529	+1,12,432	+ 9 5

Co-education

Out of the total number of 2,26,164 girls studying in institutions for higher education, no fewer than 1,18,164 or 52·2 per cent were studying in co-educational institutions as against 51·7 per cent during 1961-62. In arts and science colleges (including university teaching departments and

reasearch institutions), which enrolled 78·4 per cent of the total number of girls, more than half (50·8 per cent) were studying in co-educational institutions. In the case of professional and special education colleges, as much as 57·7 per cent of girls were styding in co-educational institutions. For State and Territory-wise details, a reference may be made to table LXXVI. It will be seen that Nagaland, Goa, Daman & Diu, Himachal Pradesh, Manipur and Pondicherry had no separate institutions for girls and, further, Tripura had no separate arts and science colleges for girls and Assam had no separate professional and special eudcation colleges for girls.

Table LXXVI—Number of Girls Studying for Higher Education

State/Territory	In Arts and Science Colleges				In Colleges for Professional/Special Education			
	No. of Girls in Boys' Colleges	No. of Girls in Girls' Colleges	Total No of Girls	Percentage of Girls in Boys' Colleges to Total No of Girls	No. of Girls in Boys' Colleges	No of Girls in Girls' Colleges	Total No. of Girls	Percentage of Girls in Boys' Colleges to Total No of Girls
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Andhra Pradesh	3,252	4,625	7 877	41 3	1,774	193	1,967	90·2
Assam	2,959	1,873	4,832	61 2	181		181	100 0
Bihar	2,662	4,458	7,120	37 4	585	101	686	85·3
Gujarat	7,404	2,530	9,934	74 5	1,550	587	2,137	72 5
Jammu & Kashmir	356	1,976	2,332	15 3	200	714	914	21 9
Kerala	7,597	8,023	15,620	48 6	1,949	196	2,145	90 9
Madhya Pradesh	2,807	2,708	5,515	50 9	3,688	1,973	5,661	65·1
Madras	1,730	9,421	11,151	15 5	1,734	9,036	10,770	16 1
Maharashtra	19,808	4,759	24,567	80 6	6,793	1,163	7,956	85 4
Mysore	4,261	3,973	8,234	51 7	1,674	1,723	3,397	49 3
Orissa	1,028	813	1,841	55 8	564	70	634	89·0
Punjab	4,775	7,407	12,182	39 2	3,087	710	3,797	81 3
Rajasthan	1,572	3,127	4,699	33 5	648	37	685	94 6
Uttar Pradesh	9,672	6,444	16,116	60 0	1,414	688	2,102	67 3
West Bengal	15,419	21,307	36,726	42 0	1,396	2,257	3,653	38·2
Delhi	3,469	3,924	7,393	46 9	412	1,149	1,561	26 4
Goa, Daman & Diu	222	.	222	100 0	39	..	39	100 0
Himachal Pradesh	198		198	100 0	54	.	54	100 0
Manipur	350		350	100 0	141	.	141	100 0
Nagaland	11	..	11	100 0	..	..	..	..
Pondicherry	143	..	143	100 0	146	.	146	100 0
Tripura	353	..	353	100 0	87	35	122	71·3
INDIA	90,048	87,368	1,77,416	50 8	28,116	20,632	48,748	57 7

Teachers

The total number of teachers in institutions of higher education increased from 68,643 (59,852 men and 8,791 women) in 1961-62 to 75,524 (65,398 men and 10,126 women) in 1962-63. This represents an increase of 10·0 per cent (9·3 per cent in the case of men and 15·2 per cent in the case of women) as compared to 10·8 per cent in 1961-62. Of the total number of teachers, 9·5 per cent were working in university teaching departments, 56·3 per cent in colleges for general education, and Research Institutions 30·4 per cent in colleges for professional education and 3·8 per cent in colleges for special education. Further details of the number of teachers in institutions for higher education according to various States and Union Territories is given in table LXXVII.

Table LXXVII—Number of Teachers in Universities and Colleges by States

State	In University Teaching Department		In Colleges for General Education		In Colleges for Professional Education		In Colleges for Special Education		Total		
	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women	All Persons
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
Madhya Pradesh	152	20	1,054	576	1,375	159	232	24	5,123	785	5,908
[illegible]	135		997	106	390	15	4		1,526	127	1,653
[illegible]	177	[illegible]	3,336	302	1,058	24	228	2	4,949	339	5,288
[illegible]	8	97	1,831	272	1,267	65	115	43	3,297	389	3,686
Jammu & Kashmir	41	5	415	81	164	16	61	30	681	132	813
Kerala	46	6	1,826	627	655	131	38	2	2,565	769	3,334
Madhya Pradesh	209	7	2,317	247	2,061	256	274	113	4,861	623	5,484
Madras	31	15	2,379	836	2,329	591	182	22	5,191	1,464	6,655
Maharashtra	291	38	1,553	819	3,187	357	166	64	7,205	1,278	8,483
Mysore	293	6	1,889	308	1,831	178	125	25	4,139	517	4,656
Orissa	1	2	782	94	472	32	80	3	1,375	131	1,506
Punjab	278	12	2,227	487	1,018	201	25	6	3,548	706	4,254
Rajasthan	355	38	1,451	234	697	30	281	6	2,784	308	3,092
Uttar Pradesh	2,381	215	3,661	449	937	112	170	4	7,249	780	8,029
West Bengal	1,365	79	4,892	926	2,182	122	260	45	8,699	1,172	9,871
Delhi			852	297	518	182	19	42	1,389	521	1,910
Goa, Daman & Diu			44	5	40	1			84	6	90
Himachal Pradesh			106	13	22	1	23	3	151	17	168
Manipur			101	7	14		143	6	258	13	271
Nagaland			13	1					13	1	14
Pondicherry			56	17	85	12			141	29	170
Tripura			98	11	61	5	11	3	170	19	189
INDIA	6,728	478	35,770	6,715	20,463	2,490	2,437	443	65,398	10,126	75,524

Table LXXVIII gives the pay scales of different categories of teachers in the university teaching departments according to the universities existing in the country during the year under report. It will be seen that the pay scales varied from university to university.

Table LXXVIII—Pay Scales of Teachers in Universities Teaching Departments

University	Lecturer	Reader	Professor
1	2	3	4
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Agra*	400—30—640—EB—40—800	700—40—1100	1000—50—1500.
Aligarh	400—30—640—EB—40—800	700—40—1100	1000—50—1500.
Allahabad	400—30—640—40—800	700—40—1100	1000—50—1500
Andhra*	(i) 325—20—425—25—700 (ii) 280—600 (iii) 200—15—320—20—500 (iv) 250—25—500	(i) 300—25—600 (ii) 500—40—900	(i) 700—40—900—50—1100 (ii) 700—100—1,100 (iii) 600—40—1000 (iv) 600—40—800.
Annamalai	(i) 350—350—380—380—30—590—EB—30—770—40—850 (Engg. and Tech). (ii) 250—20—490—10—500 (others)	600—40—1000—50/2—1150 (Engg. & Tech.)	(i) 1000—50—1500 (Engg & Tech) (ii) 800—50—1250 (others
Banaras*	(i) 400—30—640—40—800 and (ii) 350—350—380—380—30—590—EB—30—770—40—850 (Technical Colleges). (iii) 400—30—640—40—800 (others).	(i) 700—40—1100 and (ii) 600—40—1000—50/2—1150—(Tech Colleges) (iii) 700—40—1100 (others)	(i) 1000—50—1500 and (ii) 1000—50—1750 (Tech Colleges). (iii) 1000—50—1500 (others)
Baroda*	(i) 350—350—380—380—30—590—EB—30—770—40—850 (Engg. & Tech) (iii) 250—20—500 (others).	(i) 600—40—1000—100/2—1150 (Tech) (ii) 500—25—800 (others)	(i) 1000—50—1500 (Engg & Tech) (ii) 800—50—1250 (others)
Bhagalpur	200—20—220—25—320—EB—25—670—EB—20—750.	350—25—650—EB—35—1000	850—50—1250.
Bihar†	†	†	†
Bombay	400—30—640—40—800	700—40—1100	(i) 1600—100—1800. (ii) 1000—50—1500.
Burdwan	400—30—640—40—800	700—40—1100	1000—50—1500.
Calcutta*	400—30—800.	700—40—1100	1000—50—1500.
Delhi	400—30—640—40—800	700—40—1100	1000—50—1500.
Gauhati	400—30—640—40—800	700—40—1100	1000—50—1500.
Gorakhpur	400—30—640—40—800	700—40—1100	1000—50—1500.
Gujarat	250—25—500	500—25—800	800—50—1250.
Jabalpur	250—25—500.	500—30—800	800—50—1250.
Jadavpur*	400—30—640—EB—40—800	700—40—1100	1000—50—1500
Jammu & Kashmir	(i) 350—30—500—EB—40—700	(i) 600—50—1000	(i) 1000—50—1500.

*Scales relate to University Colleges.

†There is no classification of teachers according to designation. Teachers are appointed in Class I and II Service Class I—Rs. 350—25—650—EB—35—1000. Class II—Rs. 200—20—220—25—320—EB—25—670—BE—20 750.

Table LXXVIII—Pay Scales of Teachers in University Teaching Departments—(*Contd.*)

1	2	3	4
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Jodhpur	(i) 285—25—510—EB—25—560—30—800. (ii) 360—25—560—30—590—EB—30—860—900.	(i) 700—40—1100 (ii) 600—30—900—50—1100	(i) 1000—50—1500 (Non-Tech.). (ii) 900—50—1400 (Tech.).
Kalyani	400—30—640—40—800	700—40—1100	1000—50—1500.
Karnatak	400—30—640—EB—40—800	700—40—1100	1000—50—1500.
Kerala	400—30—640—EB—40—800	700—40—1100	1000—50—1500.
K.S Darbhanga**	**	**	**
Kurukshetra	400—30—640—40—800	700—40—1100	1000—50—1500.
Lucknow	400—30—640—EB—40—850	700—40—1110	1000—50—1500.
Madras	400—30—640—EB—40—800	700—40—1110	1000—50—1500.
Magadh	200—20—220—25—320—EB—25—670—EB—20—750.	350—25—450—EB—35—1000.	850—50—1250.
Marathwada	400—30—640—EB—40—800	700—40—1100	1000—50—1500.
Mysore*	(i) 250—20—500 (ii) 230—20—350—25—500	(i) 500—25—600 (ii) 300—20—400—25—600	(i) 400—30—700—900. (ii) 800—50—1250 (others)
Nagpur	400—30—640—EB—40—800	700—40—1100	1000—50—1500.
North Bengal	400—30—640—40—800	700—40—1100	1000—50—1500
Orissa Agricultural and Technology	260—15—320—20—400—EB—30—520—EB—40—680—50—780	510—40—750—50—900	510—30—780—EB—40—860—40—900.
Osmania*	(i) 350—850 (Engg & Tech) (ii) 325—650 (Others)	(i) 600—1150 (Engg & Tech.) (ii) 600—900 (Others)	(i) 1000—50—1500 (Engg.) (ii) 900—1250 (others)
Panjab	400—30—640—40—800	700—40—980—40—1100	1000—50—1500.
Patna	200 to 750	(i) 350—750 (ii) 350—800 (iii) 350—1000	(i) 350—850 (Medicine). (ii) 850—50—1250 (others)
Poona	400—30—640—EB—40—800	700—40—1100	1000—50—1500.
Punjabi	200 to 400	..	1000—50—1500.
Rabindra Bharti	400—30—640—40—800	..	1000—50—1500.
Rajasthan	400—30—640—40—800	700—40—1100	1000—50—1500
Ranchi	200—20—220—25—320—EB—25—670—EB—20—750.	350—25—650—EB—35—1000.	850—50—1250
Roorkee	250—25—400—EB—30—700—EB—50—850	500—50—1000—EB—50—1200.	(i) 2000—100—2500. (ii) 1750—50—2000 (iii) 1350—50—1750.
S. V. Vidyapeeth	250—20—500	500—25—1000	800—50—1250.
Saugar	(i) 400—30—640—880—20—900. (ii) 400—30—640—40—800.	700—40—1100	1000—50—1500.

*Scales relate to University Colleges.

**Information not available.

Table LXXVIII—Pay Scales of Teachers in University Teaching Departments—(*Contd.*)

1	2	3	4
	Rs.	Rs	Rs
S. N. D. T. Women's	(i) 300—20—500 . . . (ii) 200—20—400.	500—25—800 . . .	..
Sri Venkateswara	(i) 300—25—600 . . . (ii) 400—30—640—40—800	700—40—1100 . .	1000—50—1500.
Udaipur Agricultural	285—25—510—EB—25—560—30—800.	360—25—560—30—590—EB—30—860—900	550—30—820—EB—30—850—50—950
U.P. Agricultural .	250—25—400—EB—30—700—EB—50—850	..	1000—50—1500
Utkal . . .	260—15—320—20—400—EB—30—520—EB—40—680—50—780	510—30—570—EB—30—690—30—780—EB—40—860	(i) 600—30—[illegible] (ii) [illegible]—50—1250
Varanaseya Sanskrit	400—30—800 . . .		1000—20—[illegible]
Vikram . .	400—30—640—40—800 . .	700—40—1100	1000—50—1500
Visva-Bharati . .	400—30—640—40—800 .	700—40—1100	[illegible]
Gurukul Kangri .	(i) 250—15—400 (ii) 150—10—250		
I.A.R.I., New Delhi	400—40—800—50—950 (Asstt. Prof.)	.	[illegible] (ii) 900—50—1250
Indian Institute of Science, Bangalore	400—40—800—50—950 . .	700—50—1250	[illegible] (ii) 1100—50—1350—60—1600
Indian School of International Studies.	400—30—640—40—800 . .	700—40—1100	1000—50—1500
Jamia Milia . .	300—20—500 . . .		

Evening Colleges

During the year under review, evening courses were run by 132 colleges as compared to 96 colleges during 1961-62. Of the total, 107 colleges were affiliated to various universities and the rest were non-affiliated. The total number of pupils in these colleges was 58,206 (including 4,228 girls) as against 36,984 (including 3,962 girls) in 1961-62. The number of teachers working in these colleges during the year was 2,087 the corresponding figures for 1961-62 being 1,510 The State and Territory-wise details may be seen in table LXXIX. It may be noted that the statistics pertaining to evening colleges are already included in the general statistics given earlier.

Table LXXIX Statistics of Evening Colleges*

State/Territory	No. of Colleges	No. of Pupils on Rolls			Number of Teachers		
		Boys	Girls	Total	Men	Women	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Andhra Pradesh	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	4,580	133	6	139
Assam	15	[illegible]	[illegible]	5,573	231	9	240
Bihar	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	97	4	101
Gujarat	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	1,041	62	4	66
Kerala	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	1		1
Madhya Pradesh	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	58	2	60
Maharashtra	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	2,501	48	1	49
Mysore	[illegible]	[illegible]		[illegible]	3		3
Orissa	[illegible]	[illegible]		[illegible]	22		22
Punjab	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	41	2	43
Rajasthan	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	14		14
Uttar Pradesh	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	2,342	107	21	128
West Bengal	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	1,029	38	1,067
Delhi	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	124	3	127
Manipur	[illegible]	[illegible]		463	25	2	27
INDIA	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	1,995	92	2,087

*Excludes [illegible]
[illegible] not available.
[illegible] 1961-62, 1962-63 figures being not available.

Expenditure

The total expenditure on all [illegible] higher education rose to Rs. 72,30,73,327 in 1962-63 from Rs. 62,68,92,225 in 1961-62 [illegible] increase of 15·3 per cent as against 15·1 per cent during the previous year. [illegible] of the total expenditure, was met from Government funds while fees [illegible] of it. Local bodies share was to the extent of 0·5 per cent only. [illegible] and other sources. Table LXXX gives the sourcewise details of the total expenditure in 1961-62 and 1962-63.

Table LXXX—Total Direct Expenditure on Universities and Colleges by Sources

Sources	1961-62		1962-63	
	Amount	Percentage	Amount	Percentage
1	2	3	4	5
	Rs.		Rs.	
Government Funds	[illegible]	54·0	38,22,06,659	52·9
Local Bodies Funds	[illegible]	0·3	39,28,058	0·5
Fees	[illegible]	33·2	23,82,28,134	32·9
Endowments	1,72,35,049	2·8	1,72,38,627	2·4
Other Sources	[illegible]	9·7	8,14,71,849	11·3
TOTAL	62,68,92,225	100·0	72,30,73,327	100·0

Table LXXXI—Direct Expenditure on Universities and Colleges by States

State/Territory	Universities		Arts & Science Colleges		Colleges for Professional Education		Colleges for Special Education		Total	
	1961-62	1962-63	1961-62	1962-63	1961-62	1962-63	1961-62	1962-63	1961-62	1962-63
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs	Rs	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs	Rs.	Rs.
Andhra Pradesh	1,42,70,390	1,51,39,542	1,77,26,847	1,91,78,074	1,08,39,757	1,34,76,717	6,61,155	7,51,880	4,34,98,149	4,85,46,213
Assam	39,62,358	45,36,558	54,67,740	61,85,534	34,12,055	46,41,121	11,223	10,515	1,27,53,376	1,53,73,728
Bihar	62,33,456	83,59,582	1,74,94,269	2,02,17,442	96,69,627	1,16,37,699	3,30,182	5,22,870	3,37,27,534	4,07,27,593
Gujarat	1,06,37,153	1,35,42,000	1,47,24,121	1,60,75,231	94,90,221	1,08,73,849	9,32,768	9,22,054	3,57,84,263	4,14,13,134
Jammu & Kashmir	11,31,682	14,82,577	24,26,297	29,29,076	17,94,444	19,12,907	2,10,274	1,94,397	55,62,697	65,18,957
Kerala	50,98,451	78,23,004	1,23,96,031	1,35,,25,856	56,49,918	70,86,158	1,65,845	1,14,407	2,33,10,245	2,85,49,425
Madhya Pradesh	54,86,223	62,42,935	1,54,05,556	1,67,78,440	1,69,36,190	2,35,65,179	12,18,855	13,03,468	3,90,46,824	4,78,90,022
Madras	94,11,144	1,02,22,493	1,69,26,157	1,73,60,342	1,84,75,266	2,10,93,757	8,06,092	7,91,628	4,56,18,659	4,94,68,220
Maharashtra	1,61,94,080	1,71,47,735	3,14,05,224	3,61,53,919	2,77,05,007	3,22,06,397	9,46,017	14,05,487	7,62,50,328	8,69,13,538
Mysore	49,32,989	1,00,82,059	1,44,47,686	1,17,18,232	1,26,29,748	1,43,85,439	3,36,647	6,76,672	3,23,47,070	3,68,62,402
Orissa	16,14,963	19,97,521	49,35,178	55,32,788	29,55,330	39,80,515	2,63,420	2,36,692	97,68,891	1,17,47,516
Punjab	1,16,44,096	1,45,67,816	1,61,07,818	169,58,199	1,02,48,424	1,08,63,145	2,02,286	1,87,048	3,82,02,624	4,25,76,208
Rajasthan	24,98,695	52,05,139	1,18,17,872	1,19,12,897	73,50,354	76,43,790	7,19,310	8,75,251	2,23,86,231	2,56,37,077
Uttar Pradesh	5,24,70,795	6,51,69,816	3,29,58,462	3,53,40,189	95,67,148	1,19,29,653	8,76,368	9,21,544	9,58,72,773	11,33,61,202
West Bengal	1,81,67,103	2,19,81,477	3,11,93,525	3,63,56,736	2,24,01,690	2,50,01,464	9,72,723	9,36,846	7,27,35,041	8,42,76,523
Delhi	50,04,589	65,30,543	1,40,51,101	1,18,75,948	1,57,60,742	1,84,22,654	6,35,385	6,22,213	3,54,51,817	3,74,51,358
Goa, Daman & Diu	..	..	..	2,38,064	.	2,14,273		48,244	..	5,00,581
Himachal Pradesh	..	..	8,51,688	7,18,568	1,32,193	2,17,581	65,650	1,53,606	10,49,531	10,89,755
Manipur	..	.	4,63,473	5,99,019	5,074	42,425	48,927	75,152	5,17,474	7,16,596
Nagaland	.	..	93,470	73,806	.	.	.	.	93,470	73,806
Pondicherry	..	..	7,97,642	8,19,341	12,70,236	15,00,370			20,67,878	23,19,711
Tripura	..	..	5,83,263	6,87,094	2,53,750	3,47,814	10,337	14,854	8,47,350	10,49,762
INDIA	16,86,58,167	21,00,30,797	26,22,73,420	28,12,34,795	18,65,47,174	22,10,42,907	94,13,464	1,07,64,828	62,68,92,225	72,30,73,327

Table LXXXI—Direct Expenditure on Universities and Colleges by States—(*Contd.*)

State/Territory	Increase (+) or Decrease (−)		Percentage of total Direct Expenditure on Education		Percentage of Expenditure (1962-63) met from					Average Annual Cost per Pupil (1962-63) in		
	Amount	Percentage	1961-62	1962-63	Govt Funds	Local Bodies Fund	Fees	Endowments	Other Sources	Arts and Science Colleges	Colleges for Prof. Education	Colleges for Special Education
1	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23
	Rs.											
Andhra Pradesh	+ 50,48,064	+11·6	20·2	20 5	55·2	0·6	29·8	2·4	12·0	395 8	977 9	570 0
Assam	+ 26,20,352	+20·5	16·3	17 2	52·4	.	46·3	0·4	0·9	214 0	1,209·5	478 0
Bihar	+ 70,10,059	+20·8	20·4	22 4	46·6	0·0	38·5	1·8	13·1	237 5	711 4	299·0
Gujarat	+ 56,28,871	+15·7	22·4	20 7	38·3	3·0	42·1	0·2	16·4	403 0	553 8	629·8
Jammu and Kashmir	+ 9,56,260	+17·2	23·8	24 2	73·6	.	19·6	0·0	6·8	370 9	1,188 1	191 3
Kerala	+ 52,39,180	+22·5	13·5	16 1	47·1		46·1	0·0	6·8	293 2	745 2	213 0
Madhya Pradesh	+ 88,43,198	+22·6	19·3	20 8	73·6	0·0	21·0	0·6	4·8	407 8	906 6	281 5
Madras	+ 38,49,561	+ 8·4	17·7	16 7	51·6	0·1	32·4	14·4	1·5	368 4	561 5	449·5
Maharashtra	+ 1,06,63,210	+14·0	19·3	20 4	41·4	2·0	47·8	2·1	6·7	375 2	743 7	584 4
Mysore	+ 45,15,332	+14·0	20·8	21 1	51·4	0·2	39·4	0·7	8·3	300 8	643 6	204·7
Orissa	+ 19,78,625	+20·3	17·4	14 4	65·7	3·4	23·0	0·9	7·0	367 8	843 0	495 2
Punjab	+ 43,73,584	+11·4	24·8	24 4	37·0	0·1	55·5	3·1	4·3	336·4	843·7	188 0
Rajasthan	+ 32,50,846	+14·5	18·5	18 8	68·9	0·0	22·2	6·2	2·7	502 3	1198·3	291 3
Uttar Pradesh	+ 1,74,88,429	+18·2	27·2	28 8	49·8	0·0	16·5	1·3	32·4	469 5	1394·1	414 9
West Bengal	+ 1,15,41,482	+15·9	26·3	26 4	57·7	0·0	34·3	0·8	7·2	302 8	1124 2	273 5
Delhi	+ 19,99,541	+ 5·6	36·7	33 0	75·8		17·1	1·1	6·0	578 0	3424 9	1026 8
Goa, Daman & Diu	+ 5,00,581	..	..	9 5	31·5		39·2	3·1	26·2	285 8	1098·8	408 8
Himachal Pradesh	+ 40,224	+ 3·8	9·3	8 3	85·6	..	13·7	..	0·7	759 6	2243·1	1359 3
Manipur	+ 1,99,122	+38·5	5·7	6 9	53·0	1·4	40·9	4·7	.	230 8	428 5	186 0
Nagaland	− 19,664	−21·0	1·9	1·5	33·6	..	21·9	..	44·5	505 5	.	
Pondicherry	+ 2,51,833	+12·2	42·9	42 0	95·1		4·8	..	0·1	865 2	3000 7	..
Tripura	+ 2,02,412	+23·9	8·5	9 5	82·4	.	15·6		2·0	428 4	889·5	265·3
INDIA	+9,61,81,102	+15·3	21·5	21 8	52·9	0·5	32·9	2·4	11·3	355·0	865·6	363 3

The total expenditure was distributed as follows : universities 29·0 per cent, arts & science colleges 38·9 per cent, colleges for professional education 30·6 per cent and colleges for special education 1·5 per cent. In 1961-62, the respective figures were 26·9, 41·8, 29·8 and 1·5. The percentage increase from the previous year's expenditure was, 24·5 per cent in universities, 7·2 per cent in arts and science colleges, 18·5 per cent in professional education colleges and 14·4 per cent in special education colleges. Further, of the total expenditure, Rs. 22,45,63,544 (31·1 per cent) were spent on government institutions, Rs. 41,76,788 (0·6 per cent) on local bodies' colleges and Rs. 49,43,32,995 (68·3 per cent) on institutions managed by private bodies. The corresponding percentages for 1961-62 were 32·5, 0·4 and 67·1 respectively.

The total direct expenditure on universities and colleges (separately for general, professional and special education) according to States and Territories is shown in table LXXXI. It will be seen that there was an increase in expenditure in every case, excepting Kashmir, where a decrease of 21 per cent was recorded. The highest percentage increase was in Manipur (78·5 per cent), followed by Tripura (23·9 per cent), Madhya Pradesh (22·6 per cent), Kerala (22·5 per cent), Bihar (20·8 per cent), Assam (20·5 per cent) and Orissa (20·3 per cent).

Col. (15) of this table gives the percentage of expenditure incurred on institutions of higher education to the total direct expenditure on education. The all-India figure increased to 21·8 per cent during 1962-63 from 12·5 per cent during the previous year.

Cols. (16)—(20) of the same table give the percentage distribution of the expenditure as met by various sources and cols. (21)—(23) show the average annual cost per pupil in arts & Science colleges, professional education colleges and special education colleges separately according to various States and Union Territories. The all-India cost per pupil in arts & science colleges came to Rs. 355·0, Rs. 865·6 and Rs. 363·3 respectively as compared to Rs. 261·2, Rs. 8[illegible] and Rs. 35[illegible] during 1961-62.

Examination Results

The table below gives the number appeared, number passed and the percentage of pre-university, I.A., I.Sc., B.A., B.Sc., M.A., M.Sc., pre-professional and [illegible] examinations held in 1962 and 1963.

Table LXXXII Results of Examination

Examination	Number Appeared		Number Passed		Pass Percentage	
	1961-62	1962-63	1961-62	1962-63	1961-62	1962-63
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Pre-University (Arts & Science)	2,94,347	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]5[illegible]530	44·1	47·4
*I.A.	1,58,549	1,28,[illegible]15	[illegible]	[illegible]0,591	41·1	47·0
I.Sc.	66,389	5[illegible],878	[illegible]477	22,205	44·4	42·8
B.A. (Pass Hons.)	1,51,980	1,52,4[illegible]	[illegible]0,201	77,0[illegible]0	46·2	50·6
B.Sc. (Pass Hons.)	66,220	67,138	29,078	30,147	43·9	44·9
M.A.	24,954	27,57[illegible]	20,837	22,397	83·5	81·2
M.Sc.	6,608	7,5[illegible]	5,1[illegible]	5,862	77·3	77·3
Pre-Professional	3,576	8,935	2,130	4,988	59·6	55·8
Professional Subjects (Degree and Equivalent Diploma)	1,00,961	1,08,763	64,925	70,787	64·3	65·1

In Andhra Pradesh and Madras, I. A. includes I.S.C. also.

The State and Territory-wise distribution of the number of passes in these examinations is given in table LXXXIII.

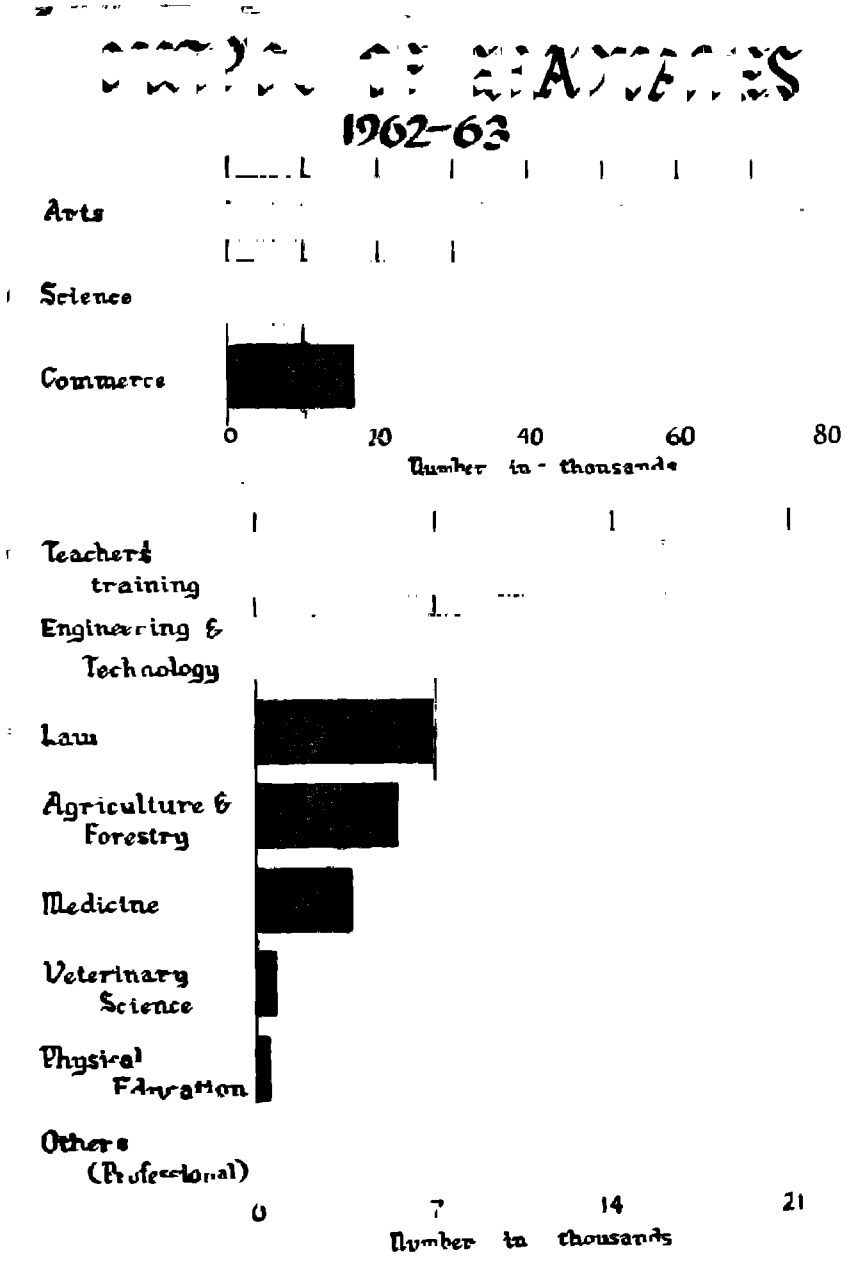

1962-63
Arts
Science
Commerce
0
20
40
60
80
Number in thousands
Teachers training
Engineering & Technology
Law
Agriculture & Forestry
Medicine
Veterinary Science
Physical Education
Others (Professional)
0
7
14
21
Number in thousands

Table LXXXIII—Number of Passes in different University Examinations by States (*Contd.*)

State/Territory	Pre-University Arts			Pre-University Science			Intermediate Arts			Intermediate Science			B.A., B.A. (Hons.)		
	Boys	Girls	Total	Boys	Girls	Total	Boys	Girls	Total	Boys	Girls	Total	Boys	Girls	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
Andhra Pradesh	2,332	559	2,891	7,986	1,434	9,420							1,854	464	2,318
Assam	2,497	642	3,139	1,549	197	1,746	710	146	856	272	10	282	2,130	405	2,535
Bihar	10,752	1,570	12,322	5,576	145	5,721							6,670	830	7,500
Gujarat	4,210	2,267	6,477	6,031	596	6,627							2,919	1,070	3,989
Jammu & Kashmir	882†	449†	1,331†				704*	233	937	76	21	97	341	167	508
Kerala@	10,493	5,274	15,767										652	346	998
Madhya Pradesh							15,342	1,655	16,997	304	18	322	4,240	1,258	5,498
Madras	13,139†	3,876†	17,015†				135*	9*	144*				1,433	569	2,002
Maharashtra	4,971	3,013	7,984	5,278	623	5,901	1,592	1,512	3,104	4,924	1,110	6,034	5,271	3,731	9,002
Mysore	9,660	2,743	12,403	1,525	107	1,632							946	549	1,495
Orissa	1,833	348	2,181	1,983	213	2,196	300	22	322	12	1	13	1,071	134	1,205
Punjab	6,772†	2,349†	9,121†	248	21	269	1,707	836	2,543	470	18	488	7,108	3,602	10,710
Rajasthan	1,251	773	2,024	1,026	95	1,121	537	52	589	67	1	68	2,987	708	3,695
Uttar Pradesh	42	103	145	367	28	395	20,241	7,981	28,222	13,032	760	13,792	7,561	2,842	10,403
West Bengal	13,213	6,105	19,318	8,930	1,418	10,348	5,158	1,326	6,484	1,016	64	1,080	7,677	4,881	12,558
Delhi													1,112	1,016	2,128
Himachal Pradesh	75	3	78	86	3	89							26	27	53
Manipur	293	49	342	118	21	139	40	5	45	8		8	181	20	201
Nagaland	30	1	31	13		13									
Pondicherry	78	25	103				1		1	9	3	12	3	4	7
Tripura	129	49	178	58	5	63	261	86	347	9		9	233	52	285
INDIA	82,652	30,198	1,12,850	40,774	4,906	45,680	46,728	13,863	60,591	20,199	2,006	22,205	54,415	22,675	77,090

*Includes I Sc. also

†Includes Pre-University Science also

Table LXXXIII—Number of Passes in different University Examinations by States—(*Contd.*)

State/Territory	B.Sc./B.Sc. (Hons.)			M. A.			M. Sc.			Research (including Professional and other Subjects			Professional Degrees & Equivalent Diplomas only		
	Boys	Girls	Total	Boys	Girls	Total	Boys	Girls	Total	Boys	Girls	Total	Boys	Girls	Total
1	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31
Andhra Pradesh	2,021	458	2,479	414	110	524	263	75	338	24	1	25	4,098	511	4,609
Assam	388	45	433	239	32	271	82	10	92	.	.	.	645	28	673
Bihar	1,106	68	1,174	2,254	229	2,483	316	15	331	31	1	32	3,606	188	3,794
Gujarat	1,212	159	1,371	463	158	621	319	31	350	22	1	23	3,664	279	3,943
Jammu & Kashmir	194	35	229	82	38	120	30	13	43		.		282	92	374
Kerala	1,618	1,003	2,621	217	120	337	183	75	258	.	..	..	2,712	887	3,599
Madhya Pradesh	1,024	127	1,151	1,679	402	2,081	446	53	499		.		5,166	492	5,568
Madras	2,975	781	3,756	319	96	415	337	78	415	.		..	4,216	908	5,124
Maharashtra	2,276	528	2,804	1,096	553	1,649	458	96	554	..	.		5,555	1,225	6,780
Mysore	1,241	344	1,585	306	85	391	265	41	306	11	1	12	2,978	308	3,286
Orissa	534	30	564	150	29	179	95	5	100	5		5	978	86	1,064
Punjab	1,388	78	1,466	1,198	490	1,688	119	17	136	23	2	25	3,085	1,781	4,866
Rajasthan	403	46	449	857	292	1,149	206	29	235	.	.	.	2,352	171	2,523
Uttar Pradesh	4,161	285	4,446	5,676	2,004	7,680	1,393	142	1,535	40	11	51	11,030	1,681	12,711
West Bengal	4,389	676	5,065	1,463	816	2,279	453	91	544	120	26	146	9,666	855	10,521
Delhi	298	157	455	316	214	530	91	35	126	.	.	.	958	148	1,106
Goa, Daman, Div	.	.										.	17	1	18
Himachal Pradesh	4	.	4									.	42	23	65
Manipur	40	7	47									.	47	2	49
Nagaland															..
Pondicherry	2	.	2										34	7	41
Tripura	39	7	46										71	2	73
INDIA	25,313	4,834	30,147	16,729	5,668	22,397	5,056	806	5,862	276	43	319	61,202	9,585	70,787

*Includes I.Sc. also.

†Includes Pre-University Science also.

CHAPTER VII

TRAINING OF TEACHERS

The standard of education in a country depends largely on the quality of its teachers and the quality of the teachers, specially at the school level, can be improved by means of professional training which equips the teacher with the power of efficient instruction. Training of teachers is indeed a major programme in the field of education in India today.

There is no denying the fact that there is a considerable shortage of trained teachers in India at all levels of education. The situation has become particularly serious with the unprecedented expansion in primary education during the first two years of the Third Five-Year Plan. Quick measures to increase the output of trained teachers substantially have become essential.

The first and foremost necessity is to increase the number of trained teachers at the primary level. The Second National Seminar on Compulsory Primary Education, held in May-June, 1962, recommended that provision should be made for short-term orientation training of the newly-recruited untrained primary teachers. On the basis of the pioneering work done by a few State Governments with regard to in-service training of primary teachers, headmasters of primary schools, teacher-educators and inspecting officers, it was also recommended that such in-service training should be institutionalised and built into the State education departments themselves as a permanent organisation and that the Union Government should sponsor a special scheme for the purpose. Action on the recommendations was being taken during the year under review.

The All-India Council for Elementary Education set up a study group for examining problems relating to the training of teachers. The study group submitted its report during the year and it was approved by the Council.

The scheme of orientation of primary school teachers in community development was continued during the year. The second round of seminars of principals of training institutions and one-month courses for teacher-educators was completed in the social education organisers' and *mukhya sevika* training centres. A total of 793 principals and 866 teacher-educators participated. Arrangements for the third round of seminars and training courses were also made.

The National Council of Educational Research, encouraged by the success of Extension Centres in the secondary schools, extended the scheme to the primary teachers' training institutions and during the year 30 Extension Centres were established. The National Institute of Basic Education organised a three-week training course from January 16 to February 6, 1963, for the personnel of these 30 Centres. The participants were 9 Honorary Directors and 18 co-ordinators. The training programme consisted of lectures, discussions, group-work and field trips; introduction to the use of audio-visual equipment also formed part of the training. Besides, the trainees were given an opportunity to try out in Delhi schools the tools prepared by them for survey work in their own areas. Prominent educationists and administrators took part in the discussions and addressed the trainees.

The National Council of Educational Research and Training also sanctioned, to meet the increasing demand for in-service education of secondary school teachers, the establishment of 13 new Extension Services Centres, bringing their total number to 67. Besides this, 23 Extension Services Units were set up in the various States. The Directorate of Extension Programmes for Secondary Education organised a three-day conference of Honorary Directors of the newly established Centres and Units in order to discuss their problems and to acquaint them with the methods of planning extension programmes in general. The Directorate also sponsored a programme for the preparation of source books for teachers of social studies for different districts in India through the Extension Services Centres.

The Extension Services Department of the Central Institute of Education, Delhi, organised a series of seminars on various subjects, *e.g.* use of psychological tests, apparatus in home science teaching, teaching of history through current affairs and preparation of film-guides in the teaching of biology, chemistry, history, economics, geography and civics.

A programme of organising four regional seminars and one national seminar for teachers of single-teacher schools was drawn up by the National Institute of Basic Education and the seminar for the Southern region was held at Bangalore from 23rd October to 9th November, 1962.

Preliminary steps were taken to set up four Regional Colleges of Education at Ajmer, Bhopal, Bhubaneswar and Mysore under the auspices of the National Council of Educational Research and Training and in cooperation with the State Governments. These Colleges, expected to start functioning from 1963-64, are designed to meet the needs for trainmed teachers for multipurpose schools and, in general, to improve the standard of education in these schools.

The Central Institute of English, Hyderabad, started in 1958 in co-operation with the Ford Foundation and the British Council, instituted a 9-month diploma course in the teaching of English on the recommendation of a committee appointed by the Central Ministry of Education. The course commenced in July, 1962, with 55 trainees drawn from among the lecturers of training colleges and arts and science colleges and secondary teachers. In addition, the Institute continued its programme for the organisation of short training courses and research into the problems of teaching English in this country and preparing suitable teaching materials.

In the Central Institute of Education, 97 students passed the B.Ed. examination held in 1962 and 15 students qualified in the M. Ed. examination. 100 students were admitted to the B.Ed. course commencing in 1962 and 16 to the M.Ed. course In addition, 26 students were working for their Ph.D. degree.

For the benefit of displaced persons from East Pakistan, a grant amounting to about Rs. 2 lakhs was sanctioned by the Central Ministry of Education to the Government of West Bengal in connection with the training of 190 untrained displaced teachers in Government sponsored free primary schools in West Bengal for displaced students from East Pakistan.

Main Developments in the States

A brief account of the main activities in the field of teachers' training in the States and Union Territories during 1962-63 is given below :—

Andhra Pradesh

The Government of India sanctioned two Extension Services Centres for elementary school teachers at Government Basic Training School, Rayachoti, and Government Basic Training School, Khairatabad.

For the benefit of inspecting officers and teachers handling English methods in training schools, orientation courses in the methods of teaching English were conducted in three districts *viz.* Visakhapatnam, Karimnagar and Nalgonda

The intake capacity of the two Government training colleges at Rajahmundry and Warangal was increased from 120 to 150 and from 100 to 150 respectively during the year.

Assam

All school board managed basic training centres were taken over by the Government with effect from the 1st August, 1962 Five new basic training centres were started. One pre-primary teachers' training centre for training female teachers was set up at Dibrugarh during the year.

Gujrat

Three primary training colleges for women were opened by voluntary agencies during the year under report

A short-term Hindi training course was conducted at a Government basic primary training college in which fifty-eight primary teachers were trained during the year.

Kerala

During the year, orientation training was given to about 8,000 primary teachers Out of them, about 4,000 were further trained in a short term training course in the teaching of English in standard III conducted in 40 centres in the State.

Madhya Pradesh

Basic training and nursery training schools were classified as under-graduate basic training colleges, as the minimum admission qualification in them was matriculation from the year 1962-63.

Madras

A proposal to organise and conduct seminars on orienting primary schools towards the basic pattern during 1962-63 was approved by the Government. By the end of the year, 13,472 primary teachers were given training under the scheme.

22 primary courses for training of graduate teachers were conducted in which 764 teachers were trained. 3 special courses for English teachers of teachers' training schools were organised and 133 teachers trained. Further, 293 secondary courses were held during the year and 9,611 teachers were trained

The Annamalai Training College for Women, Tuticorin, was opened during the year under report.

Pandit's training classes for the training of language teachers (Tamil) were conducted during the year in Teachers' College, Saidapet. Seminar Courses were also conducted in the Government Training College, Komarapalayam, and 119 men and 32 women teachers were trained.

Under the revised procedure for the award of technical teachers' certificate sanctioned by the Government of India, technical teachers' diploma courses of 8 weeks' duration and technical teachers' certificate courses of 6 weeks' duration were conducted at various places during the year.

Maharashtra

Sanction was accorded for the continuance of the extension services scheme in 20 Government and non-Government basic training Colleges and an amount of Rs 225 for each college was granted during the year Four-months' short-term courses for Hindi primary teachers were held at Poona, Dhulia, Ambejogai, Budhgaon and Amravati in each of which 40 primary teachers were deputed for training.

Mysore

Two extension services units for the teachers' training institutes at the under-graduate level were sanctioned during the year under the Government of India scheme.

Punjab

Two new extension services departments were set up at Dharamsala and Kurukshetra. This brought their number to six in the State.

The Government withdraw the affiliation of the Junior Basic Training (J B T) class from the privately managed institutions and restricted it only to the Government institutions The language teachers' class for Hindi and Punjabi teachers was abolished leaving the class for Sanskrit teachers only.

Rajasthan

During the year, one new private teachers' training College for women candidates was started at Banasthali.

Uttar Pradesh

In order to develop a programme of extension services in training institutions for primary teachers the National Council of Educational Research and Training, New Delhi, opened three extension services centres, one each at Agra, Jhansi and Muzaffarnagar An additional extension services department was opened at the Government Training college for Women, Allahabad, thus bringing their total number to eight in the State.

A new Government junior training college for boys was opened at Pratapgarh and the Government normal school at Mirzapur was raised to the status of a junior training college in order to facilitate training of teachers at the middle stage.

The English Language Teaching Institute conducted two diploma courses for the teachers of English of senior basic schools and high schools and a total of 72 teachers were trained. From among the trainees of the Institute, 78 teachers were given special training at Mussoorie in two short summer courses 'on how to organise ten-day camps for the teachers of primary schools'. Two short courses, one at Lucknow and the other at Gonda, were organised mainly to acquaint the teachers of English with the modern techniques in the teaching of Enghlish. The Institute also brought out a pamphlet 'Training Primary School Teachers of English' in order to help the teacher instructors to run ten-day camps smoothly and usefully.

Refresher courses were organised at the Government C.T. College for Women, Lucknow, for various subject teachers. The college was given a special grant of Rs. 2,000 for the purchase of equipment and books for library.

Non-recurring grants to the tune of Rs 65,000 were given to 25 pre-Second Plan Government normal schools at the rate of Rs. 2,600 per institution towards the improvement of their libraries, furniture and general science equipment. Three private training institutions were brought on the grant-in-aid list during the year and non-recurring grants amounting to Rs. 77,310 were sanctioned to 37 private training institutions for building and purchase of books, furniture and equipment.

West Bengal

Four new junior basic training colleges were established during the year which made it possible to admit 629 more teachers for training. One senior basic training college was also started

'Art appreciation' constitutes a special type of teachers' training offered by the University of Calcutta. Ten men and two women underwent training in it during the year

A. & N. Islands

A provision was made for the reorganisation of the only one junior basic teachers' training school where 24 untrained teachers were being trained during the year

Dadra & Nagar Haveli

24 primary teachers (20 men and 4 women)were deputed with financial help for primary teachers' certificate training (College course)

Goa, Daman & Diu

There was only one training school, Government managed and known as the Normal school during 1962-63 A two-year course is imparted there in Portuguese The course is of a fairly high standard, the requisite qualification for admission being the 5th year of 'lyceum' and passing through an entrance examination Plans were under progress for reshaping the normal school so as to impart training there through the medium of Marathi, Konkani and English.

To meet the increasing demands for trained teachers, a scheme was launched to create two more training schools and to reshape the existing one with a total provision of Rs. 5,70,000 which includes the capital expenditure for construction of buildings.

The medium of instruction at the primary stage was changed from Portuguese to English, Marathi, Konkani, Gujarati, Kannada and Urdu. To train the existing teachers for teaching in these new languages, short duration training courses were held in the Directorate of Education At the same time, to meet the lack of trained primary teachers in those institutions where only Portuguese was taught, special training courses were held by the Directorate for training the existing primary teachers

Himachal Pradesh

The intake capacity of the Government Basic Training College, Solan, was raised from 60 to 100. A language teachers' training class was started in the college in which 26 trainees were admitted for training during the year. An audio-visual education unit was attached with the college to impart training in audio-visual education. The examination evaluation unit established in the college in the previous year conducted six seminars and workshops on evaluation and examination reforms during the year under review.

In order to overcome the shortage of trained science teachers of higher secondary classes, provisions were made to train science teachers of higher secondary schools in one of the existing Colleges. A condensed course for these teachers was started in the Government College, Mandi. Besides this, special arrangements for conducting short condensed courses for science teachers working in middle schools existed in the Basic Training College, Solan, and a junior lecturer was appointed exclusively for this purpose. A batch of 25 science teachers was trained during the year under report.

Manipur

During the year under review, basic training was given to 353 primary teachers and 74 middle school teachers. 46 Hindi teachers were also given training.

The basic training college became a full-fledged training college from the year 1962-63 and it opened the second year class during the year.

To help the block development officers in the rural development programme, teacher trainees were given instructions on the community development and extension works as a compulsory subject in each training institute Several excursions were organised during the year. Provisions were made to provide facilities for training the teachers of aided and unaided schools and each trainee was given Rs. 30 per month as deputation allowance

Pondicherry

The sites required for the construction of pucca buildings for the basic training schools at Karikal and also for the hostel for the trainees were acquired and handed over to the public works department

Tripura

The annual intake capacity of the basic training colleges was raised from 300 to 330 30 untrained teachers of the secondary schools were sent to different teachers' training Colleges outside the Territory, as there were no secondary teachers' training institutions in the Territory. However, preliminary arrangements for starting one B T. College for secondary teachers was completed, and necessary equipment and furniture were purchased. The construction of the college buildings was also nearing completion The craft teachers' training institute was strengthened by filling up the vacant posts of teachers and by supplying necessary equipment and teaching appliances.

The building of the Hindi Teachers' Training College was extended during the year with a view to increasing the number of seats in the college. The constructional works of the hostel building attached to the college was almost completed

The public works department spent a total amount of Rs. 4,87,586 during the year for new construction and extension of the existing training College buildings.

TRAINING SCHOOLS

Main Statistics

Institutions

During the year under review the number of teachers' training schools decreased from 1,133 during the previous year to 1,106 which means a decrease of 27 This is mainly on account of decrease of 46 schools in Madhya Pradesh which classified its basic training and nursery training schools as undergraduate basic training colleges from the year 1962-63.

Of the total number of 1,106 training schools, 67·4 per cent were managed by Government, 0 5 per cent by local bodies, 28 8 per cent by private aided bodies and the remaining 3.3 per cent by private un-aided bodies The corresponding figures for the previous year were 67.1, 1 4, 27 4 and 4 1 per cent respectively

The distribution of teachers' training schools according to States and Territories is given in table LXXXIV. Besides the number shown in this table, training facilities of the school standard were also provided in some secondary schools and training colleges. It will be seen from the table that Dadra & Nagar Haveli, L.M & A. Islands Pondicherry and Tripura had no training schools and the number of such schools remained unchanged in Jammu & Kashmir, Orissa, A. & N. Islands, Delhi, Goa, Daman & Diu, Himachal Pradesh, Manipur and NEFA The highest increase of 8 schools was shown by U.P. followed by Assam with 5 The highest decrease, besides that in Madhya Pradesh, was in Madras (7 schools).

Table LXXXIV—Number of Teachers' Training Schools

State/Territory	For Men		For Women		Total		Increase (+) or Decrease (—)	Number of Schools in 1962-63 Managed by			
	1961-62	1962-63	1961-62	1962-63	1961-62	1962-63		Government	Local Bodies	Private Aided	Private Un-Aided
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
Andhra Pradesh	93	96	42	42	135	138	+ 3	104	.	33	1
Assam	28	33	6	6	34	39	+ 5	33	1	3	2
Bihar	96	96	25	26	121	122	+ 1	101	.	20	1
Gujarat	53	53	25	28	78	81	+ 3	39		42	.
Jammu & Kashmir	8	8	2	2	10	10		10	.	.	.
Kerala	64	67	18	16	82	83	+ 1	34	.	49	.
Madhya Pradesh	41		7	2	48	2	— 46	1		1	.
Madras	5	1	18	15	23	16	— 7	6	.	10	.
Maharashtra	132	131	50	52	182	183	+ 1	61	2	119	1
Mysore	10	10	1	3	11	13	+ 2	9		3	1
Nagaland	1	2		.	1	2	+ 1	2	.		
Orissa*	76	75	5	6	81	81		79		2	.
Punjab	15	16	14	9	29	25	— 4	20		1	4
Rajasthan	45	44	5	7	50	51	+ 1	48		2	1
Uttar Pradesh	138	143	30	33	168	176	+ 8	133	1	16	26
West Bengal	55	59	12	12	67	71	+ 4	52	1	18	..
A. & N. Islands	1	1		.	1	1		1		.	..
Delhi	1	1			1	1	..	1	..	.	.
Goa, Daman & Diu	1	1			1	1		1	..		.
Himachal Pradesh	4	4			4	4		4			.
Manipur	5	5			5	5	.	5	.	..	
N.E.F.A.	1	1			1	1		1			..
INDIA	873	847	260	259	1,133	1,106	—27	745	5	319	37

*Includes Hindi Teacher Training in 1962-63 only

The management-wise distribution of the training schools is shown in cols (9)—(12) of the table. This shows that Government managed all institutions in Jammu & Kashmir, Nagaland and all the Union Territories where such schools existed. Government share was less than 50 per cent only in Kerala, Madras and Maharashtra where private aided bodies predominated. Local bodies managed such schools in four States only.

Pupils

The total number of teacher trainees in training schools and attached classes was 1,50,284 during the year as against 1,39,920 in 1961-62, which gives an increase of more than 7.4 per cent as

compared to an increase of 11.9 per cent in 1961-62. Because of reclassification of training schools as under graduate training colleges in Madhya Pradesh, the enrolment in teachers training schools has been shown under the college standard and hence there is a decrease in enrolment in that State.

The State and Territory-wise distribution of the 1,50,284 trainees is given in table LXXXV. An increase in enrolment was shown in every case except Madhya Pradesh, Bihar and NEFA which reported a decrease of 5,352, 82 and 2 trainee's respectively. In Jammu & Kashmir the number remained the same. Among the States, the highest increase was shown by Punjab (7,893) followed by Maharashtra (1,311) and the lowest by Nagaland (21). Among the Union Territories the highest increase was in Manipur (34) and the lowest in A. & N. Islands (1).

Table LXXXV—Number of Pupils in Teachers' Training Schools†

State/Territory	Men		Women		Total		Increase (+) or Decrease (—)
	1961-62	1962-63	1961-62	1962-63	1961-62	1962-63	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Andhra Pradesh	12,001	12,425	4,602	5,184	16,603	17,609	+ 1,006
Assam	1,852	2,948	305	376	2,157	3,324	+ 1,167
Bihar	16,250	16,398	3,181	2,951	19,431	19,349	— 82
Gujarat	6,692	6,697	2,890	3,338	9,582	10,035	+ 453
Jammu & Kashmir	439	428	214	225	653	653	.
Kerala	4,426	4,404	3,760	4,117	8,186	8,521	+ 335
Madhya Pradesh*	4,504		940	92	5,444	92	— 5,352
Madras	6,809	7,522	5,734	5,889	12,543	13,411	+ 868
Maharashtra	14,662	15,290	5,564	6,247	20,226	21,537	+ 1,311
Mysore	1,698	1,702	373	566	2,071	2,268	+ 197
Nagaland	34	55	..		34	55	+ 21
Orissa	5,743	6,381	174	252	5,917	6,633	+ 716
Punjab	4,379	9,156	6,777	9,893	11,156	19,049	+ 7,893
Rajasthan	5,392	5,160	644	977	6,036	6,137	+ 101
Uttar Pradesh	13,564	14360	2,131	2,298	15,695	16,658	+ 963
West Bengal	2,386	2,794	733	991	3,119	3,785	+ 666
A. & N Islands	13	15	10	9	23	24	+ 1
Delhi	169	167	140	175	309	342	+ 33
Goa, Daman & Diu	..	.	..	18		18	+ 18
Himachal Pradesh	242	257	85	87	327	344	+ 17
Manipur	327	363	38	36	365	399	+ 34
N.E.F.A.	43	41		.	43	41	— 2
INDIA	1,01,625	1,06,563	38,295	43,721	1,39,920	1,50,284	+ 10,364

*Included in the college standard.

†Includes enrolment in attached classes.

Expenditure

The total direct expenditure on teachers' training schools (excluding the expenditure on attached classes of the school standard) came to Rs. 3,51,20,639 in 1962-63 as against Rs 3,92,75,302 in 1961-62. This gives a decrease of 10.6 per cent which is due to the reclassification of a large number of training schools into training institutions of the college standard in Madhya Pradesh. The significant decrease was in Government funds i.e. about Rs 42 lakhs. Percentage-wise also the expenditure from Government funds decreased from 90.2 per cent in 1961-62 to 88.8 per cent in 1962-63 The source-wise distribution of expenditure is given in table LXXXVI.

Table LXXXVI—Direct Expenditure on Teachers' Training Schools by Sources

Sources	1961-62		1962-63	
	Amount	Percentage	Amount	Percentage
1	2	3	4	5
Government Funds	3,54,27,369	90·2	3,11,86,429	88·8
Local Bodies Funds	2,03,875	0·5	1,85,515	0·6
Fees	21,22,845	5·4	22,50,374	6·4
Endowments	4,32,440	1·1	5,08,165	1·4
Other Sources	10,88,773	2·8	9,90,156	2·8
TOTAL	3,92,75,302	100·0	3,51,20,639	100·0

Table LXXXVII shows the distribution of expenditure on teachers' training schools by State and Territories. For reasons mentioned above, by far the biggest decrease was shown in Madhya Pradesh (Rs. 46,82,778) Others to show decrease were Bihar (Rs 7,01,634), Mysore (Rs 66,515) Madras (Rs. 65,304), Maharashtra (Rs. 62,109) NEFA (Rs 44,737), and Punjab (Rs. 35,478) The rest showed increase in expenditure, the maximum being in U.P. (Rs 3,90,085 among States and Himachal Pradesh (Rs. 24,894) among Territories (not considering Goa, Daman & Diu for which the information for the previous year is not available).

Column (10) of this table gives the average annual cost per pupil in training schools The all-India figure decreased to Rs. 283·9 (Rs. 285·0 in schools for men and Rs. 279·6 in schools for women) during the year from Rs. 322·5 (Rs. 332 8 in schools for men and Rs 282 6 in schools for women) during 1961-62. This average cost was distributed among various sources of income as follows: Government funds Rs. 252·1, local bodies funds Rs. 1 7, fees Rs. 18 2, endowments Rs 4·0 and other sources Rs 7·9.

Cols. (11—15) of the same table indicate the percentage of expenditure met from different sources. Government met the entire expenditure in Nagaland, A. & N. Islands, Goa, Daman & Diu, Himachal Pradesh and NEFA. It met more than three-fourths of the total expenditure in all other States and Territories excepting Kerala (74·5 per cent), Maharashtra (72 2 per cent) and Madras (56 1 per cent) The share of local bodies was very small in every case, while fees claimed maximum in Kerala (22 3 per cent) and endowments maximum in Madras (36·4 per cent)

TRAINING COLLEGES

Institutions

The total number of teachers' training colleges increased to 635 from 549 in the previous year, giving an increase of 15 7 per cent during the year as compared to 14·9 per cent last year. Of the total number, 49·0 per cent were managed by Government, 41 9 per cent by private aided bodies and the remaining 8·2 per cent by private un-aided organisations. 162 of these colleges were postgraduate teachers' training institutions and the other 473 were under-graduate teachers' training colleges.

Table LXXXVII—Direct Expenditure on Teacher's Training Schools by States

State/Territory	For Boys		For Girls		Total		Increase (+) or Decrease (—)		Average Annual cost per pupil	Percentage of Expenditure (1962-63) met from				
	1961-62	1962-63	1961-62	1962-63	1961-62	1962-63	Amount	Percentage		Government Funds	Local Bodies Funds	Fees	Endowments	Other Sources
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
Andhra Pradesh	29,00,586	31,15,825	6,39,747	7,20,237	35,40,333	38,36,062	+ 2,95,729	+ 8·3	217·8	89·6		3·2	6·4	0·8
Assam	7,61,973	7,60,804	68,712	67,880	8,30,685	8,28,684	— 2,001	— 0·2	249·3	97·1		0·3	2·1	0·5
Bihar	52,68,318	45,51,379	9,72,313	9,87,618	62,40,631	55,38,997	— 7,01,634	— 11·2	286·3	98·6				1·4
Gujarat	19,55,917	21,09,324	7,24,449	8,26,518	26,80,366	29,35,842	+ 2,55,476	+ 9·5	292·6	79·6	3·9	9·0	1·6	5·9
Jammu and Kashmir	6,31,613	6,41,514	1,53,222	1,56,564	7,84,835	7,98,078	+ 13,243	+ 1·7	1,222·1	97·7		2·3		
Kerala	8,25,314	8,88,483	1,99,439	1,97,493	10,24,753	10,85,976	+ 61,223	+ 6·0	127·4	74·5		22·3		3·2
Madhya Pradesh	42,72,432	*	5,01,693	91,337†	47,74,125	91,337	— 46,82,788	— 98·1	992·8	95·6		2·9		1·5
Madras	85,639	17,224	2,37,126	2,40,237	3,22,765	2,57,461	— 65,304	— 20·2	19·2	56·1		4·4	36·4	3·1
Maharashtra	41,90,591	40,17,790	15,19,595	16,40,206	57,10,186	56,47,996	— 62,190	— 1·1	262·2	72·2	0·5	17·4	0·8	9·1
Mysore	9,93,706	9,50,094	49,962	27,059	10,43,668	9,77,153	— 66,515	— 6·3	430·8	96·2		1·2		2·6
Orissa	7,89,199	9,19,344	43,175	57,762	8,32,374	9,77,106	+ 1,44,732	+ 17·3	147·4	98·9		0·2	0·8	0·1
Punjab	4,63,917	4,34,408	3,19,954	3,13,985	7,83,871	7,48,393	— 35,478	— 4·5	39·3	91·3		6·0	0·7	2·5
Rajasthan	29,17,218	29,25,236	2,70,099	3,61,282	31,87,317	32,86,518	+ 99,201	+ 3·1	535·5	91·5		7·6	0·3	0·6
Uttar Pradesh	50,10,353	52,30,578	11,29,995	12,99,855	61,40,348	65,30,433	+ 3,90,085	+ 6·4	391·5	94·6	0·2	4·1	0·2	0·9
West Bengal	6,86,937	8,20,172	2,00,850	2,17,741	8,87,787	10,37,913	+ 1,50,126	+ 16·9	274·2	90·8	3·1	2·2	2·3	1·6
A. & N. Islands	28,903	29,945			28,903	29,945	+ 1,042	+ 3·6	1,247·7	100·0				..
Delhi	90,416	1,04,650			90,416	1,04,650	+ 14,234	+ 15·7	305·9	92·1				7·9
Goa, Daman & Diu	N.A.	29,445	N.A.		N.A.	29,445	+ 29,445	+ 100·0	1,635·8	100·0				..
Himachal Pradesh	1,42,742	1,67,636			1,42,742	1,67,636	+ 24,894	+ 17·4	487·3	100·0				
Manipur	94,127	1,15,749			94,127	1,15,749	+ 21,622	+ 23·0	290·0	98·6		0·5	0·9	
Nagaland	22,430	27,362			22,430	27,362	+ 4,932	+ 22·0	497·4	100·0				
N.E.F.A.	1,12,640	67,903			1,12,640	67,903	— 44,737	— 39·7	1,656·2	100·0				..
INDIA	3,22,44,971	2,79,24,865	70,30,331	71,95,774	3,92,75,302	3,51,20,639	— 41,54,663	— 10·6	283·9	88·8	0·6	6·4	1·4	2·8

*Included under colleges. †A part is included under colleges.

The distribution of post-graudate teachers' training colleges according to States and Territorie is given in table LXXXVIII. It will be seen that no such institutions existed in Nagaland, A. & N Islands, Dadra & Nagar Haveli, Goa Daman & Diu, L. M. & A. Islands, Manipur, NEFA and Pond cherry. A decrease of 1 college was reported by Andhra Pradesh; the rest showed increase or had th same number as the last year, the total increase being 10 over 1961-62. Government managed 45· per cent of these colleges, private aided bodies managed 52 4 per cent and private un-aided bodie 2·5 per cent.

Table LXXXVIII—Number of Post-graduate Teachers' Training Colleges

State/Territory	For Men		For Women		Total		Increase (+) or Decrease (—)	Number of Colleges 1962-63 managed by		
	1961-62	1962-63	1961-62	1962-63	1961-62	1962-63		Government	Private Aided Bodies	Privat Un-Aidec Bodie
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
Andhra Pradesh	7	6	1	1	8	7	—1	5	2	..
Assam	2	2	.	..	2	2	.	2	..	..
Bihar	4	6	1	1	5	7	+2	5	2	..
Gujarat	6	8	..	..	6	8	+2	3	5	.
Jammu & Kashmir	2	2	..	..	2	2	.	2	.	..
Kerala	17	17	2	2	19	19	..	4	15	.
Madhya Pradesh	10	12	..	.	10	12	+2	12	..	..
Madras	12	12	5	6	17	18	+1	7	11	..
Maharashtra	18	19	1	1	19	20	+1	6	14	..
Mysore	9	10	1	1	10	11	+1	5	5	
Orissa	2	3	..	..	2	3	+1	3	..	..
Punjab	18	18	4	4	22	22	.	6	16	..
Rajasthan	5	5	..	1	5	6	+1	2	3	
Uttar Pradesh	7	7	4	4	11	11	..	4	5	
West Bengal	10	10	1	1	11	11	..	4	7	..
Delhi	1	1	..	..	1	1	..	1	..	..
Himachal Pradesh	1	1	..	..	1	1	..	1	..	..
Tripura	1	1			1	1	..	1	..	..
INDIA	132	140	20	22	152	162	+10	73	85	

Table LXXXIX shows a similar distribution in respect of under-graduate training colleg The number of such colleges increased to 473 from 398 in 1961-62 or by 18·8 per cent. Except in Punj where there was a decrease of 1 college, either the number remained the same or an increase was regist ed, the maximum increase of 46 being in Madhya Pradesh. There were no such colleges in Andl Pradesh, Assam, Bihar, Jammu and Kashmir, Kerala, Nagaland, Rajasthan, A & N Islands, Da & Nagar Haveli, Delhi, Goa Daman & Diu, Himachal Pradesh, L . M. & A. Islands and NEFA. (of the total number of under-graduate training colleges, 50·3 per cent were managed by Governm 39·5 per cent by private aided bodies and 10·2 per cent by private un-aided bodies.

Table LXXXIX—Number of Under-graduate Teachers' Training Colleges

State/Territory	For Men		For Women		Total		Increase (+) or Decrease (—)	No of Colleges in 1962-63 managed by		
	1961-62	1962-63	1961-62	1962-63	1961-62	1962-63		Government	Private Aided Bodies	Private Un-Aided Bodies
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
Gujarat	1	1	1	1	2	2	.		2	.
Madhya Pradesh	54	95	5	10	59	105	+46	104	1	.
Madras	76	78	48	51	124	129	+ 5	72	56	1
Maharashtra	110	131	3	5	113	136	+23	2	98	36
Mysore	45	44	14	16	59	60	— 1	31	18	11
Orissa	12	12	1	2	13	14	+ 1	14	.	..
Punjab	2	1	1	1	3	2	— 1	1	1	.
Uttar Pradesh	5	5	4	4	9	9	..	6	3	..
West Bengal	5	4	4	5	9	9	..	1	8	..
Manipur	1	1	..	..	1	1	.	1	.	..
Pondicherry	2	2		.	2	2	.	2	.	
Tripura	4	4			4	4	.	4		.
INDIA	317	378	81	95	398	473	—75	238	187	48

Pupils

The total number of pupils in teachers' training colleges were 62,054 (42,149 men and 19,905 women) during the year under review. This number also includes enrolment in university teaching departments and classes attached to some arts and science colleges, but excludes the number of pupils in training classes of the school standard attached to training colleges The corresponding figures for the previous year were 52,561 (35,112 men and 17,449 women). This gives an overall increase of 9,493 or by 18·1 per cent as compared to an increase of 12 3 per cent during 1961-62

The statistical details according to States and Territories are given in table XC. A slight decrease in enrolment was reported by Jammu & Kashmir, Mysore, Uttar Pradesh, Delhi and Himachal Pradesh. The big increase in Madhya Pradesh (5,808) was on account of re-classification of school standard institutions into training colleges. The next highest increase was shown by Maharashtra (1,342) followed by Madras (1,041) and Andhra Pradesh (283). Among the Union Territories, the highest increase was reported by Tripura (88) followed by Pondicherry (71).

Table XC—Number of Pupils in Teachers' Training Colleges†

State/Territory	Men		Women		Total		Increase (+) or Decrease (—)
	1961-62	1962-63	1961-62	1962-63	1961-62	1962-63	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Andhra Pradesh	825	1,065	320	363	1,145	1,428	+ 283
Assam	195	200	37	59	232	259	+ 27
Bihar	574	828	158	160	732	988	+ 256
Gujarat	683	732	337	319	1,020	1,051	+ 31
Jammu & Kashmir	197	199	119	111	316	310	— 6
Kerala	1,322	1,322	800	895	2,122	2,217	+ 95
Madhya Pradesh*	5,931	10,820	1,374	2,293	7,305	13,113	+ 5,808
Madras	8,025	8,420	4,712	5,358	12,737	13,778	+ 1,041
Maharashtra	4,077	4,706	3,339	4,052	7,416	8,758	+ 1,342
Mysore	4,053	4,072	1,285	1,185	5,338	5,257	— 81
Orissa	967	1,149	101	147	1,068	1,296	+ 228
Punjab	1,883	2,140	1,980	1,813	3,863	3,953	+ 90
Rajasthan	531	627	95	125	626	752	126
Uttar Pradesh	3,824	3,542	1,539	1,676	5,363	5,218	— 145
West Bengal	1,485	1,644	931	1,002	2,416	2,646	+ 230
Delhi	83	101	177	135	260	236	— 24
Himachal Pradesh	50	46	29	27	79	73	— 6
Manipur	55	87	10	17	65	104	+ 39
Pondicherry	102	145	53	81	155	226	+ 71
Tripura	250	304	53	87	303	391	+ 88
INDIA	35,112	42,149	17,449	19,905	52,561	62,054	+ 9,493

†Includes enrolment in attached classes also

*Includes enrolment of the school standard institutions also.

Expenditure

The total direct expenditure on teachers' training colleges (excluding that on atached classes and university teaching departments) rose from Rs. 2,57,64,967 in 1961-62 to Rs. 3,32,92,852 in 1962-63 This gives an increase of 29 2 per cent as compared to 19·8 per cent during 1961-62. Out of the total, an amount of Rs. 1,53,92,021 was spent on post-graduate teachers' training colleges and the remaining amount of Rs 1,79,00,831 on under graduate teachers' training colleges. The corresponding figures for the previous year were Rs. 1,38,23,914 and Rs. 1,19,41,053. As usual, the bulk of the expenditure came from Government funds (79·2 per cent), the next best being fees (11.7 per cent). The rest was met from local bodies' funds, endowments and other sources. The source-wise details are given in table. XCI The break-up of the total expenditure into that on post-graduate and on under-graduate training colleges may be seen in table XCII and table XCIII respectively. The broad pattern of the sources of expenditure remained more or less identical in these cases.

Table XCI—Direct Expenditure on Teachers' Training Colleges by Sources

Source	1961-62		1962-63	
	Amount	Percentage	Amount	Percentage
1	2	3	4	5
Government Funds	2,01,22,695	78 1	2,64,21,305	79·3
Local Bodies Funds	7,077	0 0	1,542	0 0
Fees	34,22,475	13 3	38,89,759	11·7
Endowments	10,92,579	4 2	12.31,681	3·7
Other Sources	11,20,141	4 4	17,48,565	5 3
TOTAL	2,57,64,967	100 0	3,32,92,852	100·0

Table XCII—Direct Expenditure on Post-graduate Training Colleges by Sources

Source	1961-62		1962-63	
	Amount	Percentage	Amount	Percentage
1	2	3	4	5
Government Funds	1,01,78,132	73 6	1,09.73,542	71 3
Local Bodies Funds	7.001	0 1	1,542	..
Fees	24,71,748	17 9	26,81,795	17 4
Endowments	4,51,214	3·2	4,83.485	3·2
Other Sources	7,15,819	5 2	12.51,657	8·1
TOTAL	1,38,23,914	100 0	1,53,92.021	100 0

Table XCIII—Direct Expenditure on Under-graduate Training Colleges by Sources

Source	1961-62		1962-63	
	Amount	Percentage	Amount	Percentage
1	2	3	4	5
Government Funds	99.44,563	83 3	1.54,47,763	86 3
Local Bodies Funds	76	0 0	..	..
Fees	9,50,727	7 9	12,07,964	6·7
Endowments	6.41,365	5·4	7,48,196	4·2
Other Sources	4,04,322	3 4	4,96.908	2·8
TOTAL	1,19,41,053	100·0	1,79,00,831	100·0

The State and Territory-wise distribution of expenditure on post-graduate and under-graduate teachers' training colleges during the year are given in table XCIV and table XCV respectively. The expenditure on post-graduate training colleges increased in all cases excepting Assam, Punjab, Delhi and Himachal Pradesh where it decreased The highest increase in expenditure was reported by Madhya Pradesh (Rs 7,05,511) followed by West Bengal (Rs. 2,50,020), Madras (Rs. 1,54,639), Gujarat (Rs.1,47,483) and Maharashtra (Rs. 1,20,063) In terms of percentage, the maximum increase was shown by Orissa (80·1 per cent), followed by Madhya Pradesh (33·6 per cent), Gujarat (23·9 per cent), West Bengal (23·7 per cent) and Bihar (19 1 per cent)

In the case of under-graduate teachers' training colleges, Punjab and Pondicherry reported a decrease All other States and Territories showed an increase, the maximum being in Madhya Pradesh (Rs. 50,25,791) due to the inclusion of school-standard training institutions re-classified as colleges. This was followed by Madras (Rs. 2,47,680) Maharashtra (Rs 2,24,858) and Mysore (Rs. 2,24,481). In terms of percentage Manipur showed a very big increase (524·6 per cent), followed by Madhya Pradesh (130·3 per cent), Tripura (47 3 per cent) and Maharashtra (24·7 per cent).

The average annual cost per pupil in post-graduate teachers' training colleges is shown in cols. (10) of table XCIV The all-India average came to Rs. 656 5 (Rs. 667·2 in men's colleges and Rs. 567·1 in women's colleges) as against Rs. 694·0 (Rs 733·4 in men's colleges and Rs. 470·3 in women's colleges) during 1961-62 This was met source-wise as follows : Government funds Rs. 468·0, fee Rs. 114 2, endowments Rs 21 0 and other sources Rs 53 2 Only in Maharashtra did local bodies have some contribution towards expenditure and that also to the extent of 0 1 per cent only of the total expenditure on post-graduate training college in that State.

Similarly, the average annual cost per pupil in under-graduate training colleges is given under col. (10) of table XCV The all-India cost per pupil was Rs 365 9 (Rs. 387·5 in men's colleges and Rs. 292·5 in women's colleges) as compared to Rs. 301 1 (Rs. 317·1 in men's colleges and Rs 251 0 in women's colleges) during the previous year The cost was shared source-wise as follows : Government funds Rs. 315 8, fees Rs 28 5, endowments Rs. 15 4 and other sources Rs. 10 2.

The average all-India cost per pupil in all teachers' training colleges—both under-graduate and post-graduate—came to Rs 360·1 (Rs 487 2 in men's colleges and Rs 343·0 in women's colleges) as against Rs. 432·4 (Rs 457 3 in men's colleges and Rs. 302 8 in women's colleges) during 1961-62 Out of this, Rs. 364·9 was met from Government funds, Rs 53·8 from fees, Rs. 17 0 from endowments and Rs 24·4 from other sources

Cols. (11)-(15) of table XCIV gives the percentage of expenditure on post-graduate training colleges met from the various sources. Government met the entire expenditure in Himachal Pradesh and Tripura; it met more than 70% of the expenditure in all other cases excepting Maharashtra (44·7 per cent), Kerala (42 6 per cent), Punjab (29 0 per cent) and Gujarat (22 7 per cent). Fees proved to be the biggest source of expenditure in Maharashtra (40 7 per cent), Kerala (56·5 per cent) and Punjab (45·7 per cent), while in Gujarat more than half (54·7 per cent) of the expenditure was met from other sources

The corresponding information for under-graduate training colleges is shown in cols. (11)-(14) of table XCV. Government met the entire expenditure in Pondicherry and more than 70 per cent of it in all other cases excepting Punjab (42·5 per cent) where the biggest source was fees (54 8 per cent) and Maharashtra (15 6 per cent) where more than three-fourths (76·2 per cent) of the expenditure was met from fees.

Output in Teachers' Training

During the year under review the total number of pupil teachers who successfully completed the teachers' training courses of degree, diploma and certificate standards was 1,22,612 (88,339 men and 34,273 women) as compared to 1,25,915 (91,942 men and 33,973 women) during the previous year. Out of the total, 80,800 (58,350 men and 22,450 women) qualified as primary teachers and the remaining 41,812 (29,989 men and 11,823 women) as secondary teachers. Of the latter, 1,309 teachers(826 men and 483 women) obtained post-graduate degrees in teachers' training, 21,980 teachers (15,324 men and 6,656 women) received graduate degrees and equivalent diplomas and 18,523 teachers (13,839 men and 4,684 women) got under-graduate diplomas and certificates. The details of output in teachers' training according to States and Union Territories are given in the table XCVI Punjab reported the highest increase in output (7,874), the next best being in Uttar Pradesh (1,450). Among the Union Territories, the highest increase in output was returned by Tripura (122) followed by Manipur (73). Decrease in output of teachers' training was reported by Andhra Pradesh, Bihar, Jammu & Kashmir, Maharashtra, Mysore, and Delhi In terms of percentage, the highest increase was shown by Nagaland (206·0 per cent), followed by Punjab (141·0 per cent) and Assam (50·1 per cent) among the States, and by Pondicherry (151·2 per cent), followed by NEFA (127·2 per cent) and Tripura (55·0 per cent) among the Union Territories. The percentage increase or decrease is shown in Col. (19) of the table.

Table XCIV—Direct Expenditure on Post-graduate Teachers' Training Colleges by States

State/Territory	For Men		For Women		Total		Increase (+) or Decrease (−)		Average annual cost per pupil	Percentage of Expenditure (1962-63) met from				
	1961-62	1962-63	1961-62	1962-63	1961-62	1962-63	Amount	Percentage Funds		Government Funds	Local Bodies Funds	Fees	Endowments	Other Sources
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
Andhra Pradesh	7,36,927	8,85,434	90,395	47,175	8,27,322	9,32,809	1,05,487	12.7	722.5	80.0		6.2	1.8	12.0
Assam	3,27,076	1,67,227			3,27,076	1,67,227	−1,59,849	−48.7	1,592.6	99.9	.	.	..	0.1
Bihar	2,92,683	3,49,642	45,356	52,897	3,38,039	4,02,539	64,500	19.1	381.5	97.0	.	2.3	..	0.7
Gujarat	6,16,822	7,64,305	.		6,16,822	7,64,305	1,47,483	23.9	832.5	22.7	.	22.6	.	54.7
Jammu and Kashmir	3,50,226	3,47,039			3,50,226	3,47,039	−3,187	−0.9	1,495.8	96.1	..	3.9	.	
Kerala	8,25,614	9,14,323	70,190	92,879	8,95,804	10,07,202	1,11,398	12.4	323.9	42.6	.	56.5		0.9
Madhya Pradesh	20,99,028	28,04,539			20,99,028	28,04,539	7,05,511	33.6	106.1	98.2	.	1.6	.	0.2
Madras	9,31,834	10,40,668	3,36,925	3,82,730	12,68,759	14,23,398	1,54,639	12.1	702.5	73.7	.	6.2	19.6	0.5
Maharashtra	12,09,779	13,86,140	76,864	20,566	12,86,643	14,06,706	1,20,063	9.3	670.2	44.7	0.1	40.7		14.5
Mysore	6,62,697	6,76,639	44,971	37,024	7,07,668	7,13,663	5,995	0.8	916.1	71.8		9.2		19.0
Orissa	1,40,686	2,53,462			1,40,686	2,53,462	1,12,776	80.1	[illegible]	97.5		2.1		0.4
Punjab	14,59,345	13,90,555	2,47,262	2,46,942	17,06,607	16,[illegible]	69,140	−5.2	[illegible]	29.0	.	45.7	7.8	17.5
Rajasthan	6,59,488	6,73,238		15,586	6,59,488	6,[illegible]	+29,326	4.1	774.8	73.1		18.8	7.7	10.4
Uttar Pradesh	6,85,667	7,48,439	2,92,844	2,61,992	9,78,511	10,[illegible]	31,920	3.3	1,0[illegible].6	80.3		15.0	0.8	3.9
West Bengal	8,52,976	10,40,622	1,97,969	2,60,344	10,50,945	13,00,966	2,50,021	23.7	100.0	95.3		2.9	.	1.8
Delhi	3,68,813	3,44,590			3,68,813	3,44,590	−24,2[illegible]	6.5	2,40[illegible].7	[illegible]		4.4		1.7
Himachal Pradesh	1,32,193	1,10,789			1,32,193	1,10,789	28,[illegible]	16.1	1,517.6	100.0		.		
Tripura	69,284	76,026			69,284	76,026	6,7[illegible]	9.7	775.7	100.0			.	..
INDIA	1,24,21,838	1,39,73,686	14,02,776	14,18,335	1,38,23,914	1,53,92,021	15,[illegible]	11.3	656.5	71.5	6.0	17.4	3.2	8.1

Tables XCV—Direct Expenditure on Under—Graduate Teachers' Training Colleges by States

State/ Territory	For Men		For Women		Total		Increase (+) or Decrease (—)		Average annual cost per Pupil	Percentage of Expediture (1962-63) met from			
	1961-62	1962-63	1961-62	1962-63	1961-62	1962-63	Amount	Percentage		Government Funds	Fees	Endowments	Other Sources
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
Gujarat . .	1,488	1,555	8,090	8,225	9,578	9,780	+ 202	+ 2 1	82 1	.	100 0	..	..
Madhya Pradesh .	35,35,481	80,58,664	3,20,777	8,23,385	38,56,258	88,82,049	+ 50,25,791	+130 3	780 9	95 4	1 3	0 0	0·3
Madras . .	21,95,374	22,37,510	12,29,053	14,34,597	34,24,427	36,72,107	+ 2,47,680	+ 7 2	165 0	73 8	1 8	20·3	4·1
Maharashtra .	7,98,516	10,08,783	97,199	1,11,790	8,95,715	11,20,573	+ 2,24,858	+25·1	181 9	15 6	76 2	0 3	7 9
Mysore . .	20,67,920	22,21,726	4,16,529	4,87,204	24,84,449	27,08,930	+ 2,24,481	+ 9 0	408 5	88 5	4 5	.	7 0
Orissa . . .	2,14,877	2,56,111	20,841	26,022	2,35,718	2,82,133	+ 46,415	+ 19 7	285 0	98 9		.	1·1
Punjab . . .	42,948	25,077	14,798	15,060	57,746	40,137	— 17,609	— 30 4	409 5	42 5	54 8	.	2·7
Uttar Pradesh .	3,17,995	3,65,683	2,16,655	2,12,513	5,34,650	5,78,196	+ 43,546	+ 8 1	949 4	97 2	1 8	.	1·0
West Bengal . .	1,09,933	1,22,967	95,201	1,34,936	2,05,134	2,57,903	+ 52,769	+ 25 7	594 2	91 7	3·2	..	5·1
Manipur . .	5,074	31,696	..	.	5,074	31,696	+ 26,622	+524 6	428 3	99 1	0 9	.	..
Pondicherry . .	47,838	45,539		.	47,838	45,539	— 2,299	— 4·8	201·5	100 0	..	..	..
Tripura . . .	1,84,466	2,71,788	.	.	1,84,466	2,71,788	+ 87,322	+ 47 3	927·0	93·3	..	..	6·7
INDIA .	95,21,910	1,46,47,099	24,19,143	32,53,732	1,19,41,053	1,79,00,831	+ 59,59,778	+ 49 9	365 9	86 3	6 7	4·2	2·8

Table XCVI—Output in Teachers' Training

State/Territory	Post-Graduate Standard			Graduate Standard			Under-Graduate Standard			School Standard			Total Output			Output during 1961-62	Increase (+) or Decrease (−)	Percentage Increase (+) or Decrease (−)
	Men	Women	Total	Men	Women	Total	Men	Women	Total	Men	Women	Total	Men	Women	Total			
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
Andhra Pradesh	9	7	16	840	173	1,013				N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	849	180	1,029	9,905	−8,876	− 89.6
Assam	3	6	9	141	12	153	24		24	1,469	314	1,783	1,637	332	1,969	1,332	+ 667	+ 50·1
Bihar	23	2	25	1,001	130	1,131	978	138	1,116	4,269	731	5,000	6,271	1001	7,272	9,376	−2,104	− 22·4
Gujarat	38	11	49	629	155	784				4,568	1,903	6,471	5,235	2,069	7,304	6,056	+1,248	+ 20·6
Jammu & Kashmir	..	..		204	92	296				380	202	582	584	294	878	898	− 20	− 2·2
Kerala	15	4	19	1,284	834	2118	8	7	15	3,113	2,290	5,403	4,420	3,135	7,555	7,358	− 197	+ 2·7
Madhya Pradesh	114	22	136	974	288	1,262	9,916	1,833	11,749		84	84	11,004	2,227	13,231	11,792	+1,439	+ 12.2
Madras	16	5	21	891	575	1,466	29	7	36	7,177	4,574	11,751	8,113	5,161	13,274	12,793	+ 481	+ 3·7
Maharashtra	412	365	777	1,171	448	1,619	2,498	2,571	5,069	10,473	3,287	13,760	14,554	6,671	21,225	24,008	−2,783	− 11·6
Mysore	41	6	47	555	178	733				3,549	912	4,461	4,145	1,096	5,241	9,573	−4,332	− 45·2
Nagaland	..					..				46		46	46		46	15	+ 31	+206·0
Orissa	8	1	9	277	63	340				3,762	108	3,870	4,047	172	4,219	3,555	+ 664	+ 18·6
Punjab	15	1	16	1,414	1,459	2,873	46	9	55	5,094	5,502	10,596	6,569	6,971	13,540	5,618	+7,874	+141·0
Rajasthan	16		16	1,614	284	1,898				4,752	748	5,500	6,382	1,032	7,414	5,986	+1,428	+ 23·9
Uttar Pradesh	87	42	129	3,119	1,410	4,529				7,146	1,140	8,286	10,352	2,592	12,944	11,494	+1,450	+ 12·6
West Bengal	18	7	25	1,083	435	1,518				1,962	530	2,492	3,063	972	4,035	4,931	− 896	− 18·2
A. & N. Islands										14	9	23	14	9	23	21	+ 2	+ 9·5
Delhi	11	4	15	41	93	134							52	97	149	263	− 114	− 43·3
Goa, Daman & Diu	..										9	9		9	9		+ 9	..
Himachal Pradesh				42	23	65				258	80	338	300	103	403	378	+ 25	+ 6·6
Manipur				26	2	28	28	4	32	293	27	320	347	33	380	307	+ 73	+ 23·7
N.E.F.A.										25		25	25		25	11	+ 14	+127·2
Pondicherry							70	33	103				70	33	103	41	+ 62	+151·2
Tripura				18	2	20	242	82	324				260	84	344	222	+ 122	+ 55·0
INDIA	826	483	13,09	15,324	6,656	21,980	13,839	4,684	18,523	58,350	22,450	80,800	88,339	34,273	1,22,612	1,25,915	−3,303	−2·6

CHAPTER VIII

PROFESSIONAL AND TECHNICAL EDUCATION

This Chapter deals with various types of professional and technical education other than teachers training which has been discussed in some details in the preceding Chapter

The present national emergency demanded a two-fold approach to technical education : first, to increase the output of engineers and technicians, and second, to secure the maximum economy possible on buildings, equipment and other facilities

In order to increase the output of engineers and technicians, it was decided to increase admission to existing institutions and make the maximum use of available facilities For this purpose, a detailed scheme was being formulated in consultation with State Governments and other authorities Tentatively, proposals were formulated for securing 3,000 additional seats for the first degree courses and 9,000 additional seats for diploma courses during the Third Five-Year plan for the training of technicians for defence production and other sectors of activity, a special two-year diploma course was formulated with Higher Secondary or its equivalent as the minimum admission qualification. The new courses aimed at specialised training in specific fields that would equip them with competence in the application of engineering principles to production, construction and other aspects of fields execution These courses would be introduced in gradual stages starting with well equipped and well staffed polytechnics A comprehensive scheme was also formulated for organising diploma courses in engineering on a part-time basis for persons working in industry. It was proposed to set up initially 25 centres for the part-time courses, each with a capacity to admit about 100 students annually

Various economy measures were adopted for reducing expenditure on technical institutions. The Central Government suggested to all State Governments and institutions that new buildings should be constructed in austerity style, preferably as workshop type sheds which cost less than conventional types of structures. Due to the present foreign exchange difficulty, institutions should procure equipment mainly from indigenous sources and wherever imported equipment was essential, but not available, they should make use of the facilities available in well-developed institutions in their neighbourhood. The starting of new engineering colleges was generally held in abeyance for the duration of the emergency. In the case of polytechnics, since the anticipated demand for diploma-holders exceeded the original estimates, new institutions were being established in accordance with the provision made in the Third Plan and in addition, the capacity of the existing institutions was being increased, wherever possible

New Colleges and Polytechnics

During the year under report, the Rourkela Regional College started functioning In fact, the college started last year as a State Government institution and it was later decided to develop it into a Regional college sanctioned for Orissa State under the Third Five Year Plan Three other Colleges were also started by State Governments or Private agencies at Gorakhpur, Dakshineswar (West Bengal) and Bombay.

Twenty new polytechnics were started at the following centres : Indore, Balaghat, Kurai, Dhamtari, Harda, Durg, rsa, Nazareth, Malda, Delhi, Bikaner, Kanpur, Ballia, Meerut, Gorakhpur and Tirur.

The polytechnics at Ballia, Meerut, Allahabad, Muzaffarnagar, Roorkee, Baraut and Gorakhpur were started serveral years ago by various private agencies as Overseers' schools but the institutions were sub-standard The Government of Uttar Pradesh took over these institutions for being developed into full-fledged polytechnics under the Third Five-Year Plan

Three girls' polytechnics at Delhi, Trichur and Madras and Six Junior Technical Schools—two in Madras and four in Kerala were also started by the State Governments

During 1962-63 admissions to technical institutions increased to 17,670 for the first degree courses and 29,920 for diploma courses. The output was 8,430 graduates and 12,050 diploma-holders.

Institutes of Management

Under the Third Five-Year Plan, the Central Government sanctioned the establishment of two all-India Institutes of Management, one at Calcutta and the other at Ahmedabad for post-graduate courses and research in Industrial and Business Management and related fields. The Ford Foundation was

assisting in the establishment and development of the institutes with expert staff equipment and other facilities from U. S A. The Calcutta Institute started functioning in the current year with the first short-term course in Marketing Planning in October 1962. The second short-term course in Financial Planning and Control was conducted in January-February, 1963. Regular full-time courses would be started as soon as the necessary facilities were organised. The Massachusetts Institute of Technology, U. S. A. was assisting the Calcutta Institute with experts and facilities for the training of Indian staff, under the Ford Foundation aid programme The Ahmedabad Institute was in the process of being set up and the Harvard University agreed to assist this Institute.

National Institute for Training in Industrial Engineering

Under the Third Five-Year Plan, a National Institute for Training in Industrial Engineering was being set up at Powai, Bombay for training engineers and technicians in various aspects of industrial engineering viz. Work Measurement, Production Planning and Control, Sales Organisation, Market Research, Method Study, Plant Layout, Materials Handling, etc The United National Special Assistance Fund agreed to assist the Institute with experts, equipment and library at an estimated cost of $6,69,000 A detailed plan of operation for U. N assistance was formulated and preliminary arrangements were in progress for starting the institute in 1963-64.

Higher Technological Institutes

On the basis of a combined admission test 1,125 candidates were admitted to the first degree courses at the four Higher Technological Institutes at Kharagpur, Bombay, Madras and Kanpur for 1962-63 session 484 students were on the rolls of the institutes for various post-graduate courses and 93 scholars for research The first batch of 70 graduates passed out of the Bombay Institute in the current year.

The college of Engineering and Technology at Delhi established in collaboration with U.K. admitted 241 students in 1962-63

In view of the increasing demand for technical education facilities the Central Government decided to develop the Delhi Polytechnic into a large-sized college for degree courses in Engineering and Technology It was also decided to transfer the administrative control of the Polytechnic to the Delhi Administration with effect from the next financial year

Grants and Loans

During the year under report, grants amounting to about Rs. 726 lakhs and loans amounting to about Rs 252 lakhs were expected to be sanctioned to State Governments, private agencies and other organisations for various schemes of technical education and training. Under the Merit-*cum*-Means Scholarship Scheme, 2,120 scholarships were awarded to fresh entrants to institutions for first degree and diploma courses.

Meetings

Boards of Studies, Regional Committees and Expert Committees of the All India Council for Technical Education held various meetings to discuss and finalise technical education schemes, and courses of study, etc The Co-ordinating Committee of the All India Council held a special meeting on the 12th of January, 1963 to consider important questions relating to technical education in the context of the present national emergency The Committee recommended that in the interests of maintenance of correct standards, the duration of the degree courses in engineering should not be reduced, but other measures should be adopted to increase the output of engineers and technicians for defence effort Among the measures recommended were: (a) accelerating the training of the students now studying in the last two classes of degree courses by cutting out vacations, (b) increasing admissions to existing institutions, wherever possible, (c) introduction of special three-year degree courses for graduates in science and (d) introduction of degree or equivalent courses, part-time and full-time for diploma-holders.

Activities of the C. S. I. R.

The Council of Scientific & Industrial Research augmented a number of junior and senior fellowships tenable in the national laboratories and institutes as well as in other research organisations in order to help maintain an adequate supply of talented young people with post-graduate training in science and technology. 785 such fellowships were awarded during the year

The research programmes of the national laboratories and institutes were expanded by creation of new divisions and establishment of field research stations. Increasing attention was paid to prove the results of research through pilot plant investigations to work out the 'Know-how' for industrial utilisation. Seven new processes developed by national laboratories were released for commercial development during the year. Ten processes were ready for industrial utilisation.

The technical service organisations of the Council, namely, the Publications and Information Directorate, Indian National Scientific Documentation Centre, Industrial Liaison & Extension Service Unit and National Register, intensified their efforts to render service in their respective fields, Volume VI (L-M) of Wealth of India (Raw Materials) and supplement to Volume VI on Fish and Fisheries, Botanical Monographs on Marsilia and Aquatic Angiosperms were published. Besides the Journal of Scientific and Industrial Research (in four parts), twenty one periodicals were being brought out. The Industrial Liaison & Extension Service Unit at the Secretariat took up extension work for rural and suburban areas apart from extension work carried out by each national laboratory/institute.

Thirty-nine members of the staff of the Council availed themselves of foreign scholarships for advanced training in science and technology.

Main Developments in the States

A brief account of the major developments in professional and technical education in various States and Union Territories during the year under report is given below:—

Andhra Pradesh

The Government sanctioned the running of shortened B Ed course in the Government training colleges at Hyderabad, Kurnool and Rajahmundry for the benefit of secondary grade trained graduate teachers. The course was started from the 15th October, 1962 and the trainees were sent up for examination along with the regular B. Ed. students in March/April. 1963.

Assam

A private (unaided) commerce college was set up during the year under review.

Jammu & Kashmir

Under the Craftsman Training Scheme, the cost of which is shared in the ratio of 60:40 by the Government of India, Ministry of Labour and Employment and the State Government, two Industrial Training Institutes were established, bringing the total number of such Institutes to seven during the year.

Maharashtra

The C. D. College of Commerce at Shrirampur in Ahmednagar district was started during the year. The Sardar Patel College of Engineering, Andheri, Bombay was also started A new 'technical centre' run by the Government was set up at Chanda Three medical colleges *viz.* Armed Forces Medical College, Poona; Medical College, Miraj and Family Planning Institute, Bombay, were also established during the year.

Punjab

Under the free-studentship and scholarship scheme, technical education in the State was made free upto the diploma level with effect from 1st August, 1962 and in addition, scholarships were granted to 10% of the students pursuing studies in engineering degree courses

In December, 1962, the Punjab Agriculture University was established at Ludhiana after the model of the 'Land Grant Colleges' in the U. S A The university had two campuses, one at Ludhiana and the other at Hissar A number of research meetings, conferences and refresher courses were organised and six officers were sent abroad to receive training in latest methods and techniques of cultivation. The entire teaching and research staff of the Government department of agriculture was transferred to the University. The College of Veterinary and Animal Science, Hissar, became a constituent unit of the University.

The Post-Graduate Medical and Research Institute was set up at Chandigarh during the year. The Institute started with four departments, *viz* those of medicine, surgery, gynaecology and E.N.T. In order to meet the shortage of doctors in the State, the intake in the four existing medical colleges was raised from 300 to 450 and provision was made for post-graduate teaching in M.D., M. S., D.C.M.S., D.T.D., D.A., etc., in the medical colleges at Amritsar and Patiala.

The Punjab Engineering college, Chandigarh, started post-graduate courses in highway engineering and diploma course in production engineering. To give impetus to technical education, an interest-free loan of Rs. 17.35 lakhs was disbursed to poor and deserving students during the year under the Punjab engineering education loan scheme.

On 2nd May, 1962, the Government created a Department of Industrial Training for promoting and controlling industrial training activities in the State. During the year, 11 new industrial training institutes were set up and intake of existing institutes increased. A total amount of Rs. 49,426 was given as scholarships and stipends to poor and deserving students of the Economic Uplift Industrial Training Centres reserved for students belonging to scheduled castes, scheduled tribes and other backward classes.

Under the scheme of apprenticeship training courses, 114 apprentices were deputed for training out-side the State in various big factories in cities like Baroda, Bombay, Calcutta, Modi Nagar, Lakheri, etc.

Rajasthan

The intake capacity of Ajmer Polytechnic was raised to 180 by providing additional 30 seats in electrical engineering and 30 in mechanical engineering. 75 new seats (30 in electrical engineering, 30 in mechanical engineering and 15 in mining engineering) were added in M.B.M. Engineering College Jodhpur.

One agriculture college was started at Sangaria during the year.

Uttar Pradesh

Two new engineering colleges were started during the year bringing the number of engineering colleges to 4 in the State.

Manipur

In the agricultural school one bee-keeping unit and Mali training units were opened. Unqualified teachers were replaced by qualified ones. Teaching aids were purchased and distributed to the industrial schools.

Tripura

In view of the satisfactory response from the local students, the annual intake capacity of the Polytechnic Institute was increased to 120 this year. Training courses in senior nursing, pharmacy and health visitors' course were also started from the year under review.

VOCATIONAL AND TECHNICAL SCHOOLS

Institutions

The number of vocational and technical schools rose from 3,751 in 1961-62 to 3,846 during the year under review. This gives an increase of 2.5 percent. Of the total, 1,695 schools (44.1 percent) were managed by Government, 20 schools (0.5 percent) by local bodies, 1,051 schools (27.3 percent) by private aided bodies and 1,080 schools (28.1 percent) by private unaided organisations. The number of technical, industrial and arts and crafts schools was the highest (30.2 percent), followed by teachers' training schools (28.7 percent), commerce schools (23.1 percent) and engineering schools (8.3 percent). These schools, however, do not include classes attached to other institutions.

Cols. (2) and (3) of table XCVII give the number of various types of vocational and technical, schools for the years 1961-62 and 1962-63. The number decreased in the case of teachers' training technical, industrial and arts and crafts and veterinary science schools while it remained the same for marine training and the rest showed an increase. Commerce schools showed the biggest increase (119), followed by engineering schools (23) and medical schools (22).

Enrolment

The total number of students (including those in attached classes) reading in vocational and technical schools increased to 4,63,920 (including 1,02,865 girls) in 1962-63 from 4,39,296 (including 91,405 girls) in 1961-62, that is, by 5.2 percent as against 5.8 percent during the previous year. The break-up of this enrolment according to type of education and according to sex is given for the years 1961-62 and

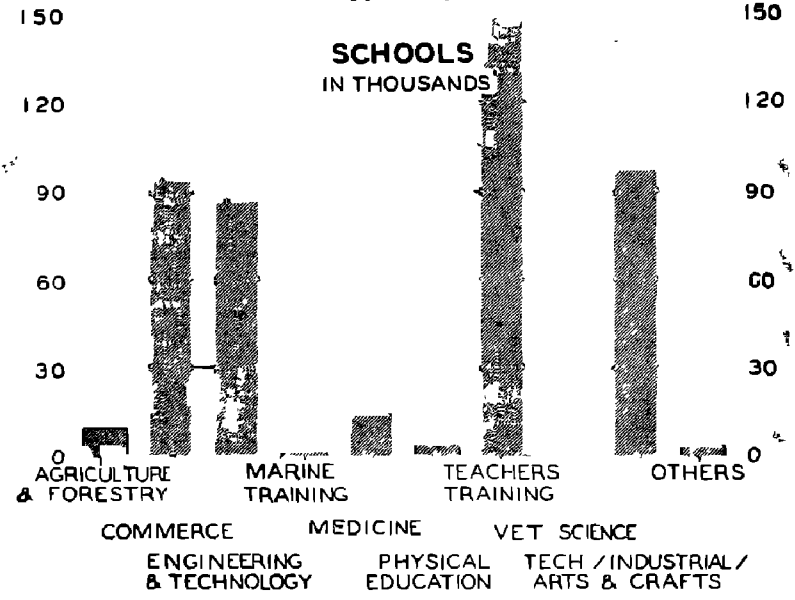
Table XCVII—Statistics of Vocational and Technical Schools by Type

Type	Number of Institutions*		Number of pupils †				Expenditure		Percentage of expenditure (1962-63) met from					Average annual cost per pupil	
			Boys		Girls				Govt. Funds	Local Bodies Funds	Fees	Endowments	Other Sources		
	1961-62	1962-63	1961-62	1962-63	1961-62	1962-63	1961-62	1962-63						1961-62	1962-63
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
							Rs.	Rs.						Rs.	Rs.
Agriculture	106	111	8,315	8,806	156	223	49,15,453	55,39,750	92·9	1·1	1·1	0·0	4·9	583·2	623·4
Commerce	770	889	67,529	77,525	13,828	17,354	33,95,793	38,28,639	10·5	0·0	85·6	1·6	2·3	41·8	40·7
Engineering & Technology	297	320	84,830	86,898	838	1,532	4,60,92,778	5,02,67,413	78·1	0·0	16·7	3·1	2·1	523·3	531·9
Forestry	4	5	227	268	..	..	1,02,418	85,067	100·0	..	..	..	..	451·2	317·4
Marine Training	5	5	1,213	1,252	..	.	14,81,527	18,23,007	81·8	..	5·0	12·9	0·3	1,221·4	1,456·1
Medicine	174	180	5,164	5,115	7,334	9,006	45,97,810	47,99,444	75·1	3·2	12·3	1·8	7·6	408·4	392·0
Physical Education	43	46	3,030	3,471	500	629	6,16,753	6,85,848	29·9	2·7	44·3	1·0	22·1	211·0	201·6
Teachers' Training	1,133	1,106	1,01,625	1,06,563	38,295	43,721	3,92,75,302	3,51,20,639	88·8	0·6	6·4	1·4	2·8	322·5	283·9
Technical, Industrial and Arts & Crafts	1,196	1,161	72,622	67,888	30,190	30,068	2,63,24,010	2,69,02,026	86·0	0·6	6·3	2·2	4·9	290·6	325·2
Veterinary Science	9	6	886	616	..	..	4,63,017	2,67,999	100·0	..	..	..	..	602·1	919·4
Others	14	17	2,450	2,653	264	332	7,80,766	10,49,307	98·2	..	1·4	..	0·4	398·8	378·5
TOTAL	3,751	3,846	3,47,891	3,61,055	91,405	1,02,865	12,80,45,627	13,03,69,139	81·1	0·5	12·8	2·3	3·3	313·5	307·3

* Excludes classes attached to schools for general education.

†Includes pupils in classes attached to schools for general education and those reading in colleges for school courses.

Distribution of Pupils Receiving Professional Education 1962-63.



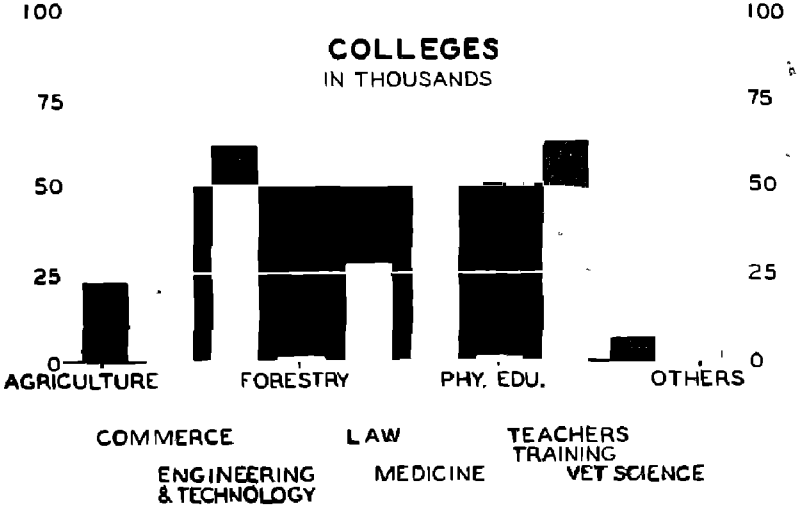


Table XCVIII—Statistics of Vocational and Technical Schools by States

State/Territory	Number of Institutions*		Number of Pupils†				Expenditure		Percentage of Expenditure (1962-63) met from				
			Boys		Girls				Govt. Funds	Local Bodies Funds	Fees	Endowments	Other Sources
	1961-62	1962-63	1961-62	1962-63	1961-62	1962-63	1961-62	1962-63					
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
							Rs.	Rs.					
Andhra Pradesh	205	222	24,256	26,388	5,569	6,650	96,26,421	1,09,58,735	86·0	0·2	5·5	7·2	1·1
Assam	94	95	7,866	8,884	1,025	1,055	30,70,132	30,68,210	89·9	..	7·7	1·4	1·0
Bihar	232	219	31,106	29,912	4,189	3,991	1,12,41,070	1,07,39,284	96·8	0·2	2·0	0·1	0·9
Gujarat	288	376	28,994	27,241	7,121	9,605	99,93,982	94,64,705	79·7	1·7	14·1	0·6	3·9
Jammu & Kashmir	12	19	903	1,375	214	225	15,27,044	22,19,215	99·2	..	..	..	..
Kerala	198	200	13,792	14,829	5,882	6,744	36,15,985	42,32,614	67·1	.	26·3	.	6·6
Madhya Pradesh	143	97	9,436	6,023	2,034	1,137	97,90,436	58,57,749	94·6	0·0	3·2	1·1	1·1
Madras	554	578	45,099	47,034	13,454	14,841	74,56,838	88,49,933	53·9	..	27·1	15·5	3·5
Maharashtra	667	697	48,157	51,873	17,803	18,831	2,09,10,969	2,25,10,223	72·5	1·1	18·2	0·9	7·3
Mysore	274	284	31,591	33,009	5,754	7,620	75,78,870	77,64,408	76·6	0·0	18·5	.	4·9
Orissa	136	136	9,059	10,072	568	682	25,44,322	31,62,575	88·2	.	9·5	0·9	1·4
Punjab	170	185	15,861	22,545	10,431	13,552	68,61,129	80,68,643	81·4		14·6	3·1	0·9
Rajasthan	64	71	7,968	8,535	695	1,031	54,71,958	57,31,499	90·6	.	8·6	0·3	0·5
Uttar Pradesh	311	216	30,184	25,428	5,742	3,266	1,41,93,652	1,04,67,846	94·7	0·2	3·1	0·2	1·8
West Bengal	338	366	38,029	39,329	9,772	11,509	1,08,85,065	1,27,65,265	73·6	0·7	19·8	1·5	4·4
A. & N. Islands	1	1	13	15	10	9	28,903	29,945	100·0	.	..	..	..
Delhi	15	16	3,529	4,810	668	941	17,82,479	21,91,555	91·2	.	4·8	.	4·0
Goa, Daman & Diu	.	15	.	1,015	.	627	.	5,69,996	89·9	..	6·3	.	3·8
Himachal Pradesh	5	8	413	780	85	105	3,79,157	5,58,138	98·1	.	1·9	..	..
Manipur	31	32	911	809	232	231	4,32,701	4,57,373	98·7	..	0·8	0·2	0·3
Nagaland	2	3	59	100	..	.	55,067	51,078	100·0	..	.	..	..
N.E.F.A.	1	1	43	41			1,12,640	67,903	100·0	.	..	.	..
Pondicherry	3	3	152	263	37	55	1,18,590	1,71,384	91·4	..	8·6	..	..
Tripura	7	6	470	745	120	158	3,62,217	4,10,863	91·2	..	7·3	..	1·5
INDIA TOTAL	3,751	3,846	3,47,891	3,61,055	91,405	1,02,865	12,80,45,627	13,03,69,139	81·1	0·5	12·8	2·3	3·3

* Excludes classes attached to schools for general educations

†Includes enrolment in attached classes.

1962-63 in cols. (4)-(7) of table XCVII. There was a decrease in enrolment in the case of technical, industrial and arts and crafts (by 4,392), veterinary science (by 270) and others (by100). The rest showed an increase, the highest percentage increase being in forestry (18.1 percent), followed by commerce (16.6 percent), physical education (16.1 percent), medicine (13.0 percent), teachers' training (7.3 percent), agriculture (6.6 percent) marine training (3.2 percent) and engineering/technology(2.1 percent). Teachers' training enrolled the maximum number of pupils (1,50,307 or 32.4 percent of the total), followed by technical, industrial and arts and crafts (97,956 or 21.1 percent), commerce (94,879 or 20.4 percent) engineering/technology (88,430 or 19.1 percent), medicine (14,121 or 3.1 percent) and agriculture (9,029 or 1.9 percent). The other types claimed less than 1 percent enrolment each.

Expenditure

The total direct expenditure on vocational and technical schools (excluding attached classes) increased from Rs. 12,80,45,627 in 1961-62 to Rs. 13,03,69,139 in 1962-63. This gives an increase of only 1.8 percent as compared to 11.8 percent during 1961-62. The expenditure of Rs. 13,03,69,139 constitutes 2.9 percent of the total direct expenditure on education. 81.1 percent of this expenditure was met from Government funds, 0.5 percent from local bodies funds, 12.8 percent from fees and 5.6 percent from endowments and other sources. The corresponding figures for 1961-62 were 81.2 percent, 0.4 per cent, 12·2 percent, and 6.2 percent respectively. Further, out of the total expenditure, engineering/technology accounted for 38.6 percent, followed by teachers' training (27.0 percent), technical industrial and arts and crafts (20.6 per cent), agriculture (4.2 percent), medicine (3.7 percent) and commerce (2.9 percent). The other types claimed less than 1 percent each. Other details of expenditure may be seen in cols. (8)-(14) of table XCVII.

Cols. (15) and (16) of the same table give the average annual cost per pupil for the years 1961-62 and 1962-63. The cost per pupil fell from Rs. 313.5 in 1961-62 to Rs. 307.3 in 1962-63. This was shared by different sources as follows: Government funds Rs. 249.2, local bodies funds Rs. 1. 5, fees Rs. 39.3, endowments Rs. 7.1 and other sources Rs. 10.1. As in the previous years, the average annual cost was highest in marine training schools (Rs. 1,456.1) and least in commerce schools (Rs. 40.7).

The State and Territory-wise statistics of vocational and technical schools in respect of the number of institutions enrolment and expenditure are shown in table XCVIII. Dadra & Nagar Haveli and L.M.&A. Islands had no such schools in 1962-63.

A brief account of the various types of vocations (except teachers' training which has been detailed in chapter VII) is given in the following paragraphs.

Agriculture

Agricultural schools existed in Assam, Bihar, Gujarat, Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra, Mysore, Uttar Pradesh, West Bengal, Manipur and Tripura. The number of schools increased by 5 to 111 of which 93 were managed by Government, 13 by private aided bodies and 5 by private unaided bodies. The enrolment increased by 558 to 9,029. The expenditure also increased by Rs. 6,24,297 to Rs. 55,39,750 and the average annual cost by Rs. 40.2 to Rs. 623.4. Table XCIX gives the statistics of agricultural schools according to States and Territories.

Table XCIX—Statistics of Agricultural Schools

State/Territory	Number of Institutions	Number of pupils*			Expenditure	Average Annual cost per pupil
		Boys	Girls	Total		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
					Rs.	Rs.
Assam	1	94	.	94	76,029	808·8
Bihar	20	1,649	50	1,699	9,78,495	575·9
Gujarat	20	1,315	64	1,379	10,65,261	772·5
Madhya Pradesh	8	351	..	351	16,167	60·6
Maharashtra	38	3,676	5	3,681	21,04,002	580·7

Table XCIX—Statistics of Agricultural Schools—(*Contd.*)

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
. . . . .	10	551	104	655	6,95,441	1,061·7
sh . . .	10	824	..	824	4,14,313	502·8
1 . . .	2	217	..	217	1,08,466	499 8
. . . .	1	25		25	40,219	1,608·8
.	1	104	..	104	41,357	397·7
INDIA .	111	8,806	223	9,029	55,39,750	623·4

*Includes enrolment in attached classes.

Commerce

Commerce schools existed in all the States except Jammu & Kashmir, Kerala, Nagaland, Punjab, Rajasthan and Uttar Pradesh and among the Territories in Delhi and Goa, Daman & Diu. Their number rose by 119 to 889 out of which Government managed 14, local bodies 6, private aided bodies 60 and private unaided bodies 809. The enrolment increased by 13,522 to 94,879 and the expenditure by Rs. 4,32,846 to Rs. 38,28,639. But the average annual cost decreased from Rs. 41.8 in 1961-62 to Rs. 40.7 in 1962-63. The detailed statistics of these schools are given in table C.

Table C—Statistics of Commerce Schools

State/Territory	Number of Institutions	Number of pupils*			Expenditure	Average Annual cost per pupil
		Boys	Girls	Total		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
					Rs.	Rs.
Andhra Pradesh .	11	425	96	521	1,13,112	217·1
Assam . . .	21	2,865	359	3,224	1,72,885	53 6
Bihar . . .	13	1,336	21	1,357	60,821	44·8
Gujarat . .	79	8,662	976	9,638	1,23,396	12·8
Kerala . .	.	467		467	..	..
Madhya Pradesh . .	1	60	8	68	3,383	86·7
Madras . .	462	23,803	6,998	30,801	10,73,540	34·9
Maharashtra	49	7,088	1,654	8,742	6,34,701	74 2
Mysore . .	171	17,247	5,088	22,335	5,69,774	25·5
Orissa .	4	118	11	129	10,972	85·1
Punjab	..	20	..	20	..	..
Rajasthan	..	242	..	242	..	..
West Bengal . . .	71	14,411	1,763	16,174	8,39,126	51·5
Delhi . . .	1	144	36	180	27,363	168·9
Goa, Daman and Diu . .	6	637	344	981	1,99,566	216·7
INDIA .	889	77,525	17,354	94,879	38,28,639	40·7

*Includes enrolment in attached classes.

Engineering/Technology Schools

These schools existed in all the States and Union Territories except Nagaland, A. & N. Islands Dadra and Nagar Haveli, Goa, Daman and Diu, L. M. & A. Islands and NEFA. Their number increased by 21 to 318, of which 244 were run by Government, 69 by private aided bodies and 5 by private unaided organisations. The enrolment increased by 2,762 to 88,430 and the expenditure by Rs. 41,74,635 to 5,02,67,413. The average annual cost per pupil also increased from Rs. 523.3 in 1961-62 to Rs. 531.9 in 1962-63. The State and Territory-wise details are given in table CI.

Table CI—Statistics of Engineering and Technology Schools

State/Territory	Number of Institutions	Number of pupils*			Expenditure	Average Annual cost per pupil
		Boys	Girls	Total		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
					Rs.	Rs.
Andhra Pradesh	35	10,277	488	10,765	54,16,051	503·1
Assam	7	1,694	35	1,729	11,23,762	675·3
Bihar	26	5,750	11	5,761	33,11,229	465·5
Gujarat	12	5,003	5	5,008	29,98,916	671·5
Jammu & Kashmir	2	623	.	623	7,71,627	1,238·6
Kerala	30	7,089	499	7,588	25,50,400	337·8
Madhya Pradesh	13	2,604	..	2,604	21,52,305	826·5
Madras	24	8,424	96	8,520	54,59,523	665 6
Maharashtra	24	8,377	120	8,497	38,13,317	655·1
Mysore	25	8,648	192	8,840	37,60,051	437 1
Orissa	10	2,334	..	2,334	14,50,579	621·5
Punjab	52	7,140	33	7,173	54,96,418	466·9
Rajasthan	20	2,953	30	2,983	24,44,981	819 6
Uttar Pradesh	1	1,565	..	1,565	1,25,301	1,528·1
West Bengal	28	10,372	1	10,373	75,93,396	473·5
Delhi	6	3,262	21	3,283	10,94,086	352·2
Himachal Pradesh	1	156	.	156	2,75,154	1,763·8
Manipur	2	236	1	237	1,62,983	687·7
Pondicherry	1	152	.	152	87,090	573·0
Tripura	1	239	..	239	1,80,244	754 2
INDIA	320	86,898	1,532	88,430	5,02,67,413	531 9

*Includes enrolment in attached classes.

Forestry

As in 1961-62, forestry schools existed in Gujarat and Maharashtra only. A new school was started in Maharashtra during 1962-63 bringing their number to 5. All these were Government managed The enrolment in these schools increased from 227 in 1961-62 to 268 in 1962-63. The expenditure, however, decreased by Rs. 17,351 to Rs. 85,067 and the average cost per pupil accordingly declined from Rs. 451.2 in 1961-62 to Rs. 317.4 in 1962-63. More details may be seen in table CII.

Table CII—Statistics of Forestry Schools

State/Territory	Number of Institutions	Number of pupils			Expenditure	Average Annual cost per pupil
		Boys	Girls	Total		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Gujarat	2	103		103	46,732	453·7
Maharashtra	3	165		165	38,335	232 2
INDIA	5	268		268	85,067	317 4

Marine Training

Marine training schools existed only in Andhra Pradesh, Gujarat, Maharashtra and West Bengal. Their number remained stationary at 5 during the year One of the two schools in Andhra Pradesh was managed by a private aided body, the other four being managed by the respective State Governments. The enrolment increased by 39 to 1,252 during the year. But the expenditure increased by Rs. 3,41,480 to Rs. 18,23,007 and the cost per pupil by Rs 234 7 to Rs. 1,456 1. Other details are given in table CIII

Table CIII—Statistics of Marine Training Schools

State	Number of Institutions	Number of pupils			Expenditure	Average Annual cost per pupil
		Boys	Girls	Total		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Andhra Pradesh	2	512		512	6,04,789	1,181 2
Gujarat	1	284		284	2,17,867	767·1
Maharashtra	1	156		156	7,15,629	4,587·4
West Bengal	1	300		300	2,84,722	949·1
INDIA	5	1,252		1,252	18,23,007	1,456 1

Medicine

The number of schools for medicine increased by 6 to 180 during 1962-63. Of these, 104 were managed by Government. 3 by local bodies, 51 by private aided bodies and the remaining 22 by private unaided bodies. The number of students increased by 1,623 to 14,121. The expenditure also increased by Rs. 2,01,634 to Rs. 47,99,444 and the cost per student decreased by Rs. 16 4 to Rs. 392.0 during 1962-63 The statistics of schools for medicine according to States and Union Territories are given in table CIV.

Table CIV—Statistics of Schools for Medicine

State/Territory	Number of Institutions	Number of pupils*			Expenditure	Average Annual cost per pupil
		Boys	Girls	Total		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
					Rs.	Rs
Andhra Pradesh		336	9	345	.	.
Gujarat	29	50	1,444	1,494	5,02,311	349 6
Kerala	.	246	208	454	.	.
Madhya Pradesh	6	54	211	265	1,08,553	454 2
Madras		202	3	205		
Maharashtra	85	2,048	4,427	6,475	26,54,654	410 9
Mysore	16	445	712	1,157	4,46,218	385 7
Punjab	24	301	1,193	1,494	3,66,648	281 0
Rajasthan		106		106		
Uttar Pradesh	4	235	52	287	64,046	302 1
West Bengal	9	612	316	928	4,42,039	476 3
Delhi	1	398	125	523	1,66,660	1,449 2
Goa, Daman and Diu	2	82	91	173	100	0 6
Manipur	2	.	61	61	21,537	353 1
Pondicherry	1	.	55	55	23,768	432 1
Tripura	1		99	99	2,910	29 4
INDIA	180	5,115	9,006	14,121	47,99,444	392·0

*Includes enrolment in attached classes

Physical Education

Schools for physical education existed in Bihar, Gujarat, Madhya Pradesh, Madras, Maharashtra, Mysore and Orissa. Besides, Andhra Pradesh, Rajasthan and Uttar Pradesh had physical education classes attached to their institutions The number of such schools rose by 3 to 46, during the year. One school in Orissa was Government managed and another in Gujarat was managed by a local body. The rest were run by private aided organisations. The enrolment increased by 570 to 4,100 and the expenditure by Rs. 69,095 to Rs. 6,85,848. The average annual cost per pupil, however, registered a decrease from Rs. 211.0 during 1961-62 to Rs 201,6 during the year under review. Some details of these schools are given in table CV.

Table CV—Statistic of Schools for Physical Education

State	Number of Institutions	Number of pupils*			Expenditure	Average Annual cost per pupil
		Boys	Girls	Total		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
					Rs	Rs
Andhra Pradesh		69	6	75		
Bihar	1	276	11	287	3,068	14·3
Gujarat	3	181	47	228	74,590	327 1
Madhya Pradesh	1	122	44	166	12,141	73 1
Madras	1	401	109	510	30,290	378 6
Maharashtra	22	883	255	1,138	4,10,787	361 0
Mysore	17	1,409	125	1,534	1,32,862	86 6
Orissa	1	33	8	41	22,110	539·3
Rajasthan		74	24	98		..
Uttar Pradesh		23		23		..
INDIA	46	3,471	629	4,100	6,85,848	201 6

*Includes enrolment in attached classes

Technical, Industrial and Arts and Crafts

The schools existed in all the States and Union Territories except Rajasthan, A & N Islands, Dadra & Nagar Haveli, L M & A Islands and NEFA The number decreased by 35 to 1,161, of which 469 were managed by Government, 5 by local bodies, 485 by private aided bodies and 202 by unaided organisations. The enrolment also decreased by 4,392 to 98,420, but the expenditure increased by Rs 5,78,016 to Rs 2,69,02,026 The average cost per pupil also increased by Rs 36.6 to Rs. 325. 2. Some details according to States and Territories are given in table CVI.

Table CVI—Statistics of Technical, Industrial and Arts and Crafts Schools

State/Territory	Number of Institutions	Number of pupils*			Expenditure	Average Annual cost per pupil
		Boys	Girls	Total		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
					Rs.	Rs.
Andhra Pradesh	34	2,148	859	3,007	9,04,186	301 8
Assam	27	1,283	285	1,568	8,66,850	552 8
Bihar	36	4,345	947	5,292	7,72,074	196·0
Gujarat	143	4,843	3,731	8,574	12,45,577	145·3
Jammu & Kashmir	7	324	..	324	6,49,510	2,004·7
Kerala	87	2,623	1,920	4,543	5,96,238	131·2
Madhya Pradesh	64	2,119	770	2,889	29,70,716	1,028·3
Madras	75	6,682	1,746	8,428	20,29,119	285 6

Table CVI—Statistics of Technical Industrial and Arts and Crafts Schools—contd

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
					Rs	Rs
Maharashtra	282	12,485	6,102	18,587	61,09,743	356 0
Mysore	32	3,007	833	3,840	11,82,909	313 4
Orissa	40	1,206	411	1,617	7,01,808	449·6
Punjab	84	5,832	2,433	8,265	14,57,184	378 4
Uttar Pradesh	25	8,189	640	8,829	33,33,753	377 6
West Bengal	184	10,612	8,438	19,050	24,59,603	195 7
Delhi	7	839	584	1,423	7,98,796	592 6
Goa, Diu & Daman	6	296	174	470	3,40,885	747 6
Himachal Pradesh	2	347	8	355	1,09,449	308 3
Manipur	21	150	128	278	1,03,032	370 6
Nagaland	1	45		45	23,716	527 0
Pondicherry	1	111		111	60,526	545 3
Tripura	3	402	59	461	1,86,352	404 2
INDIA	1,161	67,888	30,068	97,956	2,69,02,026	325 2

*Includes enrolment in attached classes.

Veterinary Science

Veterinary science schools existed in Andhra Pradesh, Bihar, Gujarat and Maharashtra Besides, Punjab and West Bengal had some attached classes The number of these schools decreased by 33 3 per cent to 6 only, all of which were managed by Government Correspondingly, the enrolment decreased by 270 to 616 and the expenditure by Rs. 1,95,018 (42 1 per cent) to Rs 2,67,999 The cost per pupil, however, increased slightly from Rs. 519.8 in 1961-62 to Rs. 526 5 during the year under report The State-wise details of these schools are given in table CVII.

Table CVII—Statistics of Schools for Veterinary Science

State	Number of Institutions	Number of pupils*			Expenditure	Average Annual cost per pupil
		Boys	Girls	Total		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
					Rs	Rs.
Andhra Pradesh	2	150	.	150	84,535	563 6
Bihar	1	158	.	158	74,600	472·2
Gujarat	2	103		103	62,615	607 9
Maharashtra	1	98	..	98	46,249	471 9
Punjab	..	96	.	96	..	.
West Bengal	..	11	.	11	..	.
INDIA	6	616	.	616	2,67,999	526 5

*Includes enrolment in attached classes.

PROFESSIONAL AND TECHNICAL COLLEGES

Institutions

The number of professional and technical colleges in the country increased by 112 to 1,073 during the year. This gives an increase of 11.7 percent as compared to 12.8 percent during the previous year. Of the 1,073 colleges, 513 (47.8 percent) were managed by Government, 5 (0.5 percent) by local bodies, 441 (41.1 percent) by private aided bodies and 114 (10 6 percent) by private unaided bodies. Besides these colleges, facilities for instruction in some professional and technical courses were available in a few university teaching departments, research institutions and arts and science colleges. Colleges for teachers' training constituted 59.2 percent of the total number of such colleges, followed by those of medicine (13.9 percent), engineering (7.5 percent), commerce (5.1 percent), law (4 8 percent) and agriculture (3.9 percent). The others constituted less than 2 percent each.

Table CVIII gives the salient statistics of professional and technical colleges according to type of education Cols. (2) and (3) of this table give the comparative figures for 1961-62 and 1962-63 of the number of such institutions. It will be seen that colleges for physical education decreased by 2 while their number remained stationary in the case of forestry and veterinary science All others registered an increase, the maximum percentage increase being in the case of law (18.2 percent), followed by teachers' training (15.5 percent), agriculture (10 5 percent), technology (9 1 percent), commerce (5.4 percent), medicine (4.2 percent) and engineering (3.8 percent).

Enrolment

The total number of pupils receiving professional and technical education (including those in attached classes) increased from 2,96,584 (2,66,695 boys and 29,889 girls) in 1961-62 to 3,32,473 (2,98,012 boys and 34,461 girls) in 1962-63, which gives an increase of 12 1 per cent (11 7 percent for boys and 15 3 percent for girls). The corresponding figures for 1961-62 were 11 9 percent (11 7 percent for boys and 14 4 percent for girls) The enrolment at this stage constituted 25 5 percent of the total enrolment at the university stage.

Cols (4)-(7) of table CVIII give details of enrolment in various courses for the years 1961-62 and 1962-63 As usual, commerce attracted the largest number of students (97,091 or 29.2 percent of total enrolment), followed by teachers' training (62,054 or 18 7 percent), engineering (54,983 or 16.5 percent), medicine (52,328 or 15 7 percent), law (27,787 or 8 4 percent) and agriculture (22,311 or 6 7 percent) The others claimed less than 1 percent each So far as increase in enrolment is concerned, the maximum percentage increase was shown by technology (24 7 percent), followed by teachers' training (18 1 percent), agriculture (17 9 percent), medicine (16 4 percent), engineering (11.7 percent), commerce (9 7 percent), veterinary science and forestry (0.4 percent) Decrease in enrolment was registered by law (by 433 or 1 5 percent) and physical education (by 176 or 17.3 percent).

Expenditure

The total direct expenditure on professional and technical colleges (excluding attached classes amounted to Rs. 22,10,42,907 in 1962-63 as against Rs 18,65,47,174 in 1961-62 This gives an increase of 18 5 percent as compared to 42 2 percent during 1961-62 The expenditure on professional and technical colleges constituted 30.6 percent of the total direct expenditure on universities and colleges and 6 7 percent of the direct expenditure on education as a whole Government met as much as 73.7 percent of this expenditure, local bodies met only 0 9 percent, fees met 19 5 percent and the remainder was met by endowments and other sources (5.9 percent).

Cols. (8) and (9) of table CVIII give the expenditure figures for 1961-62 and 1962-63 respectively according to type of professional and technical education Medical colleges accounted for 35 8 percent of the total expenditure, followed by colleges for engineering (25.6 percent), teachers' training (15.1 percent) agriculture (7.3 percent), technology (5 2 percent), commerce (4 0 percent), veterinary science (3.9 percent) and law (1.4 percent). The others claimed less than 1 percent each An increase in expenditure was recorded by all types of colleges except those for forestry and physical education which, however, recorded a very slight decrease each. The maximum percentage increase was shown in the case of technology (30.1 percent) followed by teachers' training (29 2 percent), engineering (18.6 percent), commerce (16.2 percent), medicine (15 3 percent), agriculture (14.2 percent), veterinary science (11.7 percent) and law (11.3 percent).

Cols. (10-14) of the same table show the sourcewise distribution of expenditure on each type of institution.Cols (15) and (16)give the average annual cost per pupil in these colleges for the years 1961-62 and 1962-63. The cost per pupil was maximum in the case of technology (Rs 4,421.4), followed by

Table CVIII—Statistics of Professional and Technical Colleges by Type

Type	Number of Institutions*		Number of Pupils†				Expenditure	
			Boys		Girls			
	1961-62	1962-63	1961-62	1962-63	1961-62	1962-63	1961-62	1962-63
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
							Rs	Rs.
Agriculture	38	42	18,743	22,132	184	179	1,41,65,890	1,61,76,497
Commerce	52	55	87,458	95,923	1,015	1,168	76,69,201	89,08,588
Engineering	78	81	48,828	54,456	381	527	4,76,56,710	5,65,21,554
Forestry	3	3	718	573	.	2	11,43,788	11,43,386
Law	44	52	27,415	26 888	805	899	28,75,337	32,39,538
Medicine	143	149	35,513	41,014	9,439	11,314	6,87,68,903	7,92,65,123
Physical Education	20	18	819	708	197	132	13,96,315	13,62,519
Teachers' Training	550	635	35,112	42,149	17,449	19,905	2,57,64,967	3,32,92,852
Technology	11	12	5,161	6,469	50	30	88,82,733	1,15,57,412
Veterinary Science	18	18	5,591	5,619	47	38	76,89,920	85,93,123
Others	4	8	1,337	2,081	322	267	5,33,410	9,82,315
TOTAL	961	1,073	2,66,695	2,98,012	29,889	34,461	18,65,47,174	22,10,42,907

*Excludes university teaching departments and classes in professional and technical subjects attached to arts and

†Includes enrolment in university teaching departments and in classes in professional and technical subjects attached

Table CVIII—Statistics of Professional and Technical Colleges by Type—Contd.

Percentage of expenditure (1962-63) met from					Average Annual cost per pupil		Out-put (Degree & equivalent Diplomas)		
Govt. Funds	Local Bodies Funds	Fees	Endow-ments	Other Sources	1961-62	1962-63	Boys	Girls	Total
10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
					Rs.	Rs.			
84 0		10 5	0 9	4 6	1,136 3	1,120 9	4,596	35	4,631
18 2	0 0	75 8	0 3	5 7	206 0	214 9	18.216	161	18,377
68 8	0 7	23 0	2 1	5 4	1,013 5	1,106 1	8.715	33	8,748
35·5		64 5		..	1,638 6	2,207 3	201	..	201
4 5	.	88 9	0 7	5 9	168·7	193·1	6.819	200	7,019
78 3	2 1	15 9	1 2	2 5	1,632 5	1,625·8	3,597	920	4,517
75 9	.	13 0	4 0	7 1	892 2	916·3	430	60	490
79 3	0 0	11 7	3 7	5 3	432 4	460·1	16,150	7.139	23,289
89 5		4 8	1 1	4·6	4,037 6	4,421 4	798	6	804
87 6		7 2	..	5·2	1,474 9	1,678·7	865		865
87 0		9 9		3 1	1,264·0	1,284 1	815	1,031	1,846
73·7	0 9	19 5	1 7	4 2	827 0	865·6	61,202	9,585	70,787

science colleges.

to arts and science colleges.

Table CIX—Statistics of Professional and Technical Colleges by States

State/Territory	Number of Institutions*		Number of Pupils@				Expenditure		Percentage of Expenditure (1962-63) met from				
			Boys		Girls								
	1961-62	1962-63	1961-62	1962-63	1961-62	1962-63	1961-62	1962-63	Govt Funds	Local Bodies Funds	Fees	Endowments	Other Sources
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
							Rs.	Rs					
Andhra Pradesh	35	35	16,813	18,273	1,689	1,862	1,08,39,757	1,34,76,717	67·2	0·9	25·4	0·2	7·2
Assam	12	13	4,913	5,025	148	194	34,12,055	46,41,121	88·3	..	10·9	.	0·8
Bihar	34	35	17,153	18,920	567	646	96,69,627	1,16,37,699	69·2	0·9	24·3	4·5	2·0
Gujarat	43	51	16,107	17,617	1,126	1,379	94,90,221	1,08,73,849	47·1	.	39·1	0·1	13·7
Jammu & Kashmir	7	7	1,150	1,468	220	220	17,94,444	19,12,907	88·8	.	10·7	0·9	0·5
Kerala	35	33	8,849	9,195	1,611	1,708	56,49,918	70,86,158	65·1	.	33·7	0·0	1·2
Madhya Pradesh	110	162	22,519	30,133	1,956	2,961	1,69,36,190	2,35,65,179	88·7	0·0	9·5	0·0	1·8
Madras	162	168	22,952	23,751	5,891	6,592	1,84,75,266	2,10,93,757	73·7		14·7	9·9	1·7
Maharashtra	197	230	37,770	44,162	5,985	7,358	2,77,05,007	3,22,06,397	64·4	5·2	26·3	0·2	3·9
Mysore	102	107	19,618	21,807	1,979	2,057	1,26,29,748	1,43,85,439	58·1	.	35·8	..	6·1
Orissa	23	26	3,987	4,904	338	424	29,55,330	39,80,515	81·1	9·5	8·9	..	0·5
Punjab	47	46	9,282	9,991	2,511	2,354	1,02,48,424	1,08,63,145	66·1	0·1	24·8	4·4	4·6
Rajasthan	24	25	11,628	12,881	360	444	73,50,354	76,43,790	78·3	..	15·6	3·3	2·8
Uttar Pradesh	55	55	33,005	34,171	2,303	2,638	95,67,148	1,19,29,653	76·9	0·0	13·9	1·4	7·8
West Bengal	54	56	35,162	38,899	2,064	2,196	2,24,01,690	2,50,01,464	82·1	.	12·7	0·4	4·8
Delhi	11	11	4,870	5,527	935	1,096	1,57,60,742	1,84,22,654	89·3		6·6	0·4	3·7
Goa, Daman & Diu		1		156		39		2,14,273	73·7	..	26·3	..	
Himachal Pradesh	1	2	71	89	29	27	1,32,193	2,17,581	97·9	..	2·1	.	..
Manipur	1	2	152	209	12	23	5,074	42,425	91·7		8·3	.	.
Pondicherry	3	3	303	354	111	146	12,70,236	15,00,370	95·2	.	4·8	.	
Tripura	5	5	391	480	54	89	2,53,750	3,47,814	94·8	.	.		5·2
INDIA	961	1,073	2,66,695	2,98,012	29,889	34,461	18,65,47,174	22,10,42,907	73·7	0·9	19·5	1·7	4·2

*Excludes university teaching departments and classes attached to arts and science colleges.

@Includes enrolment in University teaching departments and in classes attached to arts and science Colleges.

forestry (Rs. 2,207.3), veterinary science (Rs. 1,678 7), medicine (Rs 1,625.8), agriculture (Rs. 1,120.9) and engineering (Rs 1,106.1), the minimum being in the case of law (Rs. 193.1 only). The all-India average cost came to Rs. 865.6 as compared to Rs. 827.0 during the previous year.

Out-put

Cols. (17)-(19) of table CVIII give the picture about output in professional degrees and equivalent diplomas during the year It will be seen that 70,787 students (61,202 boys and 9,585 girls) qualified for degrees and equivalent diplomas in professional and technical education as compared to 64,925 students (54,736 boys and 8,189 girls) during 1961-62 The largest number of students passed in teachers' training (23,289), followed by Commerce (18,377), Engineering (8,583), Law (7,019), Medicine (4,517), Technology (969), Veterinary Science (865), etc For further details, table CVIII may be referred to

The State and Territory-wise details of number of institutions and students, expenditure and source-wise distribution of expenditure in respect of professional and technical education as a whole are given in table CIX

A brief account of different types of professional and technical education (except teachers' training which has been dealt with in some details in chapter VII) is given below

Agriculture

Agricultural colleges existed in all the States except West Bengal (which, however, had some attached classes) and Nagaland Among the Union Territories, only Himachal Pradesh had one such college while Delhi had some attached classes in agriculture The number of such colleges increased by 4 to 42, out of which Government managed 27 private aided bodies 10 and unaided organisations 5 The enrolment increased by 3,238 to 22,311 The expenditure also increased by Rs 20,10,607 to Rs.1,61, 76,497, but the average cost per pupil decreased by Rs 15 4 to Rs 1 120.9

Table CX may be referred to for further details Cols (8)-(13) of the table give the number of graduates and post-graduates in agricultural education in 1962-63.

Commerce

Excepting Nagaland, Commerce colleges or attached classes in commerce existed in all the States and in the Union Territories of Delhi, Manipur and Tripura The number of commerce colleges in the country increased by 3 to 55, of which only 5 were government managed while 6 were managed by unaided bodies and the remaining 44 by private aided bodies The enrolment increased by 8,618 to 97,091 and expenditure increased by Rs 12,39 587 to Rs 89,08,588 The cost per pupil also increased slightly from Rs 206 9 in 1961-62 to Rs 214 9 in the year under report

Table CXI gives further details of commerce education according to States and Union Territories, cols (8)-(13) show the number of graduates and post-graduates in commerce in 1962-63.

Engineering

Engineering colleges existed in all the States except Nagaland and in the Union Territory of Delhi The number of such colleges increased by 3 to 81 during the year 37 of these colleges were managed by Government, 38 by private aided bodies and 6 by private unaided bodies The enrolment in engineering increased by 5,774 to 54,983 The expenditure also increased by Rs 88,64,844 to Rs 5,65,21,554 and cost per pupil by Rs 92 6 to Rs 1,106 1 Table CXII gives State and Territory-wise details of engineering education, cols (8)-(13) of the table give the output of graduates and post-graduates.

Forestry

The number of forestry colleges remained stationery at 3 one in Madras and two in Uttar Pradesh All the three colleges were Government managed. The enrolment decreased from 718 to 573 only while the average annual cost per pupil increased to the extent of 34 7 per cent to Rs 2,207 3. But the expenditure decreased slightly (by Rs 402) to Rs. 11,43,386

During the year 117 boys qualified as rangers and 84 boys as superior forest officers, the latter course being equivalent to graduate degree course

Further details may be seen in table CXIII.

Table CX—Statistics of Agricultural Colleges

State/Territory	Number of Institutions	Number of pupils*			Expenditure	Average Annual Cost per pupil	Output					
		Boys	Girls	Total			Graduates			Post-Graduates		
							Boys	Girls	Total	Boys	Girls	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
					Rs	Rs						
Andhra Pradesh	3	1,173	33	1,206	15,60,512	1,548·1	260	7	267	21	1	22
Assam	1	367		367	6,93,723	2,010 8	44	.	44	4	.	4
Bihar	3	926		926	11,37,969	1,228 9	239		239	28		28
Gujarat	2	931		931	5,87,571	631 1	109	.	109	1		1
Jammu & Kashmir	2	278		278	3,55,476	1,278 7	57		57	..	..	..
Kerala	1	256	33	289	5,06,950	2,314 8	50	8	58	18	4	22
Madhya Pradesh	6	1,551		1,551	16,68,336	1,024 8	246	..	246	95	.	95
Madras	1	996	13	1,009	6,36,615	903 0	186	13	199	40	..	40
Maharashtra	5	2,871	5	2,876	22,98,741	976·1	312	1	313	62	1	63
Mysore	2	973	1	974	11,67,729	1,431·0	80		80	75		75
Orissa	1	731		731	5,12,900	701 6	107		107			
Punjab	2	1,621		1,621	12,35,045	1,299 1	163		163	48	.	48
Rajasthan	3	1,239	2	1,241	16,37,351	1,585 0	203		203	18	.	18
Uttar Pradesh	9	7,321	76	7,397	20,80,787	835 7	1,787		1,787	265	.	265
West Bengal		370		370			49		49	10		10
Delhi		485	16	501	.					19	.	19
Himachal Pradesh	1	43	.	43	1,06,792	4,449 7		.	.		.	..
INDIA	42	22,132	179	22,311	1,61,76,497	1,120 9	3,392	29	3,921	704	6	710

*Includes enrolment in attached classes.

Table CXI—Statistics of Commerce Colleges

State/Territory	Number of Institutions	Number of Pupils*			Expenditure	Average Annual Cost per pupil	Out-put					
		Boys	Girls	Total			Graduates			Post-Graduates		
							Boys	Girls	Total	Boys	Girls	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
					Rs	Rs						
Andhra Pradesh	1	4,410	20	4,430	57,117	133 1	927	4	931	43	2	45
Assam	2	1,925	2	1,927	67,009	102 1	172	.	172	31		31
Bihar	2	6,080	2	6,082	5,23,192	142 2	698	..	698	77	..	77
Gujarat	11	6,732	165	6,897	17,37,399	266 6	1,249	38	1,287	128	3	131
Jammu & Kashmir	1	112		112	35,618	353 7	21		21			..
Kerala	..	2,175	57	2,232			394	4	398	47	1	48
Madhya Pradesh	3	7,493	9	7,502	3,88,973	212 2	1,391	1	1,392	366	1	367
Madras	.	2,655	5	2,660			805	.	805	28		28
Maharashtra	16	20,677	666	21,343	32,30,361	253 5	1,844	57	1,901	223	3	226
Mysore	6	4,853	77	4,930	5,64,564	204 0	645	8	653	75	2	77
Orissa	.	571		571			160		160		.	.
Punjab	1	844	.	844	59,165	235 7	99	.	99		.	..
Rajasthan	3	6,311	7	6,318	3,86,010	322 2	802		802	114	2	116
Uttar Pradesh	.	7,933	3	7,936			1,760		1,760	754		754
West Bengal	8	21,689	145	21,834	14,30,107	137 0	5,021	35	5,056	..	.	
Delhi	1	1,202	2	1,204	4,29,073	509 6	274		274			.
Manipur		85	6	91		.	15	.	15			..
Tripura		176	2	178			53		53			.
INDIA	55	95,923	1,168	97,091	89,08,588	214 9	16,330	147	16,477	1,886	14	1,900

*Includes enrolment in attached classes.

Table CXII—Statistics of Engineering Colleges

State/Territory	Number of Institutions	Number of Pupils*			Expenditure	Average Annual Cost per pupil	Out put					
		Boys	Girls	Total			Graduates			Post-Graduates		
							Boys	Girls	Total	Boys	Girls	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
					Rs	Rs						
Andhra Pradesh	5	4,320	18	4,338	29,23,388	934 0	483		483			..
Assam	2	697		697	10,77,505	1,545 9	138		138			..
Bihar	7	5,655	9	5,664	61,40,976	1,107 7	644		644	76		76
Gujarat	5	4,078	36	4,114	35,12,426	751 4	953	1	954	7		7
Jammu & Kashmir	1	503	2	505	5,83,058	1,154 6						
Kerala	6	3,078	120	3,198	20,02,590	626 2	540	11	551			
Madhya Pradesh	6	3,965	17	3,982	35,44,768	890 2	507	3	510	6		6
Madras	8	5,038	8	5,046	71,91,230	1,443 4	821		821			
Maharashtra	11	4,289	211	4,500	55,66,525	808 9	808	10	818	37		37
Mysore	11	6,255	27	6,282	38,42,662	611 7	760		760	93		93
Orissa	2	880		880	9,32,226	1,059 3	120		120	..		
Punjab	4	2,149	7	2,156	24,00,389	1,194 8	534		534	5		5
Rajasthan	1	1,981		1,981	11,20,545	1,214 0	409		409			..
Uttar Pradesh	3	3,615	20	3,635	10,21,983	2,156 1	825	2	827	58		58
West Bengal	6	6,667	37	6,704	1,07,50,064	2,228 0	683	2	685	76	2	78
Delhi	3	1,246	15	1,301	39,11,199	1,680 7	132	2	134			..
INDIA	81	14,456	527	14,983	5,62,11,551	1,108 1	8,357	31	8,388	358	2	360

*Includes enrolment in attached classes

Table CXIII—Statistics of Forestry Colleges

State	Number of Institutions	Number of Pupils*			Expenditure	Average Annual Cost per pupil	Out-put					
							Rangers			Superior Forest Officer		
		Boys	Girls	Total			Boys	Girls	Total	Boys	Girls	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
					Rs	Rs						
Madras	1	214		214	3,65,546	1,708.2	†	†	†	†	†	†
Uttar Pradesh	2	359	2	361	7,77,540	2,158.7	117		117	84		84
INDIA	3	573	2	575	11,43,086	2,207.3	117		117	84		84

*Includes enrolment in attached classes

† Information not available

Law

Law colleges existed in all the States except Jammu and Kashmir, Nagaland and Rajasthan. The last named, however, had some attached law classes; so also had Delhi Besides, Manipur also possessed one law college. The number of law colleges in the country increased by 8 to 52 during the year. Six of these colleges were managed by Government, 9 by private aided bodies and the remaining 37 by private unaided bodies. But the enrolment decreased to the extent of 1.7 per cent to 27,787, while the expenditure increased by Rs. 3,25,887 to a total amount of Rs 32,39,538 The average cost per pupil also increased by 14.5 per cent to Rs 193.1.

Table CXIV gives States and Territory-wise details of law colleges. Cols (8)—(13) of this table show the number of students getting graduate and post-graduate degrees in law during the year.

Medicine

Medical colleges existed in all the States except Nagaland and also in the Union Territories of Delhi, Goa, Daman and Diu and Pondicherry. The number of medical colleges increased by 6 to 149 Out of this, Govt. managed 85 colleges (57 0 per cent), local bodies managed 5 (3 4 per cent), private aided bodies 53 (35.6 per cent) and private unaided bodies the remaining 6 (4 0 per cent). The enrolment increased by 7,376 to 52,328 The expenditure also increased by Rs 1,04,96,220 to Rs 7,92,65,123, but the average cost per pupil decreased by 0 4 per cent to Rs 1,625.8.

The statistical details according to States and Union Territories are given in table CXV, cols. (8) to (13) give the number of medical graduates and post-graduates during 1962-63.

Physical Education

Excluding Assam, Jammu & Kashmir, Kerala, Nagaland and Orissa, the remaining States possessed colleges for physical education The number of these colleges in the country decreased by 2 to 18 during 1962-63 Of these, 11 colleges (61 1 per cent) were managed by Government and the rest by private aided bodies. The number of students also decreased by 176 (17 3 per cent) to 840 and the expenditure by Rs. 33,796 (2 4 per cent) to Rs. 13,62,519. The cost per pupil, however, increased slightly from Rs 892 2 to Rs. 916.3

The Statewise statistics may be seen in Table CXVI. 490 students (430 boys and 60 girls) graduated in physical education during the year

Technology

Purely technological colleges (including the I I T's) existed only in Assam, Maharashtra, Mysore, Punjab, Uttar Pradesh and West Bengal Besides, there were attached classes in technology in Andhra Pradesh, Madhya Pradesh, Madras and Delhi The number of technological colleges increased by 1 to 12 during the year. 8 of these were managed by Government, 3 by private aided bodies and 1 by a private unaided organisation The enrolment in technological courses increased by 1,288 to 6,499 The expenditure also increased by Rs 26,74,679 to Rs. 1,15,57,412 and the average annual cost per pupil by 9.5 per cent to Rs 4,421 4.

Table CXVII gives State and Territory-wise details regarding technological education. Cols. (8)—(13) of this table give the out-put of graduates and post-graduates in technology.

Veterinary Science

With the exception of Gujarat, Jammu & Kashmir and Nagaland, colleges for veterinary science existed in all the other States. The number of institutions remained stationary at 18, out of which 15 (83.3 per cent) were managed by Government and the rest by private aided bodies. The number of students, increased by 19 (0 3 per cent) to 5,657 while the expenditure increased by Rs 9,03,203 to Rs. 85,93,123. The average annual cost per student also increased by Rs 203·8 (13.8 per cent) to Rs. 1,678.7.

The Statewise distribution of veterinary science colleges, number of students pursuing veterinary science course, expenditure, average annual cost and output in veterinary science is shown in table CXVIII. During the year under report, 750 boys qualified for Bachelor's Degree in veterinary science and 115 boys for Master's degree in veterinary science.

Table CXIV—Statistics of Law Colleges

State/Territory	Number of Institutions	Number of Pupils*			Expenditure	Average Annual Cost per pupil	Out-put					
							Graduates			Post-Graduates		
		Boys	Girls	Total			Boys	Girls	Total	Boys	Girls	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
					Rs.	Rs.						
Andhra Pradesh	2	1,239	27	[illegible]	[illegible]	175.4	374	8	382	17	2	19
Assam	1	129		135	26,037	[illegible]						
Bihar	4	2,334	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	307	1	308	2		2
Gujarat	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	249	11	260	7		7
Kerala	2	[illegible]	42	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	160	6	166	3		3
Madhya Pradesh	13	[illegible]	[illegible]	2,182	1,05,978	[illegible]	361	2	363	2	1	3
Madras	1	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	579	14	593	4		4
Maharashtra		[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	1,241	74	1,315	37	1	38
Mysore		[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	167.1	[illegible]	14	377	6	1	7
Orissa		337		[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	223		223	3		3
Punjab	1	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	6	250			
Rajasthan		[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]			169		169	2		2
Uttar Pradesh	1	[illegible]	75	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	1,685	24	1,709	11		11
West Bengal	1	[illegible]	127	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	617	29	646			
Delhi		[illegible]	[illegible]	555			149	6	155	1		1
Manipur	1	25		25	10,729	[illegible]	3		3			
INDIA	52	26,888	891	[illegible]	32,39,538	193.1	6,724	195	6,919	95	5	100

* Includes enrolment in attached classes

Table CXV—Statistics of Medical Colleges

State/Territory	Number of Institutions	Number of Pupils*			Expenditure	Average Annual Cost per pupil	Output					
		Boys	Girls	Total			Graduates			Post-Graduates		
							Boys	Girls	Total	Boys	Girls	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
					Rs	Rs						
Andhra Pradesh	14	4,777	1,380	6,157	67,75,775	1,109.5	226	77	303	84	8	92
Assam	3	1,099	126	1,225	20,62,551	1,686.2	75	10	85	1	1	2
Bihar	9	2,436	472	2,908	25,86,047	948.3	136	38	174	93	14	107
Gujarat	12	2,516	637	3,153	35,29,481	1,123.3	129	40	169	23	6	29
Jammu & Kashmir	1	376	107	483	5,87,716	1,216.8						
Kerala	4	1,535	537	2,072	30,88,508	1,490.0	75	30	105	13	9	22
Madhya Pradesh	13	2,311	585	2,896	46,32,592	1,621.5	225	45	270	36	10	46
Madras	7	3,478	1,152	4,630	64,62,870	1,431.1	309	146	455	56	9	65
Maharashtra	20	4,789	2,070	6,859	82,87,388	1,231.0	450	95	545	149	28	177
Mysore	7	3,494	696	4,190	44,75,146	1,073.2	162	46	208			
Orissa	4	960	276	1,236	16,17,047	1,308.3	61	22	83			
Punjab	10	2,076	461	2,537	42,31,027	1,598.0	242	87	329	41	2	43
Rajasthan	10	1,736	287	2,023	30,52,599	1,534.7	105	2	107	7	2	9
Uttar Pradesh	13	3,867	745	4,612	73,99,285	1,605.4	202	56	258	102	9	111
West Bengal	14	3,477	780	4,257	88,25,199	2,272.8	433	69	502	80	6	86
Delhi	6	1,222	899	2,621	1,37,37,783	6,649.5	22	42	64	9	3	12
Goa, Daman & Diu	1	156	39	195	2,14,271	1,098.8	17	1	18			..
Pondicherry	1	209	65	274	14,54,841	5,309.6	34	7	41			.
INDIA	149	41,014	11,314	52,328	7,92,65,121	1,625.8	2,903	813	3,716	694	107	801

*Includes enrolment in attached classes.

Table CXVI—Statistics of Colleges for Physical Education

State	Number of Institutions	Number of Pupils*			Expenditure	Average Annual Cost per pupil	Out put		
		Boys	Girls	Total			Degree & Equivalent Diploma in Physical Education		
							Boys	Girls	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
					Rs.	Rs.			
Andhra Pradesh	1	30	5	35	68,339	621 3	27	3	30
Bihar	1	74	..	74	43,690	299 2	59	.	59
Gujarat	1	27	3	30	24,897	829·9	.		..
Madhya Pradesh	2	225	24	249	5,22,324	2,097·7	23	.	23
Madras	2	28	5	33	1,47,224	318 0	24		24
Maharashtra	4	58	4	62	1,18,567	1,912 4	61	7	68
Mysore	1	18	5	23	73,894	3,212 8		.	..
Punjab	1	83	36	119	72,799	611 8	61	18	79
Rajasthan	1	25	2	27	94,457	755·7	35	..	35
Uttar Pradesh	3	103	28	131	1,48,882	1,445 5	140	32	172
West Bengal	1	37	20	57	47,446	832 4		.	..
INDIA	18	708	132	840	13,62,519	916 3	430	60	490

*Includes enrolment in attached classes.

Table CXVII—Statistics of Technological Colleges

State/Territory	Number of Institutions	Number of Pupils*			Expenditure	Average Annual Cost per pupil	Out put					
							Graduates			Post-Graduates		
		Boys	Girls	Total			Boys	Girls	Total	Boys	Girls	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
					Rs.	Rs.						
Andhra Pradesh	..	446	..	446	..	..	65	..	65	40	..	40
Assam	1	4	..	4	1,01,469	1,470·6	..	..	..	..	..	..
Madhya Pradesh	..	47	..	47	..	..	2	..	2	..	..	..
Madras	..	1,207	..	1,207	..	..	80	..	80	..	..	..
Maharashtra	2	1,709	16	1,725	79,90,101	6,538·5	144	3	147	3	..	3
Mysore	1	178	..	178	2,03,793	1,125·9	14	..	14	..	..	..
Punjab	1	140	..	140	1,65,515	1,182·3	66	..	66	..	..	..
Uttar Pradesh	2	1,521	..	1,521	17,45,003	3,483·0	65	..	65	42	..	42
West Bengal	5	1,068	14	1,082	13,51,531	2,697·7	198	3	201	79	..	79
Delhi	..	149	..	149	..	..		..	..	..	..	..
INDIA	12	6,469	30	6,499	1,15,57,412	4,421·4	634	6	640	164	..	164

*Includes enrolment in attached classes.

Table CXVIII—Statistics of Veterinary Science Colleges

State	Number of Institutions	Number of Pupils*			Expenditure	Average Annual Cost per pupil	Out-put					
							Graduates			Post-Graduates		
		Boys	Girls	Total			Boys	Girls	Total	Boys	Girls	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
					Rs	Rs.						
Andhra Pradesh	2	736	2	738	9,65,160	1,603·3	102	..	102	..	..	..
Assam	1	305	.	305	3,92,600	1,287·2	16	..	16	..	..	..
Bihar	2	587	..	587	4,69,232	799 4	64	..	64	10	..	10
Kerala	1	321	15	336	3,37,836	1,304·4	71	.	71	.	..	..
Madhya Pradesh	2	524	.	524	10,15,600	1,938·2	89	..	89	19	..	19
Madras	1	658	5	663	10,15,014	1,530·9	60	.	60	29	..	29
Maharashtra	2	300	3	303	8,36,312	2,760·1	72	..	72	17	..	17
Mysore	1	328	4	332	3,64,028	1,096·5	17	.	17	..	..	..
Orissa	1	241	..	241	3,44,433	1,429 2	26	..	26	..	..	..
Punjab	1	301	.	301	3,35,121	844·1	67	..	67	.	..	..
Rajasthan	1	222	..	222	6,64,004	2,991 0	42	..	42	..	..	..
Uttar Pradesh	2	929	5	934	8,83,206	1,759·4	74	..	74	40	..	40
West Bengal	1	167	4	171	9,70,577	5,332 8	50	.	50	..	..	..
INDIA	18	5,619	38	5,657	85,93,123	1,678·7	750	.	750	105	.	105

*Includes enrolment in attached classes.

CHAPTER IX

SOCIAL EDUCATION

The programme of social education in India aims at providing education for the betterment of tl life of the adult population. The most important aspect of the programme is the question liquidating illiteracy. This is a very big task with more than 30 crores of illiterate people to deal wit and the problem has been engaging the attention of the Government of India for a considerable lengt of time. The responsibility of carrying out programmes of social education lies, as a matter of fac with the State Government and the role of the Government of India—through the Union Ministry Education—is to coordinate programmes and to provide supporting services and conduct pilot projec which are of improtance in the context of the country as a whole.

During the year under review, the Ministry of Education, as in the past, continued its activities the field of social education Pilot projects were carried on; training was given to library workers, autho and others ; assistance to voluntary organisations and institutions was continued and support was give to ancillary services like production of literate for neo-literates and the new reading public, etc. Th State Governments were requested to increase the tempo of literacy work. As a result of these activitie the progress shown in this field of education during the year under consideration was more or less accordin to expectations.

Main Developments at the Centre

A brief account of the main activities of the Government of India in the field of social educatio during 1962-63 is reported below :—

1. National Fundamental Education Centre

The National Fundamental Education Centre conducted a five-month training course for 1 district social education officers. The course comprised 218 lectures, 48 group discussions, 21 village an field trips and a study tour to Rajasthan, Maharashtra and Madhya Pradesh The course was problem oriented so that the participants might be able to use their initiative in solving local problems. Th Education Centre also organised three training courses of seven days' duration each training 20 adu literacy instructors in each course The objective of these courses was to equip the participants with th necessary information and skill for good field work performance

A national seminar on literacy was held in April, 1962, to discuss the problems of literac programmes. A literacy unit was set up at the Education Centre in order to concentrate on researc training and production of materials to promote adult literacy.

The report on the study of the impact of television programmes, which was completed last yea was prepared and submitted to the All India Radio for consideration. An analysis of the adult litera registers of different States was made to identify the variables associated with good attendance at litera classes. The following projects were completed :—

(*a*) preparation of a directory of problem of research completed in the field of social educatio and publications issued on the subject by different organisations and institutions ;

(*b*) field testing of books for neo-literates ;

(*c*) determination of some factors in successful adult literacy work in India, and

(*d*) survey of contents and methods of adult education in India.

2. Workers' Social Education Institute, Indore

The Institute, set up under a pilot Central scheme in November, 1960, continued to function durir the year under report and conducted classes for literacy, handicrafts, teaching of arts and Hindi and Englisl

3. Institute of Library Science, Delhi

This was set up in March, 1959, with the main object of providing and extending facilities for trai ing of librarians especially for public library services. During the current (fourth) session, 50 studen were studying for the diploma course and 14 for the Master's degree course.

4. Delhi Public Library

The membership of the library increased by 2,000 to 48,000 and the stock of books by 12,000 to 1,70,000. The daily turnover of books also increased by 600 to 5,600. Three new deposit stations were opened during the year and a Braille section at the main library was set up for the use of the blind. Two new mobile vans would be in operation shortly and it was decidsd to open two branches of the library one in East Patel Nagar and the other in Laxmibai Nagar (both in Delhi).

5. Mysore State Vidyapeeth Programme

The Ministry of Education, in co-operation with the Ford Foundation, USA, assisted the Mysore State Adult Education Council to establish a number of *Vidyapeeths* in the state, whose primary aim would be to train village youths for rural leadership. The original plan of establishing eight *Vidyapeeths* was, owing to non-availability of additional funds, replaced by one of establishing seven *Vidyapeeths*. Five of them were already set up and the remaining two were under preparation during the year.

6. Assistance to Voluntary Organisations

During the year fifteen voluntary educational organisations were assisted to the extent of Rs. 1,77,000 for the development of various activities relating to social education and libraries.

7. Literature for Social Education

The ninth prize competition for books for neo-literates was conducted during the year for which 359 entries were received. Authors of the 36 prize-winning books under the 8th competition were paid prize money of Rs. 800 each 1,500 copies of each of the 60 prize-winning books of the previous competitions were purchased for free distribution to cummunity development and N. E. S. blocks, social education centres and school libraries, through the State Governments and Union Administrations.

The results of the third UNESCO prize competition for new-reading public were announced ; ten prizes of $400 (Rs. 1,900 approx.) would be awarded under this competition. Ten prize-winning books in Hindi and Tamil under the first and second UNESCO competitions were also purchased

Two *Sahitya Shivirs* (which are literacy workshops for training authors in the technique of writing books for neo-literates) of 6 to 8 weeks' duration each, one in Andhra Pradesh and the other in Mysore, were held during the year under review with the help of the State Governments concerned.

8. National Institute of Audio-Visual Education, Delhi

The National Institute of Audio-Visual Education continued to serve its members through the supply of films and tapes from its central film library and aural-aids library About 1,200 films were issusd to library members numbering 1,755 which included 89 members enrolled during the year. 231 films and 51 filmstrips were added to the Central film library. 7 newly dubbed magnetic tapes, 27 gramophone records on educational growth, 24 linguaphone records of the English language and 47 national and inspirational records were acquired for the aural-aids library. The mobile cinema unit conducted on an average, about 20 film shows every month for the benefit of the educational institutions and social organisations in Delhi.

Four films entitled 'Good Citizenship', 'Student Teacher Relationship', '*Do Saudagar*' and 'Evolution and Races of Man' were completed in collaboration with the Ministry of Information & Broadcasting. The production of the following five films was nearing completion (*i*) Inter-University Youth Festival, (*ii*) *Malkhamb*, (*iii*) Operation of Deceased Lungs, (*iv*) National Discipline Scheme and (*v*) Films on Social Education. Four filmstrips on 'Delhi', New Delhi', 'Care of 16 mm Film Projector' and 'Audio-Visual Aids in Education' were also prepared.

Fourteen short-term training courses covering about 300 trainees from nine different institutions were organised during the year. The main purpose of twelve of these courses was to reorientate the participants in the use of audio-visual methods ; one was on the management of film libraries and one on the operation of camera and photography.

The Institute finalised the report on the use and preparation of audio-visual aids in community development training centres. Another study was taken in hand to evaluate the audio-visual aids produced by private manufacturers. The third survey in progress was regarding the availability of audio-visual aids in schools and other institutions in the country.

Grants-in-aid amounting to Rs. 12,428 were given to voluntary organisations all over the country working in the field of audio-visual education.

Main Developments in the States

The following is a brief account of the major activities in the field of social education in the States and Union Territories for the period under review :

Andhra Pradesh

Under the non-plan schemes an amount of Rs. 86,200 was sanctioned during the year for the adult literacy programme. A provision of Rs. 10,000 was made for the film libraries attached to the Education Directorate at Hyderabad and another 10,000 for the regional film library attached to the Regional Deputy D.P.I.'s office at Guntur. A scheme was sanctioned for the preparation of 1,500 film strips and to sell them at nominal rates to the schools in the State.

Assam

Post-literacy programmes were chalked out and courses introduced at the district level under the supervision of the District Social Education Officers concerned. On completion of the courses prescribed for the literacy centres, sufficient number of books specially prepared for the neo-literates as well as charts and posters were made available for the benefit of those who attained literacy. The total amount spent for the purpose was Rs. 9,200 during the year.

Books for neo-literates published by the department were supplied to the neo-literates and also to the libraries where literacy centres were organised. Literacy centres were organised in compact areas specially around the community centres and shadow centres established mostly outside the development blocks.

Each of the sixty community centres in the State organised five literacy centres around it. A total amount of Rs. 34,000 was spent for the purpose. The four permanent adult schools in the State were each given a monthly recurring grant of Rs 50 for the honorarium of a teacher and Rs. 10 as contingencies per month. The total amount incurred for this during the year was Rs. 1,980. Further, subsidies amounting to Rs. 5,000 were given to fifteen non-student voluntary organisations working for the development of social education in the State.

Seven social education workers' training camps of five days' duration each were held in which 230 workers participated and the total expenditure incurred came to Rs. 3,500. Eightythree village leaders' training camps were organised in which 3,159 participated and the total expenditure was Rs. 10,685.

Eighteen non-student youth clubs were given a total grant of Rs. 6,000 for undertaking programmes of road improvement, repair of school buildings, clearing of tanks and wells, sports activities, cultural activities, celebration of national days and festivals, etc.

Two social education rallies-*cum*-exhibitions, each of five days' duration, were held at Dhing in Nowgong district and Lala in Cachar district.

Gujarat

During the year under report, grants amounting to Rs. 35,000 were sanctioned to the Regional Social Education Committee for Gujarat to purchase literature for neo-literates and equipment for literacy classes.

A number of courses, *shibirs* and camps were organised for the social education workers in the community development project and national extension service blocks.

The office of the inspector for visual education purchased during the period a number of sound films, film strips, slides and reference books. Over a thousand film shows were conducted throughout the State.

The Central Library, Baroda, was proposed to be declared as a Central Library for the Gujarat State.

Kerala

Besides the four existing audio-visual units, an additional audio-visual unit was proposed to be started at Tellicherry. A number of educational films and other film shows were exhibited in schools as well as for the public.

Grants were given to 2,214 libraries affiliated to the Kerala Granthasala Sangham and also to 14 non-affiliated libraries. 403 books—217 in Malayalam, 113 in English, 33 in Hindi, 35 in Tamil and 5 in Kannada were approved for use in the school libraries.

In the year under report, 2,000 copies of each issue of the quarterly Educational Magazine were printed and distributed. The upper primary schools became subscribers to the quarterly for the first time.

Madras

The local library authority in Madras opened a women and children's section at the District Central Library, Madras, for the benefit of the educated women and school children. The Connemara Public Library started the work of compilation of bibliography of children's literature in Tamil from May, 1962, in accordance with the recommendations made by the Central Advisory Board of Education and accepted by the Government of Madras.

The State Film Library produced nine 35 mm filmstrips for use in educational institutions and 50 more filmstrips were added to its stock. 29 schools were equipped with 16 mm projectors, 23 schools with 35 mm filmstrips projectors and 14 schools with radio receiving sets. Nearly 6,808 film shows were given in educational institutions during the year.

Maharashtra

The Inspector for Visual Education prepared the syllabus in audio-visual education to be introduced at the B.Ed. course of the S.N.D T. University. The University deputed four lecturers to undergo training in audio-visual education. A batch of eight operators working at the district libraries received exhaustive training in the working of different models of 16 mm projector They also received training in the working of electricity generators. A separate course for operators and mechanics in A. V. equipment was also conducted. Further, a preservice training course was conducted in which 110 teachers were trained in the modern methods of communication; a similar inservice training course was attended by 40 trainees including teachers and headmasters.

The office of the Inspector for Visual Education purchased thirtyeight 16 mm films during the year. In all 5,137 film shows, 1,149 filmstrip shows and 291 magic lantern shows were given in various educational institutions.

Four audio-visual aids exhibitions—two in Bombay and one each in Thana and Amravati—were arranged in which varieties of audio-visual equipments were displayed.

The Bombay City Social Education Committee was given an aid of Rs 1,97,987 to enable them to carry out development programmes of social education. The All India Social Education Day was celebrated with much enthusiasm throughout the State on the 1st December, 1962.

Mysore

Under the Plan scheme of expansion of audio-visual education in the State, a provision of Rs. 1,00,000 was made for the purchase of filmstrips and projectors.

A sum of Rs. 18,000 was provided for conducting short term course in library service, in which 30 teachers and 30 library workers were trained. Grants amounting to Rs 11,000 were sanctioned for the regional and district libraries with a view to enabling them to purchase books and equipment. Further, an amount of Rs. 3,000 was given to high schools for purchase of library books.

Punjab

Under a 'package programme' in Ludhiana district, 585 adults were made literate out of which 504 passed the literacy test given at the end. The experiment cost Rs. 6,524 A similar projet undertaken in 25 villages of Ferozepur district was still in operation at the close of the year; a provision of Rs. 15,000 was made in the budget for this scheme.

It was decided to convert the Central Public Library, Patiala, and district libraries at Nabha and Sangrur into free libraries and to charge a uniform rate of security which would be Rs. 10 for permanent Government employees and Rs. 30 for others. The timings of the libraries were also revised in order to meet the demand of the readers. A sum of Rs. 62,000 was given to the libraries for the purchase of new books.

Rajasthan

Social eduction in Rajasthan is under the charge of a Deputy Director of Social Education. The headquarters of this Deputy Director, which were formerly located at Jaipur, were moved to Bikaner during 1962-63.

By way of encouragement and for fostering the spirit of healthy competition, prizes were awarded to Panchayat Samitis having 50 adult centres or more at the rate of Rs. 1,000 each. 64,920 adults were made literate in these centres during the year.

The audio-visual education section of the Government arranged 1,407 educational and instructive film shows in 1962-63. It also prepared five documentary films during the year. The Central film library was enriched by the addition of 13 full-length films, 148 documentary and short films, 54 Indian news reviews, 60 35-mm filmstrips and 60 slides.

Uttar Pradesh

The State Planning Department who handle social education in the State published six books for neo-literates and brought out and circulated the Hindi montly magazine '*Nav Jyoti*'. Books worth Rs. 70,000 were purchased for supply to the rural libraries maintained by the Department and to the sixty-three information centres in the State. The mobile library of the Department held library camps of total duration of 77 days in rural areas and visitors were educated on important topics through discussions, pictures, posters, placards, books, magazines, film shows etc

For the purpose of developing the Central State Library, a sum of Rs 63,007 was spent mainly for purchase of books and an amount of Rs. 6,00,000 was provided for its building. A grant of Rs. 75,046 was sanctioned to 157 public libraries for their improvement.

A. & N. Islands

Eight social education centres were established in different parts of the Territory and literacy classes were conducted in which 396 adults (388 men and 8 women) participated An expenditure of Rs. 3,800 was incurred on this account during the year.

Dadra & Nagar Haveli

To diminish illiteracy, night camp schools at four centres were started with 87 pupils The activity of conducting cinema shows were taken up by the block development office and six film shows were exhibited

Himachal Pradesh

A mass literacy campaign was launched in Sangla Valley of Kinnaur district under which 43 classes were started in 13 villages. These classes were attended by 450 adults out of which 325 appeared at the examination and 310 were subsequently declared successful

L. M. & A. Islands

Adult literacy classes were conducted and text books and writing materials were supplied free of cost to the persons attending the classes. Sewing machines and other materials were supplied to three women welfare centres. Steps were taken to supply equipment for opening one more women welfare centre at Kavaratry during 1963-64.

Two new children's parks were established at Kalpeni and Kadmath. Clearliness prizes were awarded to the best house in each island. Hindi books were purchased and supplied to the social education centres at Amini, Minocoy and Androth.

Manipur

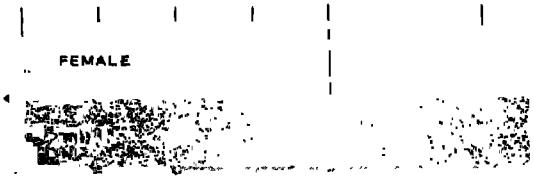
The social education unit of the Government was transferred from the Development Department to the Education Department during the year under report. The unit organised 196 literacy centres, 34 village leaders' training camps and one seminar-*cum*-training camp for organisers of *gram sahayak* training camps. 2,302 men and 1,598 women adults were made literate during the year. 1,700 village leaders and 1,000 ordinary women adults participated in the village uplift training camps held in different centres. To meet the emergency created by the Chinese aggression adult students were given instructions on first-aid and first-aid boxes were distributed among them.

SOCIAL EDUCATION
1962-63

SOCIAL EDUCATION CENTRE

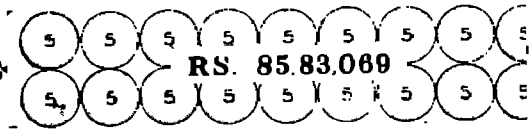
2,71,396

ADULTS ON ROLLS



ADULTS MADE LITERATE

EXPENDITURE



One book competition for adult neo-literates was held and the writers of the best five books were given prizes from Rs. 250 to Rs. 50. Copies of these books were purchased and distributed to the community centres and youth clubs for the adult readers

During the year the Central Library was enriched by the addition of 2.817 volumes and a sum of Rs. 26,742 was spent for the purpose. The children's library-*cum*-museum also was improved and 672 new books were added to the library.

The audio-visual unit of the Education Department organised a cultural meet and prizes were given to the best competitors whose photographs were published in bulletins The unit also carried out 158 film shows during the year. Besides, 20 radio-receiving sets, 50 filmstrips projectors, 144 view masters with educational reels, 12 gramophones with linguaphone record sets and 400 maps in the regional language were purchased and distributed to the schools.

Pondicherry

The Education Department conducted an adult education centre mainly intended for the working class, and one literacy centre. 19 adult education centres were run by the project implementing committee with a total enrolment of 488 women. Post-literacy class in English were also conducted by the Education Department for the benefit of these who aspired for higher studies of matriculation standard.

The existing public library at Pondicherry was strengthened by the addition of books. Two branch libraries were opened and they were equipped with necessary staff and books and periodicals. An expenditure of Rs. 16,900 was incurred under the scheme during 1962-63.

The audio-visual unit of the Department was equipped with more films and filmstrips. The activities of the unit were extended to more schools. A sum of Rs 20,000 was incurred under the scheme during the year.

Tripura

Under a new scheme of starting adult literacy centres, 80 literacy centres were opened throughout the Territory. With the help of the mobile literacy unit the library service was extended to the rural areas. A large amount was spent during the year for purchase of books and furniture for libraries.

The existing audio-visual workshop was further equipped and a good number of films were purchased during the year.

Main Statistics

The total number of social education schools (including social education centres and classes in the country was 2,71,396 during the year as against 2,46,211 in 1961-62. This gives an increase of 10·2 per cent. Out of the total, 11,208 were managed by Government. 8,671 by local bodies and 2,51,517 by private organisations.

The total number of adults on rolls stood at 20,53,353 (13,22,176 men and 7,31,177 women) as against 24,19,548 (16,38,594 men and 7,80,954 women) in the previous year. Of these, 10,25,515 persons (6,91,933 men and 3,33,582 women) were awarded literacy certificates.

The total expenditure on social education came to Rs. 85,83,069 as compared to Rs. 1,01,90,016 in the previous year. This gives a decrease of 15·8 per cent in expenditure The sourcewise percentage distribution of the total expenditure is as follows : Government funds 79·9 per cent, local bodies 10·6 per cent and other sources 9·5 per cent. The corresponding figures for the previous year were 85·1, 5·1 and 9·0 per cent respectively.

Table CXIX shows the State and Union Territorywise details of statistics regarding social education. Besides the items mentioned above, the table also shows the number of teachers for social education under col. (15) and the percentage of expenditure on social education out of the total expenditure on education under col. (20).

Table CXIX—Statistics of Social Education

State/Territory	No. of Schools/Classes/Centres			Number of Adults on Rolls						
				Men		Women		All Persons		
	1961-62	1962-63	Increase(+) or Decrease(—)	1961-62	1962-63	1961-62	1962-63	1961-62	1962-63	Increase(+) or Decrease(—)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
Andhra Pradesh	1,515	1,349	— 166	39,111	37,839	3,268	2,716	42,379	40,555	— 1,824
Assam	829	614	— 214	20,880	15,756	5,210	5,086	26,090	20,842	— 5,248
Bihar	7,888	6,335	— 1,553	2,49,052	1,85,691	37,064	27,218	2,86,116	2,12,909	— 73,207
Gujarat	7,430	2,727	— 4,703	1,44,317	38,826	35,341	8,710	1,79,658	47,536	— 1,32,122
Madhya Pradesh	1,876	1,572	— 304	31,878	24,667	2,640	3,663	34,518	28,330	— 6,188
Madras	632	396	— 236	13,986	8,194	2,680	1,679	16,666	9,873	— 6,793
Maharashtra	1,99,998	2,27,872	+ 27,874	6,60,726	6,06,129	6,03,398	5,94,624	12,64,124	12,00,753	— 63,371
Mysore	5,375	9,416	+ 4,041	61,995	70,683	5,019	7,270	67,014	77,953	+ 10,939
Orissa	4,212	7,130	+ 2,918	81,590	66,368	15,957	13,683	97,547	80,051	— 17,496
Punjab	981	887	— 94	4,051	2,318	14,990	11,012	19,041	13,330	— 5,711
Rajasthan	9,416	6,515	— 2,901	1,26,000	63,868	7,800	1,052	1,33,800	64,920	— 68,880
Uttar Pradesh	486	405	— 81	12,730	10,626	1,729	2,175	14,459	12,801	— 1,658
West Bengal	4,501	4,590	+ 89	1,71,587	1,63,693	34,182	35,488	2,05,769	1,99,181	— 6,588
A. & N. Islands	22	22	..	430	388	10	8	440	396	— 44
Dadra Nagar Haveli	..	6	+ 6	..	167	..	8	..	175	+ 175
Delhi	192	442	+ 250	3,257	4,932	5,318	6,295	8,575	11,227	+ 2,652
Himachal Pradesh	186	314	+ 128	2,507	4,577	580	2,282	3,087	6,859	+ 3,772
L. M. & A. Islands	14	15	+ 1	349	764	94	28	443	792	+ 349
Manipur	169	196	+ 27	2,805	2,329	1,566	1,618	4,371	3,947	— 424
Nagaland	3	4	+ 1	169	47	85	100	254	147	— 107
Pondicherry	64	81	+ 17	2,149	1,271	195	995	2,344	2,266	— 78
Tripura	423	508	+ 85	9,025	13,043	3,828	5,467	12,853	18,510	+ 5,657
INDIA	2,46,211	2,71,396	+25,185	16,38,594	13,22,176	7,80,954	7,31,177	24,19,548	20,53,353	—3,66,195

Table CXIX—Statistics of Social Education—(*Contd.*)

States/Territory	No. of Adults made Literate			No. of teachers	Total Expenditure on Social Education				Percentage of Exp. on Social Edu. to total Expenditure on Edu.	Percentage of Expenditure met from			
	Men	Women	Total		1961-62	1962-63	Increase (+) or Decrease (−) Amount	Percentage		Govt. Funds	Distt. Board Funds	Municipal Bd. Funds	Other Sources
1	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24
					Rs.	Rs.	Rs.						
Andhra	32,389	2,221	34,610	1,411	1,98,377	1,63,649	− 34,728	− 17·5	0·1	68·7	28·6	2·4	0·3
Assam	11,503	3,703	15,206	614	97,704	74,577	− 23,127	− 23·7	0·1	97·4	2·6	.	..
Bihar	1,36,346	20,106	1,56,452	5,960	14,68,506	10,85,686	−3,82,820	− 26·1	0·4	99·5	..	..	0·5
Gujarat	14,859	4,737	19,596	2,496	5,22,906	2,34,408	−2,88,498	− 55·2	0·1	67·7	18·3	3·8	10·2
Madhya Pradesh	16,328	2,352	18,680	1,572	5,16,598	3,57,116	−1,59,482	− 30·9	0·1	98·1	..	..	1·9
Madras	1,346	257	1,603	450	2,00,146	1,21,734	− 78,412	− 39·2	0·0	94·4	2·7	.	2·9
Maharashtra	2,71,916	2,52,233	5,24,149	2,21,696	6,27,152	5,35,825	− 91,327	− 14·6	0·1	55·7	4·9	1·0	38·4
Mysore	19,735	2,156	21,891	4,708	6,74,876	7,65,646	+ 90,770	+ 13·4	0·3	80·6	.	6·3	13·1
Orissa	37,039	9,330	46,369	4,481	10,01,483	4,33,845	−5,67,638	− 56·7	0·4	.	99·9	..	0·1
Punjab	1,572	10,479	12,051	530	5,99,492	4,57,624	−1,41,868	− 23·7	0·2	82·5	..	..	17·5
Rajasthan	63,868	1,052	64,920	6,515	6,78,000	4,44,044	−2,33,956	− 34·5	0·3	100·0	..	..	..
Uttar Pradesh	8,300	1,931	10,231	440	1,04,451	90,889	− 13,562	− 13·0	0·0	91·2	2·0	6·2	0·6
West Bengal	56,408	10,240	66,648	5,583	19,67,158	19,22,679	− 44,479	− 2·3	0·5	76·7	0·3	2·9	20·1
A. & N. Islands	293	3	296	N.A.	22,462	11,256	− 11,206	− 49·9	0·7	100·0		.	..
Dadra Nagar Haveli	.		.	6	.	1,726	+ 1,726	.	0·5	100·0	.	.	..
Delhi	2,641	4,564	7,205	221	3,96,450	4,84,501	+ 88,051	+ 22·2	0·4	55·1	..	44·9	..
Himachal Pradesh	2,268	779	3,047	241	37,071	37,418	+ 347	+ 0·9	0·2	96·5	3·5	..	..
L. M. & A. Islands	229	10	239	15	6,756	5,322	− 1,434	− 21·2	0·6	100·0		..	..
Manipur	2,302	1,598	3,900	196	18,706	21,369	+ 2,663	+ 14·2	0·1	100·0	.	.	..
Nagaland	11	5	16	4	500	1,173	+ 673	+134·6	0·0	100·0	..	.	..
Pondicherry	1,130	916	2,046	82	20,719	25,060	+ 4,341	+ 21·0	0·2	100·0	..	..	..
Tripura	11,450	4,910	16,360	526	10,30,503	13,07,522	+2,77,019	+ 26·9	0·6	99·7	..	..	0·3
INDIA	6,91,933	3,33,582	10,25,515	2,57,747	1,01,90,016	85,83,069	−16,06,947	− 15·8	0·2	79·9	6·6	4·0	9·5

CHAPTER X

MISCELLANEOUS

1. Pre-Primary Education

Pre-Primary Education is generally imparted to children of the age group 3-5 or 6 years wit view to providing opportunities to children for proper self expression and formation of correct ha prior to beginning of their regular schooling in the primary classes. This education is given ur different systems like the Nursery system, Montessori system, Kindergarten system, etc. Pre-Prim education is imparted in Pre-Primary schools and Pre-Basic schools as well as such classes attache some of the primary/junior basic and secondary schools.

During the year, the number of pre-primary schools was 2,502 as against 2,240 in the previ year. This excludes the number of pre-primary classes attached to other institutions. Of the total num of pre-primary schools, 1,775 or 71·0 per cent were managed by private bodies (58·8 per cent by pri aided boides and 12·7 per cent by private un-aided bodies), 452 or 18 0 per cent by government and remaining 275 or 11·0 per cent by local boards.

The number of students on rolls of these pre-primary schools as well as the pre-primary cla attached to other institutions was 2,11,773 (1,15,647 boys and 96,126 girls) as compared to 2,16, pupils (1,22,686 boys and 93,631 girls) in the previous year. This gave a decrease of 2·1 percent (5·7 cent decrease for boys and 2·7 percent increase for girls) as compared to an increase of 5·1 percent (percent for boys and 5·7 percent for girls) in 1961-62.

The total expenditure incurred on pre-primary schools (excluding attached classes) was 87,05,460 as against Rs 74,90,901 in the previous year and was distributed among the various sou as : Government funds 25·5 percent, local board funds 11·8 percent, fees 35·6 percent and other sou 27·1 percent.

The State-wise details of pre-primary schools are given in Table CXX

Facilities for the training of teachers for pre-primary schools existed in the States of And Pradesh, Assam, Gujarat, Kerala, Madhya Pradesh, Madras, Maharashtra, Mysore, Punjab and U Pradesh These were 31 pre-primary training schools in the country as against 29 in 1961-62. States of Mysore and Punjab did not report any training school but facilities in other institutions in State existed. Maharashtra, as usual, reported the highest number of schools (12), followed Gujarat (7), Madras (4), Kerala (3), Madhya Pradesh (2) and Andhra Pradesh, Assam and Uttar Prad (1 each). Of the total number of pre-primary training schools, 23 or 74·2 percent were managed private aided bodies, 7 or 22·6 percent by Government and the remaining 1 or 3·2 percent by lc boards.

These pre-primary training schools together with the training classes attached to other inst tions enrolled 2,171 (135 men and 2,036 women) pupil-teachers as against 1,943 (131 men and 1,812 wom in the previous year. The total direct expenditure incurred in the pre-primary training schools (exclud attached classes), however, increased from Rs. 5,09,618 to Rs. 5,63,500. Its distribution among the vari sources of income was : Government funds 62·9 percent, local board funds 2·6 percent, fees 21·2 perce endowments 7·7 percent and other sources 5·6 percent. The average annual cost of educating a pu teacher in such schools was Rs. 303·8 as against Rs. 295·6 in 1961-62.

The detailed statistics of pre-primary training schools in the various States are given in Ta CXXI.

Table CXX—Statistics of Pre-Primary Schools

State/Territory	Number of Schools		Number of Pupils*						Expenditure	
	1961-62	1962-63	Boys		Girls		Total		1961-62	1962-63
			1961-62	1962-63	1961-62	1962-63	1961-62	1962-63		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
									Rs.	Rs.
Andhra Pradesh	71	60	4,686	4,700	3,828	4,163	8,514	8,863	207,783	1,03,715
Assam	47	54	1,295	1,575	1,437	1,576	2,722	3,151	83,859	1,00,911
Bihar	27	33	904	1,353	668	891	1,572	2,244	1,14,542	1,39,889
Gujarat	415	446	35,551	17,553	21,891	14,418	57,442	31,971	13,49,101	19,15,417
Jammu and Kashmir			12,983	14,680	8,974	9,691	21,957	24,371	..	..
Kerala	46	125	1,318	4,741	1,329	4,574	2,647	9,315	97,861	1,86,434
Madhya Pradesh	204	236	7,056	8,494	6,764	8,279	13,820	16,773	8,01,005	7,34,255
Madras	34	39	2,411	2,704	2,176	2,145	4,587	4,449	2,45,269	3,03,918
Maharashtra	527	500	20,011	19,402	16,961	15,900	36,972	35,302	18,81,768	18,98,015
Mysore	239	303	9,799	12,534	8,209	10,483	18,008	23,017	6,36,401	8,69,339
Orissa	..	.	95	33	72	31	167	64	..	..
Punjab	8	10	523	303	318	273	841	576	31,131	36,895
Rajasthan	32	26	2,185	1,813	754	1,444	2,939	3,257	305,209	2,35,699
Uttar Pradesh	108	117	6,633	6,614	5,167	5,323	11,800	11,937	9,33,173	11,30,741
West Bengal	118	131	6,940	7,312	5,405	5,948	12,345	13,260	5,55,631	6,69,716
A. & N. Islands	..		395	34	240	12	635	46	..	..
Dadra & Nagar Haveli	2	2	23	10	32	50	55	80	..	203
Delhi	30	33	2,458	3,417	1,777	2,494	4,235	5,911	1,56,689	2,37,208
Goa, Daman and Diu	.	1		593		566		1,159		5,500
Himachal Pradesh	5	8	107	141	70	100	177	241	15,007	26,872
Manipur	1	1	17	25	4	10	21	35	2,931	4,186
N. E. F. A.	2	4	40	69	20	33	60	102	6,240	13,474
Pondicherry	30	32	1,101	963	1,198	951	2,299	1,914	36,198	46,730
Tripura	294	331	6,165	6,964	6,337	6,771	12,502	13,735	31,103	46,343
INDIA	2,240	2,502	1,22,686	1,15,647	93,631	96,126	2,16,317	2,11,773	74,90,901	87,05,460

*Includes enrolment in attached classes.

Table CXXI—Statistics of Pre-Primary Teachers' Training Schools

State	No. of Institutions	NUMBERS OF PUPILS†			Total Direct Expenditure	Average Annual Cost per Scholar
		Boys	Girls	Total		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
					Rs.	Rs.
Andhra Pradesh	1	..	144	144	21,661	296·7
Assam	1	..	33	33	767	23·2
Gujarat	7	135	401	536	1,01,142	188·6
Kerala	3	..	118	118	10,345	87·7
Madhya Pradesh	2	..	92	92	91,337	110·0
Madras	4	..	338	338	53,443	158·1
Maharashtra	12	..	618	618	2,18,443	353·5
Mysore	..	.	157	157	..	..
Punjab	..	..	50	50	..	..
Uttar Pradesh	1	..	85	85	66,362	1,185·0
INDIA	31	135	2,036	2,171	5,63,500	303·8

†Includes enrolment in attached classes.

2 Education in Arts

Education in arts continued to receive the attention of the Central and State Governments. Music, Dance, Drawing, paintings etc., were some of the main subjects taught. Facilities for these subjects were provided in some of the secondary schools for girls and in a few colleges and universities. Extra-curricular activities conducted by literary and dramatic clubs and students' Union in colleges also helped in the promotion of education in arts Besides, voluntary organisations working in the field also contributed towards its development.

Besides this, the three academics, namely, Sahitya Akademi, Sangeet Natak Akademi and Lalit Kala Akademi also continued to do the work of promotion of art, literature, dance and drama, etc. The Government of India paid grants to each of the Akademies as under :—

Sahitya Akademi Rs. 6,87,500

Sangeet Natak Akademi Rs. 16,20,000

Lalit Kala Akademi Rs. 3,61,500

A brief account of the activities of the Akademies is given below :—

SAHITYA AKADEMI

Publications During the year 1962-63, the Akademi brought out 73 publications in several languages of India. Besides, a volume of selected short stories of Tagore was translated into Nepali. These publications included translations of Indian and foreign classics, ancient as well as modern, into various Indian languages, anthologies and collection of select writings of great masters, and important reference works like History of Oriya Literature and National Bibiliography of Indian Literature (Vol. I).

Participation in Exhibitions

The Sahitya Akademi participated in the following exhibition of books during the year :—

1. Exhibition of books organised by Rashtra Bhasha Prachar Samiti, Wardha on the occasion of their Silver Jubilee.

2. Exhibition of books sponsored by the Book Industry Council of South India during the Books and Arts Festival at Madras.

3. Tagore Exhibition organised by Teachers, College, Jamia Millia, Delhi.

Reception to Distinguished Visitors

The Sahitya Akademi arranged reception to meet the distinguished visitors from the Asia Society of New York, a German Poet from the Federal Republic of Germany and a writers' delegation from Philippines.

Annual Awards

Sahitya Akademi Annual Awards of Rs. 5,000 each for the year 1962 to the eight most outstanding books of literary merit in the major Indian Languages were given away by Sri Jawaharlal Nehru, President of the Sahitya Akademi, at a simple function at Vigyan Bhavan, New Delhi on 31st March, 1963.

Vivekananada Centenary

To mark the centenary of the birth of Swami Vivekananda, the Akademy undertook to sponsor translation of the *Life of Vivekananda* by Romain Rolland.

On account of the Chinese aggression and the consequent need for economy in expenditure, the Sahitya Akademi's planned programme of development of its activities had to be cut down to the minimum. As a positive contribution, the Akademi undertook the publication of small anthologies of patriotic poems and songs in the major languages of the country. The Akademy organised an informal writers, meet in March, 1963, to discuss the subject 'Creative Writing and National Crisis., Earlier, the Akademi's Southern Regional Office at Madras organised a meeting of Literary Forum to hold symposium on 'The writers' Role on Emergency'.

LALIT KALA AKADEMI

The Lalit Kala Akademi continued its activities as under :—

Publications

The Lalit Kala Akademi published 5 books and journals, namely, 'Golden Flute', Lalit Kala No. 9 (May, 1962) five Monographs in the Lalit Kala series of contemporary Indian Art, Lalit Kala Contemporary No. 1 and 'Seminar on Indian Art History.' The monographs 'Prodosh Das Gupta' and 'Golden Flute' were awarded second prize in their respective categories in Annual Awards competition for excellence in printing.

Recognition and Grants

No new recognition was given but subventons, amounting to Rs. 90,000 were given to 28 recognised art organisations and State Akademies.

Library

During the year under review, the Akademi added 467 titles of the value of Rs. 13,038 41 bringing the total number of books in the library to 2,191 in 31st March, 1963.

National Exhibition of Art, 1963

The Lalit Kala Akademi organised the National Exhibition of Art from January 20, to February 28, 1963 in New Delhi which was inaugurated by Dr. Zakir Hussain, Vice President of India. It was decided not to take the National Exhibition as a Travelling Exhibition to State Capitals as was done during previous years. The Akademi purchased for its own collection 10 paintings, one graphic and one sculpture piece of the value of Rs. 19,150. Apart from this, the Akademi also purchased two paintings by Miss Zehra Rehamatulla, amounting to Rs 1,000.

Indian Art Exhibitions Abroad

The Akademi participated at the XXXI St Biennal de Venezia in June 1962 with a collection of 11 paintings and two sculptures. Besides, the Akademi also participated for the first time, in the "Commonwealth Art Today" Exhibition, 1962 with a collection of 10 paintings and 5 sculptures.

Exhibitions from Abroad

Two exhibitions—one of Contemporary Yugoslav Paintings consisting of 43 paintings including works of some well known artists of Yugoslavia and another of contemporary Malayan paintings consisting of 98 exhibits by 80 artists were organised on April 12, 1962 and December 7, 1962 respectively. The former exhibition was also shown in Bombay and Ahmedabad while the latter was also taken to Amritsar, Madras, Bombay, Calcutta and Hyderabad.

Visitors

The Akademi awarded a reception in March 1963 in honour of Mrs. Eric Newton, the well-known art critic and Art Adviser to the Commonwealth Institute. She was also given an opportunity to see a large number of contemporary works of art in the collection of the Akademi.

Delegations Abroad

The Akademi participated at the International Symposium of Sculptors in Yugoslavia from July 1, to September 2, 1962.

Sculptors Camp

A work camp for Sculptors, the first of its kind in India, was organised at the Makrana Marble Quarries (Near Jaipur) from 19th April to 16th June, 1962.

Fellows

The Akademi honoured Shri D P. Roy Chowdhury, well-known sculptor and painter and former Chairman of the Lalit Kala Akademi, and Shri K. Venkatappa fellow of the academi

A cash award of Rs. 5,000 each was made by the Akademi to Shri Nand Lal Bose and Shri Jamini Roy, the first two fellows of the Akademi.

Survey and Copying

The programme of copying frescoes at Bagh Caves, started during the previous year, was completed. 19 fascimile of the frescoes in cave Nos. 2, 3 and 4 were prepared. Work relating to copying of frescoes existing in the Brajraj Temple, Nurpur, Punjab was also completed and 6 panels covering frescoes of an area of 130 sq. ft were prepared.

Distribution of Artists' Material

To alleviate the difficulties of the artists in getting quality materials like colours, canvas, brushes, etc., the Akademi imported artists' material worth Rs 36,000 and distributed the same to the artists all over the country through important art organisations and State Akademies.

Studio Facilities for Artists

The Akademi succeeded in its efforts to lease the de-protected monument, Bistidari Malcha on Ridge, New Delhi for the purpose of using the place as studio for artists.

Artists Aid Fund

With a view to rendering financial assistance to the artists in special circumstances like temporary disability, etc., the Akademi instituted a fund called 'Artists Aid Fund'. The fund has been built up with the contributions made by the artists @10 per cent on the sale proceeds of their exhibits sale of the National Exhibition of Art. The fund had a balance of Rs. 14,42,120 on 31st March, 1963.

Sangeet Natak Akademy

A brief account of the activities of the Sangeet Natak Akademy is given below :—

Awards

The Executive Board of the Akademy decided to give two awards each for Vocal and Instrumental Music in Karnatak and Hindustani, one award each in classical dance for Kathakali and Manipuri and one award each for the traditional dance *viz.* Satriya Dance of Assam, Chhau Dance of Bihar and Orissa, besides awards for drama for play-writing, acting in Telegu, Urdu and Hindi. The Board had also approved the Akademi Award of Prizes in 1962-63 for the best play (script) and production in the field of Drama, for adults as well as for children. Two panel of judges in Bengali and Telugu were consitituted for making selections.

Recording of Eminent Musicians

The Akademi selected 29 eminent musicians for recording their music. The Akademi had also taken steps to obtain the collection of *Dharupads* preserved in the Gouripur Trust, Calcutta with notations from Sri Birendra Kishore Roy Chaudhri. The Akademi also undertook the preparation of biographies of the eminent musicians recording of Ustad Mushtaq Hussain Khan and Bade Ghulam Ali Khan by interveiwing them and recording of salient features of their technique and style.

Folk Music

The Sangeet Natak Akademi sponsored a programme of folk music of Rajasthan in New Delhi on 30th March, 1963 by the Rajasthan Sangeet Natak Akademi This programme was the first of its kind which included a demonstration of folk dance and accompanying instruments prevalent in this part of the country. The Akademi made recordings of a series of seasonal songs of Oraon Tribe of Madhya Pradesh with a Hindi commentary. Other recordings included a whole set of songs known as *Chamkiali Megh Malhar* and songs of *Churaha* of Himachal Pradesh and also songs of Orissa.

Who's Who of Musicians and Film on Musicians

A Who's who of musicians was being prepared and its first volume was expected to go to the Press in the coming year. The documentary films on the life of musicians were being produced and those on Ustad Allauddin Khan and Ustad Bade Gulam Ali Khan were well under way.

Institutions for Higher Training in Music and in Dance

The General Council of the Akademi recommended the establishment by the Akademi of centres for higher learning in music in various regions with a view to providing higher courses in music to such talented students as have had the basic training. The Akademi proposed to implement this recommendation by upgrading selected institutions of merit and standing already working in the field. The Akademi also decided to sponsor the training in *Kathak* and *Bharata Natyam* in the existing institutions.

Devotional and Patriotic Songs

Steps were taken for bringing out publications containing notations for selected devotional and patriotic songs in some of the Indian languages.

Compilation of Technical Terms in Hindustani and Karnatak Music

Two units, one for Karanatak music and the other for Hindustani Music have been working on the scheme for compilation of technical terms.

Exhibition of Musical Instruments

The Akademi organised an exhibition of Musical Instruments in August, 1962.

Audio Visual Album

The Akademi undertook an experimental production of an album containing a monograph on the form of art, supported by photographs and a recording of music. One such album on 'Kathakali' presented by Guru Kunchu Kurup was prepared describing graphically the salient features of Kathakali in 94 photographs and a text which exaplains various stages of traditional training and performance.

Dance Films

The Akademi added to its collection a short film on folk dance of *Churala* village and the Minjar Fair in Chamba in Himachal Pradesh. The Akademi's collection of colour films of folk dances was being edited with a view to preparing short documentary films on Dances of India.

National School of Drama and Asian Theatre Institute

The National School of Drama and Asian Theatre Institute which trains students in the basic principles of the various aspects of theatrecraft was established. The school presented three major productions—*Aashaad ka Ek Din*, *Gudiya Ghar* and *Antigone*—and organised exhibitions, films shows, extension lectures on various aspects of the theatre and arranged educational trips to art gallaries and monuments.

Library and Museums

The Akademi added 150 books to its library and acquired for its museum 31 large-size photographic reproductions and an album of 100 photographs of ancient sculptural panels on music from the Archaeological survey as well as 30 folk music instruments of Rajasthan and a bust in bronze of Ustad Alla-ud-Din Khan prepared by Shri Ram Kinkar of Santiniketan and plaques in bronze of Tansen, Tukaram, Shyama Shastry, Dikshitar and Thyagaraja.

Financial Assistance

The Akademi gave grants amounting to Rs. 6,41,028 to 62 institutions in the field of music, dance and drama.

Publications

The following publications were brought out by the Akademi :—

(i) Sangeet Natak Akademi Bulletin-Rabindranath Tagore Centenary Number.

(ii) Anthology of 100 songs of Rabindranath Tagore in Staff Notation-Vol. I.

(iii) Anthology of 100 songs of Rabindrantath Tagore in Akademi Notation.

Apart from these, the printing of reports on the Seminars on Drama was nearing completion and the following monographs were under preparation :—

(i) Indian Dance in Classical Libraries and Arts by Dr. Kapila Vatsyayan.

(ii) Articles on Indian Theatre by Dr. V. Raghavan.

(iii) Compositions of Brahmasri Veena Krishnamacharya and late Shri K. Vasudevacharya.

(iv) Ragavidhi by Prof. Subba Rao.

(v) Kootha Nool of Sathanar by Shri S.D. Subrahamanya Yogi.

(vi) Material for Vol. II of the Selected Songs of Rabindranath Tagore.

Functions and other Activities

The Akademi gave Sanads to Fellows and presented Awards on August 20, 1962 and also gave a cash prize of Rs. 3,000 for the best play in Tamil.

Cultural Programmes and Reception

The Akademi celeberated the Bi-centenary of Shyama Shastri's birth in May, 1962 and the Birth centenary of Ustad Allanddin Khan at Maihar. The Akademi accorded receptions to a delegation of composers from USSR., to a cultural delegation from Philippines, to Mr Rene Maheu, Acting Director, General of UNESCO and to Dr. Paul Braisted of the Hazen Foundation, U S.A in collaboration with the Sahitya and Lalit Kala Akademies.

Regional State Akademies

Two Regional Akademies namely, Gujarat Sangeet Nritya Natya Akademy at Ahmedabad and Punjab Kala Akademy at Chandigarh were set-up at the instance of Sangeet Natak Akademies. Some of the State Akademies associated or encouraged institutions in their regions for sponsoring programme to raise money for the National Defence Fund.

A brief account of the developments in the field of Education in Arts in the different States and Union Territories is given below :—

Assam

Alongwith National Anthem, other patriotic songs were also taught in primary and junior basic schools.

Gujarat

State Lalit Kala Akademi which was inaugurated earlier organised the Gujarat State 3rd Art Exhibition at Rajkot from 17th to 28th February, 1963. Prizes amounting to Rs. 19,400 were awarded. Further, the Government decided to organise various Higher Art examinations.

Maharashtra

Out of 40 dramas (including 16 for children) written published and received for competition, 4 including 1 for children were selected for the award of prizes amounting to Rs. 3,000. Dramatic competitions were organised on district basis in secondary and primary schools and suitable prizes given. Training camps of 15 days' duration for primary teachers in the art of dramatics were also organised at Poona and Nagpur to enable teachers to teach and prepare pupils taking part in dramatic competitions.

Rajasthan

The Sahitya Akademi Udaipur published 4 books and a quarterly bulletin entitled "Madhumati". The Akademi selected 5 books out of 35 books in Hindi, Sanskrit, Urdu and Rajasthani language for prize competition and awarded prizes amouting to Rs. 4,000. The Akademi gave financial assistance to 12 artists, 5 magazines and 10 affiliated organisations. Besides, symposiums and seminars were also conducted at various places. The *Lalit Kala Akademi* conducted exhibition at different places with special attention on photographs and brought out its monthly bulletin entitled "Sarjan" regularly. The Akademi gave awards to talented artists and affiliated organisations for the promotion of art and participated in the Republic Day celebrations at Delhi. The *Sangeet Natak Akademi* continued to give financial assistance to needy artists and organisations It also organised seminars and symposiums.

Himachal Pradesh

With a view to developing the Arts, a Govt. college of Arts was started at Nahan. An exhibition of arts and paintings, besides a variety programme, was organised and the money collected on the occasion was contributed towards the National Defence Fund

Manipur

Music was introduced as a subject of study in some of the high schools apart from one Arts school imparting training in drawing and painting. For the expansion of Music and Arts in primary schools, music and arts teachers were appointed in each basic training institute. Inter-school cultural meets, etc. were organised by the Department.

Statistics

The statistics of institutions for music and dancing and other fine arts are given in Tables and table CXXII A brief account of institutions under each type is given below :—

Schools for Music and Dancing

The number of music and dancing schools decreased from 165 to 164. The decrease was reported by the States of Madhya Pradesh (1), Maharashtra (6) and Orissa (2) while the number of such schools increased in the States of Andhra Pradesh (1) Assam (2), Rajasthan (1), West Bengal (1), and the 2 schools shown by Goa, Daman & Diu (2), shown for the first time.

Besides these schools, facilities for the music and dancing courses of school standard also existed, in some of the colleges for music and dancing. The number of students in the schools for music and dancing as well as such classes attached to other institutions was 14,560 (4,464 boys and 10,096 girls) as against 14,617 (4,655 boys and 9,962 girls) in the previous year.

The total expenditure incurred on the schools for music and dancing increased from Rs. 13,36,738 to Rs. 14,59,896. It was distributed among the various sources of income as under : government funds 48.2 per cent, local board funds 1.8 per cent, fees 25·7 per cent, endowments 7·6 per cent and other sources 16·7 per cent. The average annual cost of educating a pupil in these schools was Rs. 129 3

Schools for Other Fine Arts

The number of schools for other fine arts decreased from 51 to 49. Besides, some colleges also provided facilities for other fine arts of schools standard. These schools for other fine arts along with the attached classes enrolled 3,068, pupils (2,224 boys and 844 girls) as against 3,190 pupils (2,467 boys and 723 girls). The total direct expenditure on schools for other fine arts decreased from Rs. 9,90,865 to Rs. 9,78,278. Its source-wise distribution was as under : government funds 65·4 per cent, local board funds 0·6 per cent, fees 20·7 percent, endowments 2·0 percent and other sources 11·3 per cent. The average annual cost of educating a pupil in these schools came to Rs. 225·3

Table CXXII—Statistics of Schools for Music, Dancing and other Fine Arts.

State/Territory	Schools for Music and Dancing				Schools for other Fine Arts			
	No. of Institutions	Number of Pupils*			No. of Institutions	Number of Pupils *		
		Boys	Girls	Total		Boys	Girls	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Andhra Pradesh	14	348	1,002	1,350	2	37	5	42
Assam	15	39	44	83	.	..	..	..
Bihar	2	111	79	190	1	86	..	86
Gujarat	11	633	558	1,191	6	181	343	524
Kerala	6	134	532	666	5	117	62	179
Madhya Pradesh	2	570	777	1,347	..	..	..	
Madras	1	4	57	61	3	332	28	360
Maharashtra	20	599	952	1,551	20	434	214	648
Mysore	24	630	1,237	1,867	4	369	51	420
Orissa	19	312	455	767	2	60	36	96
Punjab	..	..	..	..	1	145	5	150
Rajasthan	5	139	254	393	1	50	16	66
Uttar Pradesh	10	232	868	1,100	..	..	..	
West Bengal	30	556	2,993	3,549	2	352	48	400
Delhi	1	54	130	184	1	11	36	47
Goa, Daman & Diu	2	58	54	112	..	..	..	.
Manipur	..	37	83	120	1	50		50
Tripura	2	8	21	29	..	.	..	.
INDIA	164	4,464	10,096	14,560	49	2,224	844	3,068

*Includes enrolment in attached classes also.

Colleges for Music and Dancing

The number of music and dancing colleges stood at 46, as in the previous year. Besides, facilities for the music and dancing courses existed in the teaching departments of the universities of Annamalai, Delhi, Indira Kala Sangeet Vishwavidyalaya, Madras, Patna, Varanasiya Sanskrit Vishwavidayalaya and Vishwa Sangeet Bhavan of Calcutta. These music and dancing colleges together with the teaching departments of the universities enrolled 5,596 pupils (2,172 boys and 3,394 girls) as against 5,371 pupils (1,941 boys and 3,430 girls). This figure excludes the number of students receiving instruction in courses of school standard in these institutions. The total direct expenditure in colleges for music and dancing decreased from Rs. 16,13,062 to Rs. 15,42,783. It was distributed among the various sources of income as under : government funds 48·0 per cent; local board funds 0·2 per cent; fees 25·7 per cent, endowments 6·6 per cent and other sources 19·7 per cent. The average annual cost of educating a pupil in music and dancing college was Rs. 208·7.

Table ...

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THE HANDICAPPED

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State/Territory	No. of Institutions	Music and Dan...						
		...nb... of Pupils*						
		Boys						
1	2	3						
Andhra Pradesh	1	8	36					
Bihar	1	31	41					
Gujarat	2	167	185	352				
Madhya Pradesh	21	659	932	1,591		[illegible]		
Madras	2	81	246	327	..	.	.	
Maharashtra	..	257	74	331	1	319	194	
Orissa	2	89	209	298	.	.		.
Rajasthan	1	6	6	12	.	.		..
Uttar Pradesh	6	278	405	683	.	..	..	..
West Bengal	7	322	1,135	1,457	1	217	93	310
Delhi	..	226	74	300	..	.	..	..
Himachal Pradesh	1	20	16	36	..	.	.	..
Manipur	1	7	..	7	..	..	..	..
Tripura	1	21	35	56	.	.		..
INDIA	46	2,172	3,394	5,566	8	1,035	420	1,455

DEAF/MUTE BLIND/DEAF

*Includes enrolment in attached classes also

Colleges for Fine Arts (excluding Music & Dancing)

The number of colleges for fine arts was eight as in the previous year. Besides, facilities for the teaching of fine arts existed in the teaching departments of the universities of Baroda, Gorakhpur, Madras and Visva-bharati.

The number of pupils in colleges for fine arts as well as in university teaching departments decreased from 1,699 (1,201 boys and 498 girls) in 1961-62 to 1,455 (1,035 boys and 420 girls) in 1962-63. This number, however, excludes the number of students in fine art classes of school standard attached to colleges for fine arts. The total direct expenditure on colleges for fine arts increased from 8,96,242 to Rs. 9,50,602. It was distributed among various sources of income as under : government funds 66·2 percent, fees 11·1 percent, endowments 0·6 percent and other sources 22 1 percent The contribution from local bodies funds was negligible. The average annual cost of educating a pupil amounted to Rs. 653·3.

3. Education of the Handicapped

Education of the handicapped is imparted through two types of institutions *viz.* (a) institutions for the mentally handicapped children and (b) institutions for the physically handicapped children. A brief account of these is given below :

Schools for the Mentally Handicapped Children

There were seven schools for mentally handicapped children. These schools were reported by the States of Gujarat (1) Maharashtra (3), West Bengal (1) and Delhi (2). Besides, a separate section of the school for the deaf at Lucknow continued to provide education to the mentally retarded children also,

Table CXXII—Statistics of Schools for Music.

State/Territory	Schools for Music and Dar[illegible]		
	No. of Institutions	Number	
		Boys	
1	2	3	
Andhra Pradesh	14		
Assam			
Bihar			
Gujarat			
Kerala			
Madhya			

...noanalytical treatment to students. The num- ...against 511 in the previous year. The number of ...The total expenditure in[illegible]ed on these institutions ...53,245 in the previous year [illegible] sourcewise distribution ...nt, local board funds 1·4 [illegible]nt, fees 42·7 per cent and ...155 to 164. Of the total, 85 were schools ...dicapped in[illegible]. According to management, the distribution ...and 23 for [illegible]er : Government schools 29·4 per cent, local board ...r cent and private unaided schools 3·1 per cent. These ...dicapped [illegible]ys and 2,390 girls) as against 10,576 (8,479 boys and 2,097 ...ided sch[illegible] of the enrolment according to the types of schools was ...8 student[illegible]he deaf-mute 4,034 and school for the crippled 1,420 Increase ...ear. Th[illegible] three types of schools. The total expenditure on the schools for the ...nd [illegible]744 [illegible]d from Rs. 63,26,106 to Rs. 62,11,568. Of the total, 69.6 per cent was ...ernment, 2·1 [illegible] cent by local boards, 2·6 per cent from fees and 25·7 per cent from endow- ...d other sources The number of teachers in these schools increased from 1,243 to 1,265, of whom ...re in the schools for the blind, 466 in the schools for the deaf-mute and 129 in the schools for the ...pled. The training sections of the Deaf and Dumb schools at Lucknow and Calcutta continued to ...ovide facilities for the training of teachers for the deaf.

Detailed statistics of schools for the handicapped in various States are given in Table CXXIV

2. Training Centre for the Adult Blind, Dehra Dun

This centre that was established in 1950 had arrangements for vocational training for 150 adult blind men and 35 adult blind women. As training in cottage industries did not provide adequate avenues of employment, an attempt was made to reshape the training programme in the Centre with the assistance of an I.L.O expert by developing a section for training the blind in light engineering trades.

Sheltered Workshop, Dehra Dun

The sheltered workshop which functions as an adjunct to the above training centre employed 9 blind workers who were paid on a piece rate basis. In addition, they were provided boarding and lodging facilities and medical aid.

The Central Braille Press, Dehra Dun

The Central Braille Press added 8 new titles in Hindi to its catalogue during the year under report bringing the total number to 113. Under an agreement to provide substantial quantities of braille paper, zinc plates and some stereo-type machines with a view to doubling the capacity of the Centre Braille Press, UNICEF supplied a part of the equipment

Workshop for the Manufacture of Braille Appliances, Dehra Dun

This workshop made some simple appliances needed for the education of the blind. With a view to accelerate the pace of production and also to undertake the manufacture of more complicated appliances, the workshop was being reorganised with the assistance of the expert provided by the ILO.

Model School for the Blind Children, Dehra Dun

During the year, seventh class was also added, raising the number of children on rolls from 50 to 54. In addition, UNICEF has agreed to provide some additional equipment to improve the quality of teaching.

National Library for the Blind

The National Braille Library with an initial stock of about 6,000 braille volumes was set up at Dehra Dun. This library lends braille books free of cost to blind readers throughout the country. With the addition of this library, the project to establish a National Centre for the Blind at Dehra Dun was completed.

EDUCATION OF THE HANDICAPPED
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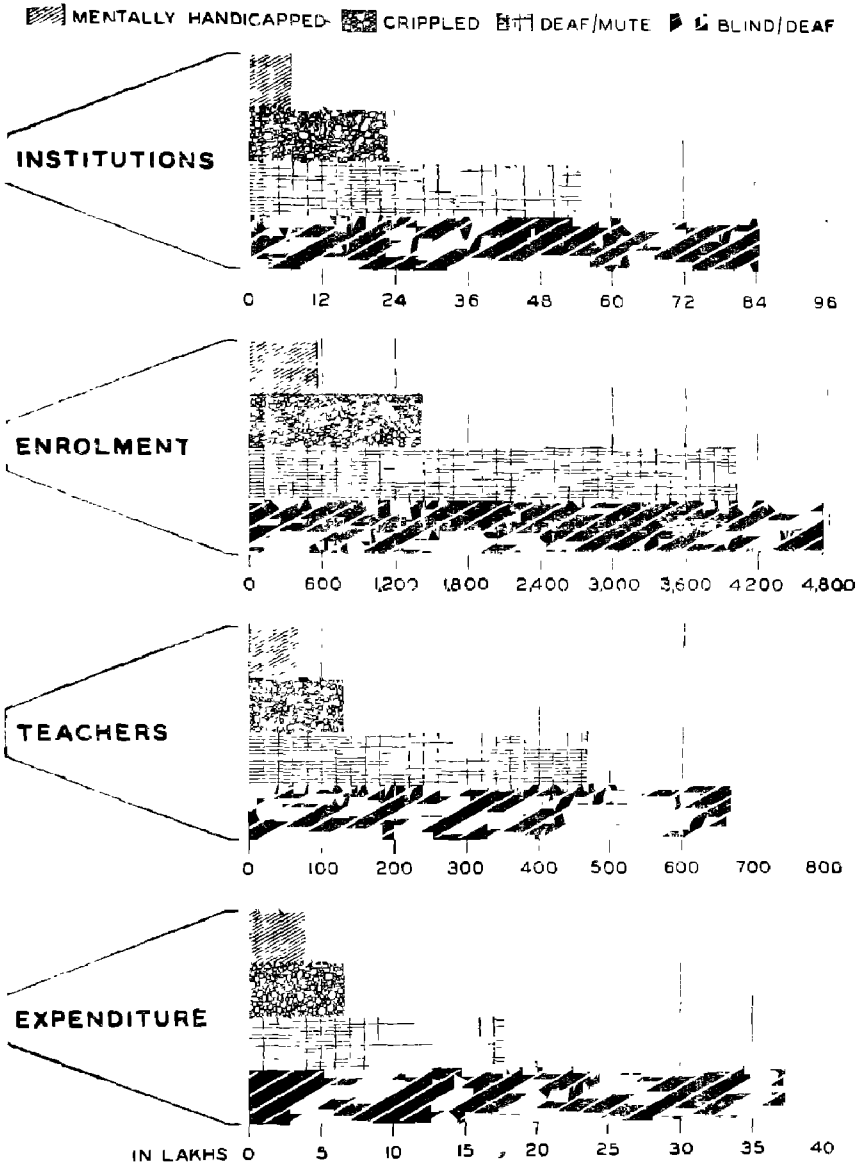

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Table CXXIV—Statistics of Schools for the Handicapped

State/Territory	Number of Schools					Number of Pupils						
	For the Physically Handicapped			For the Mentally Handicapped	Total	For the Physically Handicapped			For the Mentally Handicapped	Total	Total Expenditure	Number of Teachers
	Blind	Deaf-Mute	Crippled			Blind	Deaf-Mute	Crippled				
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
											Rs	
Andhra Pradesh	5	2	3		10	220	216	100		536	1,66,990	59
Assam	1	1			2	47	41			88	44,499	23
Bihar	8	3			11	278	93			371	1,66,173	48
Gujarat	11	8	1	1	21	406	457	28	51	942	6,38,619	134
Jammu and Kashmir	2				2	32				32	30,472	8
Kerala	2	2	2		6	41	191	153		385	1,77,480	55
Madhya Pradesh	4	1			5	159	49			208	1,21,556	32
Madras	6	8	4		18	492	1,031	337		1,860	4,95,669	196
Maharashtra	13	10	8	3	34	1,348	471	246	321	2,386	19,48,096	266
Mysore	4				4	289				289	2,65,471	43
Orissa		1		..	1		104			104	54,900	12
Punjab	6	1	1		8	240	27	71		338	3,81,717	46
Rajasthan	3				3	147		..		147	1,26,551	19
Uttar Pradesh	12	11			23	486	511			997	7,53,835	150
West Bengal	4	7		1	12	260	477		69	806	6,45,426	125
Delhi	4	1	4	2	11	299	366	485	118	1,268	5,88,281	117
INDIA	85	56	23	7	171	4,744	4,034	1,420	559	10,757	66,05,735	1,333

Training Centre for the Adult Deaf, Hyderabad

A training Centre for the Adult Deaf started functioning at Hyderabad towards the end of September, 1962 with an initial batch of 30 trainees This is the only institution of its kind in the country which imparts training of 2 years duration to adult deaf in sheet-metal work, wiremanship and fittings.

Deficient Children at Delhi

The establishment of a school for the mentally deficient children in Delhi during 1962-63 was sanctioned. The school will be intended for mentally deficient children having an I. Q of between 50 and 75 and chronological age ranging between 6 and 12 year.

Scholarships for the Physically Handicapped

Under this scheme, scholarships were awarded to blind and deaf students for higher education or for the technical or professional training Scholarships were also awarded to orthopaedically handicapped students for education and for technical or professional training During the year 251 fresh awards were made—82 for the blind, 64 for the deaf and 105 for the orthopaedically handicapped.

Training of Teachers

Two new schemes for the training of teachers were implemented Under one of the schemes 3 Teachers working in schools for the blind and the deaf were awarded visiting fellowships The object of this scheme was to enable teachers to observe the working of other institutions in the country and thus to widen their professional experience Under another scheme, 5 craft instructors from schools for the handicapped were sent for training at the training institutions of the All India Handicrafts Board in Bombay and Calcutta The trainees were paid a monthly allowance by the training institution and the Government of India re-imbursed to the sponsoring institutions the cost of appointing substitutes.

Special Employment Exchanges for the Physically Handicapped

Under this scheme, special employment exchanges for the physically handicapped have already been set up in Bombay, Delhi and Madras A new exchange was established at Hyderabad during the year and sanction for two more exchanges, one each in Calcutta and Bangalore has been accorded These exchanges attempt to place trained blind, deaf and orthopaedically handicapped in ordinary industrial establishments as well as in public services.

Assistance to the Voluntary Organisations for the Handicapped

Under this scheme, assistance was given to voluntary organisations for the handicapped for development activities During the year, a sum of Rs 4,46,000 was sanctioned to 18 organisations for different categories of handicapped persons.

4. Education of the Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes and Other Backward Classes

The students belonging to scheduled castes, scheduled tribes and other backward communities continued to get priority and benefits and concessions during the year. In most of the States no fees was charged from them in schools and colleges. In case of non-government institutions the loss in fee income to such institutions was reimbursed by the State governments. Apart from this, the benefits and concession included exemption from examination and other fees, reservation of seats in schools and colleges and their hostels, awarding a number of special scholarships and stipends for them at all stages of education and giving liberal grants-in-aid to schools situated in the areas predominantly inhabited by these people, opening and maintenance of institutions primarily for these classes, providing free lodging, mid-day meals, clothing, books, stationery, etc., relaxion of rules regarding admission to examinations In some States most of these measures were implemented by their Social Welfare Department while in other States special officers were appointed for the purpose.

The scheme for the award of scholarships to students belonging to scheduled castes, scheduled tribes and other backward classes for post-matriculation studies continued to be administered by the State Governments and Union Administrations on the principles laid down by the Union Government. Funds amounting to Rs. 2,22,63,000 were placed at the disposal of State Governments/Union Administrations during the year under report.

Table CXXV—Statistics of Education of the Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes and Other Backward Communities

State/Territory	Number of Institutions specially meant for Schedule Castes etc	Number of Pupils			Number of Pupils getting Scholarships and Stipends			Total Expenditure on Scholarships, Stipends and Other Financial Concessions	Total Expenditure on Institutions specially meant for pupils belonging to Scheduled Castes etc.
		Boys	Girls	Total	Boys	Girls	Total		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
								Rs.	Rs
Andhra Pradesh		16,43,795	8,91,343	25,35,138	1,46,377	30,981	1,77,358	1,16,99,430	.
Assam		6,72,504	3,61,764	10,34,268	68,331	21,316	89,647	33,85,161	
Bihar	2,001	23,95,987	4,63,392	28,59,379	1,30,582	16,739	1,47,321	1,31,63,979	27,37,830
Gujarat		5,39,005	2,29,003	7,68,008	45,955	7,078	5,30,33	45,94,174	.
Jammu and Kashmir		25,989	3,899	29,888	3,928	437	4,365	2,48,812	.
Kerala		8,81,121	6,83,835	15,64,956	1,73,174	1,43,729	3,16,903	48,63,502	.
Madhya Pradesh	1,485	6,88,515	1,27,249	8,15,764	2,45,805	48,313	32,45,283	82,45,283	60,98,969
Madras	1,705	21,19,303	12,08,579	33,27,882	1,00,26	32,682	1,32,943	1,32,18,732	68,34,523
Maharashtra		14,22,451	5,60,149	19,82,900	5,38,[illegible]	1,18,477	6,57,356	4,76,36,595	.
Mysore	19	2,24,209	1,15,583	3,39,792	20,766	13,542	34,308	20,95,527	2,59,439
Orissa		2,944	5,035	7,979	1,365	129	1,494	7,20,767	..
Punjab	13	5,11,758	1,66,130	6,79,888	48,537	4,100	52,637	59,44,914	1,65,190
Rajasthan		3,48,831	25,294	3,74,125	23,273	1,684	24,957	10,16,896	..
Uttar Pradesh	569	21,53,657	3,12,690	24,66,347	108,905	12,496	1,21,461	1,06,14,168	9,74,208
West Bengal		7,61,448	2,41,652	10,03,100	49,918	9,876	50,794	56,08,787	..
A. & N Island	139	5,623	2,912	8,535					14,42,639
Dadra & Nagar Haveli		3,327	630	3,957	24		24	6,568	
Delhi		80,997	32,381	1,13,378	6,596	2,481	8,877	18,06,708	.
Himachal Pradesh		19,518	4,154	23,672	2,603	414	3,017	1,12,248	
L M and A Islands	78	2,894	1,639	1,533	47	2	49	4,165	8,68,285
Manipur	1,478	40,802	18,293	59,095	1,667	762	2,429	3,53,588	36,04,130
Nagaland	651	37,724	20,942	58,666	7,120	2,427	9,547	4,47,758	60,82,881
N E F A	190	7,975	1,220	9,195	7,740	1,085	8,825	4,49,388	13,07,880
Pondicherry		26,025	5,786	31,811					.
Tripura	1	57,791	26,704	84,495	3,978	1,378	5,356	2,71,877	71,977
INDIA	8,289	1,46,66,198	55,10,758	2,01,75,956	17,26,681	4,70,138	21,96,819	13,35,39,027	3,04,48,851

The number of scholarships awarded under this scheme to the scheduled castes, scheduled tribes and other backward communities and the expenditure incurred on each of the three classes during the year is given below :

	Number of Scholarships Awarded	Expenditure incurred
		Rs
Scheduled Castes	55,580	2,67,55,812
Scheduled Tribes	10,249	44,36,927
Other Backward	20,510	1,00,20,249
Total	86,339	4,12,12,988

The number of scholarships awarded to the students of all the three classes and the expenditure thereon in the previous year was 75,677 and Rs. 3,52,63,401 respectively These scholarships covered tuition fee and grants for books, stationery, etc.

Under the scheme for Overseas Scholarships for Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes and Other Backward Classes, 38 scholars of the earlier batches continued their studies abroad while selections of 14 scholarships for 1962-63 were made

Under the scheme for passage grants for Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes and Other Backward Classes, five students (1 belonging to Scheduled Castes and 4 to Other Backward Classes) were awarded passage grants. Two students of the Other Backward Classes were given return passage grants.

During the year, there were 8,289 educational institutions predominantly meant for scheduled castes, scheduled tribes and other backward classes as against 7,605 in the previous year Besides these institutions, other institutions also admitted students belonging to scheduled castes, scheduled tribes and other backward communities. The total number of students belonging to all these classes in all types of institutions was 2,00,76,272 (1,45,89,910 boys and 54,86,362 girls) The corresponding figure for the previous year was 1,93,66,290 (1,41,77,027 boys and 51,89,263 girls) The total expenditure incurred on institutions meant for these classes was Rs 3,04,48,851 as compared to Rs 2,55,77,281 in the previous year. Of the total number of scheduled castes, scheduled tribes and other backward classes students 21,81,235 (17,11,559 boys and 4,69,676 girls) were awarded scholarships, stipends and other financial concessions of the value of Rs 13,83,41,634 The corresponding figures for the previous year were 23,49,101 and Rs. 12,12,54,724. Besides, a large number of the students received full or partial freeships

The Statewise details of statistics of the education of students belonging to these classes are given in Table CXXV.

5. Education of Girls and Women

One of the major educational programmes included in the Third Five-Year Plan is to accelerate the education of girls, particularly at the primary and secondary stage, by increasing the enrolment of girls at the primary stage to 61.6 per cent, that at the middle stage to 16.5 per cent and that at the secondary stage to 6.9 per cent by the end of the Third Five Year Plan. As one of the measures to secure this objective, special programmes for the education of the girls have been included in the State sector of Third Plan as a Centrally aided scheme with 100 per cent Central assistance and a provision of Rs. 11 crores was made for it.

To propagate girls education, to review the progress made in this field and to suggest new measures, it was decided to hold 22 seminars on girl's education in all the States and the four Union Territories of Delhi, Himachal Pradesh, Manipur and Tripura.

The National Council for Women's Education set up a Curriculum Committee during the year to consider the curricula for girls and to suggest desirable differentiations, if any. The report of the committee is awaited. The Council also set up a committee for carrying out a survey of attitude of women to part-time employment.

A special scheme of financial assistance to voluntary organisations engaged in the field of women's education was intiated during the year under report for developing the following type of activities :—

(1) Project of an experimental or educationally significant nature.

(2) Laboratories and libraries in girls' middle and secondary schools and in training institutions for women primary teachers.

(3) Hostels attached to middle, secondary and training institutions for women primary teachers

Under this scheme grant-in-aid for non-recurring expenditure at 60 per cent of total expenditure provided the grant-in-aid for buildings shall not exceed Rs 45,000, and for recurring expenditure at 75 per cent of the total expenditure would be given for approved programmes A grant of Rs. 40,500 was released to five institutions during 1962-63.

The first conference of Chairmen and Secretaries of State Councils for Women's Education and Members of the National Council was held on June 6 and 7, 1962 to review the policy, programmes and provisions made for girls' education during the Third Five Year Plan period and also to consider details of a minimum programme of activities to be undertaken by all State Councils The Conference for the first time, provided a forum for exchange of ideas and experiences to tackle the problems which the State Councils have been facing in various areas. The conference passed the following important resolutions :

(1) As the provision of hostels in secondary schools for girls, particularly those located in rural areas, is essential to increase the enrolment of girls at the secondary stage and to reach the targets laid down, the State Governments should, therefore, complete the construction of hostels sanctioned during 1960-61 within 1962-63 and provide for more in the next year's budget The voluntary organisations should also take advantage of the Central Scheme of Assistance to Voluntary Organisations and undertake construction of hostels wherever necessary, for the schools that they may be running so that more girls from rural areas are able to join schools

(b) The Central Government should take up a Supplementary Scheme with an outlay of not less than Rs 10 crores and the following programme should be given high priority under this scheme

(i) provision of quarters/hostels for women teachers in rural areas ;

(ii) expansion of facilities for adult women for taking up condensed courses in rural areas, creation of special classes in schools ;

(iii) provision of scholarships/stipends for girls from rural areas for taking up teacher training .

(iv) arrangement for the education of older children of women working in colleges ; and

(v) starting of training institutions in the rural areas.

The Conference further recommended that schemes like pre-selection of girls at secondary stage for employment as teachers, payment of village allowance advance increments for women teachers who work in rural areas and other measures suited to local needs may also be included by the State Governments under this scheme

The Conference also recommended that the targets for the number of women teachers should be laid down specifically for each stage based on the proposed additional enrolment of girls. In pursuance of the above recommendations the Union Ministry of Education suggested to the State Governments the number of women teacher's that would be required additionally every year at the primary, middle and secondary stages The Conference also passed a resolution suggesting the Chairman of the National Council for Women's Education to approach the Planning Commission for increasing the ceiling fixed for Education so that it would be possible for the State Governments to accommodate some of the important schemes for women's programme in Third Five Year Plan The Conference also passed resolution on the establishment of Polytechnics for girls and organisation of Seminars on programme and policies for girl's education.

The 37th All India Educational Conference was held in Lucknow from December 27 to 31. 1962 Its Sectional Conference on Women's Education made the following recommendations for girls' education :

(i) teaching of Home Science, Home Nursing and First Aid should be made compulsory for girls ;

(ii) such programmes as National Discipline Scheme, National Cadet Corps, Girls Guide, Physical Education, etc., should cover all schools and colleges for girls also ; and

(iii) the Government should see that the principle of part-time training and employment of women teachers already accepted by the Central Government is implemented by all State Governments also.

In view of the Chinese aggression, the Conference suggested that the girls and women should be trained and equiped for certain essential services. The conference accordingly made the following recommendations :

(a) greater emphasis should be laid on teaching of Science and Mathematics at all stages of education ,

(b) adequate provision may be made by the Government for financial assistance to be given to girls' schools and colleges for teaching science ;

(c) the provision should be made for part time jobs for those women teachers who intend continuing their studies in science at higher stages of education ;

(d) better grades should be sanctioned for women science teachers as there is a great shortage of qualified women science teachers ; and

(e) the rules regarding training should be relaxed in the case of women science teachers.

The total number of girls studying in all types of institutions increased from 1,68,26,276 in 1961-62 to 1,83,01,994 during the year under review, which gives an increase of 8 8 per cent The corresponding increase in the number of boys was from 3,74,55,166 to 3,96,75,480 or 5 9 per cent. This shows a higher increase in enrolment of girls as compared to that of boys, but even so, there were only about 32 girls in educational institutions as against every 68 boys

Of the total number of girls, only 30 7 per cent were studying in institutions meant for girls only, the rest getting education in co-educational institutions. According to type of education, 95.0 per cent of girls were getting general education, 4.2 per cent getting special education and the remaining 0.8 per cent professional and technical education The corresponding figures for boys were ; general education 94 6 per cent, special education 3 7 per cent and professional and technical education 1 7 per cent

For more details, reference may be made to table CXXVI

Further, during the year, there were 1 42,572 recognised institutions for girls only as against 1,16,150 in 1961-62. Their distribution according to type is (figures in parenthesis relate to the previous year) Universities 1(1), arts and science colleges 189(165), professional colleges 122(97), special education colleges 26(21), high and higher secondary(including post-basic) schools 3,103(2,521), Middle schools (including senior basic) 5,658(4,666), primary schools (including junior basic) 23,693(19,827), Pre-primary schools 342(230), vocational and technical schools 922(858), adult education centres 1,08,637(87,609) and special education schools 149(143).

The total expenditure incurred on the institution for girls and women increased from Rs 39,10,41, 585 in 1961-62 to Rs 44,32 59,091 during the year, or by 13 3 per cent, as compared to an increase of 16.3 per cent during the previous year

1,35,823 girls passed the matriculation and equivalent examinations and 19,224 girls passed the higher secondary and equivalent examinations in 1963, the respective figures for 1962 being 1,30,514 and 16,112 The output of girls in pre-university, intermediate and degree examinations also increased as shown below .

Examination	1961-62	1962-63
Pre-University	28,991	35,104
Intermediate	18,627	15,869
B.A &B Sc.	25,148	27,509
M.A & M Sc	5,626	6,474
Professional Subjects (Degree only)	8,189	9,585
Total	86,581	94,541

Table CXXVI—Distribution of Girls and Boys in Recognised Institutions

Stage/Subject	Number of Girls on Rolls		Increase (+) or Decrease(—)	Percentage Increase(+) Decrease (—)	Number of Boys on Rolls		Increase (+) or Decrease(—)	Percentage Increase(+) Decrease (—)
	1961-62	1962-63			1961-62	1962-63		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
A. General Education								
Pre-Primary	93,631	96,126	+ 2,495	+ 2·7	1,22,686	1,15,647	— 7,039	— 5·7
Primary	1,26,10,907	1,36,61,336	+ 10,50,629	+ 8·3	2,49,67,222	2,65,10,618	+ 15,43,396	+ 6·2
Secondary	30,02,317	34,30,737	+ 4,28,420	+14·3	92,33,349	1,01,29,743	+ 8,96,394	+ 9·7
Pre-University/Intermediate	77,021	84,605	+ 7,584	+ 9·8	3,68,824	3,80,751	+ 11,927	+ 3·2
B.A./B.Sc.	80,715	96,480	+ 15,765	+19·5	2,81,950	3,18,961	+ 37,011	+13·1
M.A./M.Sc	10,763	12,129	+ 1,366	+13·6	40,945	41,827	+ 882	+ 2·1
Research	779	861	+ 82	+10·5	4,178	4,318	+ 140	+ 3·4
Post-Graduate Diplomas	31	13	— 18	—58·1	322	300	— 22	— 6·8
TOTAL	1,58,76,164	1,73,82,487	+15,06,323	+9·5	3,50,19,476	3,75,02,165	+24,82,689	+7·1
B. Professional Education (Collegiate)								
Agriculture/Forestry	184	181	— 3	— 1·6	19,461	22,705	+ 3,244	+16·7
Commerce	1,015	1,168	+ 153	+15·1	87,458	95,923	+ 8,465	+ 9·7
Engineering and Technology	431	557	+ 126	+29·2	53,989	60,925	+ 6,936	+12·8
Law	805	899	+ 94	+11·7	27,415	26,888	— 527	— 1·9
Medicine and Veterinary Science	9,486	11,352	+ 1,866	+19·7	41,104	46,633	+ 5,529	+13·5
Physical Education	197	132	— 65	—33·0	819	708	— 111	—13·6
Teachers' Training	17,449	19,905	+ 2,456	+14·1	35,112	42,149	+ 7,037	+20·0
Others	322	267	— 55	—17·1	1,337	2,081	+ 744	+55·6
TOTAL	29,889	34,461	+ 4,572	+15·3	2,66,695	2,98,012	+ 31,317	+11·7
C. Special Education (Collegiate)								
Home Science and Needle Work	2,166	2,835	+ 669	+30·9	..	..	..	..
Music, Dancing and other Fine Arts	3,928	3,814	— 114	— 2·9	3,142	3,207	+ 65	+ 2·1
Oriental Studies	1,207	1,090	— —117	— 9·7	9,087	8,850	— 237	— 2·6
Sociology	276	238	— 38	—13·8	998	1,083	+ 85	+ 8·5
Others	836	1,054	+ 218	26·1	2,345	3,640	+ 1,295	+55·2
TOTAL	8,413	9,031	+ 618	+ 7·3	15,572	16,780	+ 1,208	+ 7·6

Table CXXVI—Distribution of Girls and Boys in Recognised Institutions—(*Contd.*)

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
D. Vocational and Technical Education (School)								
Agriculture/Forestry	156	223	+ 67	+42·9	8,542	9,074	+ 532	+ 6·2
Commerce	12,828	17,354	+ 3,526	+ 1·8	67,529	77,525	+ 9,996	+14 8
Engineering, Technology, Industry and Arts and Crafts	31,028	31,600	+ 572	+ 1·8	1,57,452	1,54,786	− 2,666	− 1 7
Medicine and Vet. Science	7,334	9,006	+ 1,672	+22 8	6,050	5,731	− 319	− 5·3
Physical Education	500	629	+ 129	+25·8	3,030	3,471	+ 441	+14.6
Teachers' Training	38,295	43,721	+ 5,426	+14·2	1,01,625	1,06,563	+ 4,938	+ 4 9
Others	264	332	+ 68	+25 6	3,663	3,905	+ 242	+ 6·6
TOTAL	91,405	1,02,865	+ 11,460	+12·5	3,47,891	3,61,055	+ 13,164	+ 3·8
E. Special Education (School)								
Music, Dancing and other Fine Arts	10,685	10,940	+ 255	+ 2 4	7,122	6,688	− 434	− 6 1
For the Handicapped	2,007	2,067	+ 60	+ 3 0	8,274	7,096	− 1,178	−14·2
Oriental Studies	18,967	21,970	+ 3,003	+15 8	1,36,288	1,45,496	+ 9,208	+ 6 8
Social Workers	459	395	− 64	−13 9	2,783	2,871	+ 88	+ 3·2
Social (Adult) Education	7,80,554	7,31,295	− 49,259	− 6 3	16,38,594	13,22,176	− 3,16,418	−19 3
Reformatory	1,895	2,052	+ 157	− 8 3	6,294	6,268	− 26	− 0 4
Others (Including Home Sc.)	5,838	4,431	− 1,407	−24 1	6,177	6,873	+ 696	+11·3
TOTAL	8,20,405	7,73,150	− 47,255	− 5 8	18,05,532	14,97,468	− 3,08,064	−17 1
GRAND TOTAL	1,68,26,276	1,83 91,994	+ 14,75,718	+ 8 8	3,74,55,166	3,96,75,480	+ 22,20,314	+ 5·9

6 Physical Education and Sports

Physical education continued to receive attention in educational institutions and was provided regularly in most of the schools and colleges. Physical Education generally included mass drill, games, gymnastics and athletics. Arrangements for modern games like hockey, volley ball, football cricket, basket ball, etc., also existed in many secondary schools and colleges. Running, jumping, marching, rhythmic exercies including Lezim and Action songs formed the syllabus of physical education of primary schools. Inter-school and inter-collegiate tournaments were conducted in all the States. Besides, the various sports organisations, which generally received aid from the State Governments, continued their various programmes in athletics, sports and physical education. Shortage of trained physical Education teachers and inadequate play-grounds, however, continued to be the main handicaps in this field.

Training

During the year, 18 colleges and 46 schools (excluding gymnasia) provided facilities for the physical education teachers in the country. Their details are given in Table VIII of this publication. In addition to these, a number of refresher and short-term training classes were organised in some of the States.

During the year under review, the Central government's programme for the promotion of physical education, games and sports and youth welfare continued to make steady progress.

(i) Lakshmibai College of Physical Education, Gwalior

The College which was set up by Government of India in 1957 to provide training facilities for a 3-year degree course in physical education made further progress. During the year the College organised on behalf of Government of India a Sports Goods Repair Workshop to impart training to the representatives of physical education training institutions and a Model Syllabus Re-orientation Course to reorient the representatives of State Governments/physical education training institutions to the Model Syllabus of Physical Education for Boys.

During the year under report, the College was sanctioned an expenditure of Rs. 7.12 lakhs for its recurring and non- recurring expenses by the Government of India.

(ii) Grant-in-aid to Private Physical Education Training Institutions

Under this scheme of strengthening physical education training institutions which aimed at assisting the physical education training institutions by payment of non-recurring grants upto 75 per cent for the improvement and for development of their facilities *i.e* development of play grounds, construction of gymnasia, hostels, etc., Rs 2.76 lakhs were sanctioned to physical education training institutions during 1962-63.

In order to utilise the services of 15,000 inservices physical education teachers for the implementation of the integrated scheme, special reorientation centres were set up for their training in those aspects of scheme which they had not done in their professional training as physical education teachers.

(iii) National Physical Efficiency Drive

The National Physical Efficiency Drive was organised during the year in most of the States and Union Territories. Over 2 lakhs persons participated in the drive out of which over 1 lakh were declared winners. The First All India Competition for the National Awards in Physical Efficiency was organised at New Delhi. Fortyfour competitors including 7 women from different States participated in the Competition. Seven persons including 2 women won National Awards.

(iv) Promotion of Research in Special Branches of Physical Education including Yoga

(a) *Promotion of Yoga.*—The scheme aimed at giving assistance for the promotion of reasearch in Yoga, Yogic teacher's training programme, preparation of popular literature on physical education and recreation, etc. During the year, the Government of India accepted the liability, on a cover-the-deficit basis, for the recurring expenditure of the Philosophico-Literary Research Department of the K. S. M. Y. M. Samiti, Lonavla, and the Delhi Centre of the Vishwayatan Yoga Ashram in addition to its Scientific Research Department of the K. S. M. Y. M. Samiti, Lonavla which was already being assisted on this basis.

(b) *Preparation of Popular Literature on Physical Education and Recreation*—It was decided to bring out a series of introductory pamphletes on selected games for use in educational institutions. Accordingly, manuscripts on 15 recognised games were commissioned.

(v) Popularisation of Syllabi of Physical Education for Boys and Girls

With several attractive illustrations, a hand book for physical education teachers on the 'Model' syllabus of physical education for boys was published by the Government of India during the period. The preparation of a similar handbook on the syllabus for girls was also taken up. A one-month orientation course of the representatives of the State Governments and the physical education training institutions was organised in October, 1962 to popularise the 'Model' syllabus of physical education for boys.

(vi) Central Advisory Board of Physical Education and Recreation

The 13th meeting of the Board was held at New Delhi on the 6th and 7th July, 1962. Some of the important recommendations made by the Board include introduction of physical education as an examination subject in schools and colleges and publication of literature in the field of physical education, grant of scholarships for specialisation in indigenous activities and for research in physical education.

(vii) Emergency integrated Programme of Physical Education and National Discipline

In the context of National Emergency the Govt. of India considered measures necessary to toughen the Youth in the middle, high and higher secondary schools. With this object in view, an Emargency Scheme of Physical Education and National Discipline, which co-ordinated the various schemes of Physical Fitness at the secondary school level was launched in most of the States.

A sum upto Rs. 6 crores had been allocated for the remaining part of the Thirid Five Year Plan period for this scheme. The Scheme is to be implemented as a Central Scheme.

Sports

National Institute of Sports, Patiala.—The National Institute of Sports, Patiala whose main object is to train coaches in various branches of sports and games completed its second *adhoc* training course on 26th April, 1962. In all, 143 candidates nominated by the State Governments, State Sports Councils and National Sports Organisations, etc., were trained in this course. At the third *adhoc* training course which started early in September, 1962 with the addition of tennis, 182 students were admitted. The institute proposed to organise regular courses from July, 1963.

The Institute worked out a National Coaching Scheme which *inter-alia* envisages establishment of Regional Coaching Centres in the various States. The scheme has been circulated to the States Governments, States Sports Councils and National Sports Federations for their views.

Assistance to National Sports Federation/Associations

Grants amounting to Rs. 3,76,908 (including the grant paid to the Indian Olympic Association for the 4th Asian Games) were paid to the various recognised National Championships and Coaching Camps and for salary of the paid Assistant Secretaries, sending Indian teams abroad, inviting foreign teams to tour India and participation in the pre-Asian Games Championships.

Construction of Stadia

The Government continued giving financial assistance to the State Governments for the construction of utility stadia. During 1962-63, grants amounting to Rs. 52,644 were paid.

Recognition to Sports Organisations

During the year, National Cyclists Federation of India, Yachting Association of India and the All India Deaf and Dumb Association were granted recognition by the All India Council of Sports.

National Discipline Scheme

The National Discipline Scheme made notable progress during the year under report. It was operating in the States/Union Territory of Jammu & Kashmir, Gujarat, Kerala, Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra, Mysore, Rajasthan A. & N. Islands and Delhi.

Consequent upon Government of India's decision to introduce an Emergency Integrated Scheme of Physical Education and National Discipline in the context of the National Emergency, the National Discipline Scheme has been merged in to the Emergency Integrated Programme.

7. Youth Welfare

The various youth welfare programmes which aimed at inculcating the spirit of nation-hood in the youth and promoting inter-state understanding among them and providing welfare services to those youth who were not attending educational institutions, continued to make steady progress during the year. A total provision of Rs. 57.09 lakhs was made during 1962-63 for carrying out these programmes, a brief account of which is given below .

Youth Festivals

The Inter-University Youth Festival scheduled to be held during October-November, 1962 had to be cancelled due to the national emergency. However, Inter-Collegiate Camp Youth Festivals were organised by 15 universities during the year 1962-63 for which grants amounting to Rs. 38,867 were given.

Youth Leadership and Dramatic Training Camps

With a view to giving short, term training to teachers from universities/colleges in the technique of conducting youth welfare activities in their respective institutions, two Youth Leadership Training Camps and one dramatic training camp were organised at Bhubaneswar, Baroda and Pachmarhi during September, 1962, March, 1963 and May, 1962 respectively involving a total expenditure of Rs. 26,214 Five universities held their individual Youth Leadership Training Camps for which financial assistance of Rs. 9,288 was given by Government of India.

Students Tours

Under this scheme, grants are given to students of the age range 15—24 for educational tours to places of historical interests, scenic beauty and cultural importance. During the year, a sum of Rs. 1,82,000 was allotted to State Governments for direct sanction to eligible institutions within their jurisdiction. A sum of Rs 50,000 was set apart for institutions in the Union Territories for direct action by the Union Ministry of Education. Owing to the national emergency, it was decided to keep the scheme in abeyance for the next financial year.

Youth Hostels

A Central Committee of Youth Hostels was set up to supervise the progress of the youth hostel movement in the country and give it the right direction from time to time. Grants amounting to Rs. 87,000 were sanctioned to State Govts to set up complete youth hostels while grant of Rs 15,000 was given to the Youth Hostels Association of India to meet a part of their administrative expenditure.

Youth Welfare Boards and Committees

Under this scheme grants are given to universities to meet 50 per cent of expenditure on their Youth Welfare Boards and Committees. A sum of Rs. 15,000 was sanctioned to seven universities.

Non-Students Youth Club and Centres

This scheme did not receive adequate response from the public and only 5 institutions were given financial assistance totalling Rs. 6,144.

National Project for Child Welfare, Bal Bhavan and Chidren's Museum

An amount of Rs. 1,10,000 (non-plan) and Rs 93,000 (plan) was sanctioned in favour of Bal Bhavan for meeting its administrative expenses and for the construction of staff quarters, etc. This institution and the National Children's Museum which is a supplement to the Bal Bhavan for the welfare of the children, continued to make progress.

Labour and Social Service Scheme

The Labour and Social Service Scheme that has been in operation from the fourth year of the first Five-Year Plan was continued during the year. This scheme is devided into two parts : (1) Labour and Social Service Camps and (2) Campus Work Projects.

The Labour and Social Service Camps aimed at inculcating a sense of dignity of manual labour among students and other youths and to give them an opportunity to come into contact with village life and participate in works of community development and offer 'Shramdan' of a few hours for the improvement of the rural areas. Minor projects like repair and construction of roads and bunds, digging of soak-pits, compost pits and pits for tree plantation, construction and improvement of village and school playgrounds and sanitation drive were undertaken in the camps. A sum of Rs. 8.27 lakhs

The Campus Works Projects Scheme which provided much needed amenities like recreatio halls-cum-auditoria, swimming pools, gymnasia, open air theatres, pavilions, small stadia and cinde tracks in educational institutions was continued In order to be eligible for the grant for the project the staff and students of the beneficiary institutions had to offer skilled/unskilled 5 per cent voluntar labour(Shramdan) on the project in addition to contributing 25 per cent or more of the actual expendi ture on the project. The Government's grant is limited to 75 per cent of the costs of the projec subject to certain ceilings The grants were paid in three or four instalments depending upon th progress of the work. A sum of Rs. 12,03 lakhs was sanctioned during the year for continuin projects. No new projects were sanctioned as the scheme was suspended due to national emergency

8. Scouting and Guiding

For the promotion of scouting and guiding, the Government of India continued to give assist ance to the Bharat Scouts and Guides for their normal activities Total grants amounting to Rs. 2,66,21 were sanctioned to them during the year under report.

There were 33,071 scouters, 8,116 guiders and 2,551 commissioners during 1962-63.

The fifth all-India guide commissioners conference was held at the National Headquarter from 22nd to 24th February, 1963. Sixtythree delegates representing 17 States and the National Head quarters attended the conference.

The first all-India guiders' seminar was held at Panchmarhi from 9th to 31st May, 1962.

Representatives of the Bharat Scouts and Guides attended the World Association course whic was held in Kuala Lumpur from 7th to 17th December, 1962 The proposal of the Bharat Scouts an Guides to hold the 19th World Conference of the Girl Guides and Girl Scouts in the year 1966 i India was approved by the Government

The Bharat Scouts and Guides constructed its headquarters building in the Indraprasth Estate in New Delhi with the aid of grants amounting to Rs. 4.00 lakhs (Rs. 50,000 more released i 1966) from the Government.

9. National and Auxiliary Cadet Corps

During the year 1962-63, the nation faced a big crisis consequent upon sudden outside aggres sions and need was felt more than ever, beside other things, to prepare the student community in th the country for the evantuality of having to defend our freedom with all strength. The N.C.C scheme for imparting military training in schools and colleges, initiated much earlier, goes a long way to realis ing this objective During the year under review various measures were taken to gear up the activitie in all wings of the Cadet Corps in the school. All universities were requested to encourage N.C.C training in all colleges by setting apart four periods a week for the purpose, and the response from th universities was most encouraing.

A brief account of the N C.C. and A.C.C activities during the year 1962-63 is given below :

Strength

In the year under report, the actual strength of the Senior Division N.C C. in colleges and uni versities (including the enrolment done so far under the expansion programme of N.C.C. Rifles) wa 5,337 officers and 6,22,750 cadets (out of which 4,89,350 were in N.C.C. Rifles and 11,070 in Senio Wing Girls' Division). The total strength of the Junior Division N.C.C. was 4,330 officers an 1,94,850 cadets (including 25,560 in Junior Wing Girls' Division), and that of Auxiliary Cadet Corps wa 21,224 officers and 12,73,440 cadets

It may be mentioned that, in view of the national emergency, it was decided to increase th strength of the N.C.C. Rifles by at least four lakhs so as to cover all able-bodied eligible students in college and universities. The estimated population of eligible students in colleges and universities was eigh lakh and that of eligible school students was thirty lakh during 1962-63.

N.C.C. Officers

Army Wing, 765 N.C.C. officers of the Senior and Junior Divisions and 111 N.C.C. officers Division attended the pre-commission training courses at the N.C.C. Officers' training during the period 1st April to 31st December 1962. Refresher training was given other places to 879 N.C.C. officers of the Girls' Division. 190 N.C.C. Officers of the attended the special training course held at the N.C.C. Academy, Purandhar.

In the Naval Wing, 82 N.C.C. officers of the Senior and Junior Divisions received pre-commission training and 39 N.C.C. officers of these Divisions attended the refresher courses at INS, Venduruthy, during the period 1st April to 31st December, 1962.

In the Air Wing, 120 N.C.C. officers of the Senior and Junior Divisions were trained in the pre-commission training courses and 78 N.C.C. officers of these Divisions in the refresher courses at the Air Force Station, Hyderabad, during the period 1st April to 31st December, 1962.

Camps

142 annual training camps for boys and 39 for girls were held in the Army Wing during the period 1st April to 31st December, 1962; 2,596 N.C.C. officers and 1,37,696 cadets participated in the boys' camps and 212 N.C.C. officers and 17,305 cadets in the girls' camps. In the Naval Wing, during the same period, 132 N.C.C. officers and 5,435 cadets participated in 13 annual training camps. In the Air Wing, 7 annual training camps were held during the period which were attended by 89 N.C.C. officers and 4,199 cadets of the Senior and Junior Divisions.

200 officers and 7,777 cadets participated in the 16 social service camps and 45 lady officers and 1,375 girls cadets took part in 6 social service camps held during the year. The boy cadets gave a hand in community development also by constructing rural roads, desilting tanks and improving irrigation channels. The girl cadets helped village families in home nursing, child care and general education; they also distributed medicines and Red Cross articles to villagers and gave instructions in hygiene and sanitation.

A camp for Junior Division Troops raised in public schools including King George's schools was held at Kalsi from 12th to 21st December, 1962. This was attended by 11 officers and 498 cadets.

Four all-India summer camps were held at Gua Hills, Subathu, Gandarabal (Kashmir) and Khadakvasla. These were attended by 4 Senior Division Army Wing officers and 454 cadets from all over India. 51 lady officers and 377 girl cadets of the Senior Wing also attended similar courses at these places.

Eight advance leadership camps were held at Mahabaleshwar, Darjeeling, Pahalgam, Dalhousie, Happy Valley, Mount Abu, Chakrata and Kodaikanal. 16 officers and 582 cadets participated in these camps for 17 days. During these camps, special emphasis was laid on trekking, long range patrolling and outdoor exercises besides training in basic military subjects.

Officers' Training Units

The strength of the Officers' Training Units as on 31st December, 1962, was 614 comprising 30 engineering, 163 medical and 421 non-technical cadets.

The first batch of OTU cadets completed OTU training and matured for entry into the Indian Military Academy for the July, 1962 course. 94 cadets applied for Services Selection Board interview out of whom 67 were selected, but only 37 could join the IMA for the July, 1962 course.

Courses at Himalayan Mountaineering Institute

During the period under review, 1 lady officer and 10 girl cadets underwent a basic mountaineering course at the Institute. In addition, 6 N.C.C. officers and 9 cadets attended two other basic courses. 2 lady officers, 1 girl cadet and 1 boy cadet also attended advanced courses at the Institute.

Miscellaneous

Out of a total of 34 flying squadrons, gliding was introduced in 15 squadrons and 4 more would take it up shortly.

12 N.C.C. cadets from various Senior Division Naval Units participated in the summer cruise exercises from 15th June to 1st September, 1962, when they were taken on board the INS Vikrant to visit Bombay, Cochin, Madras, Penang and Singapore.

69 N.C.C. cadets of the Senior Division Army Wing were selected for the 17th N.C.C. course at the IMA and 13 N.C.C. cadets of the Senior Division Air Wing were selected for the 84-th (General Duties) (Pilot) course at the Air Force Flying College, Jodhpur, which commenced in August, 1962.

At the invitation of the Malayan Government, 2 N.C.C. Air Wing Senior Division cadets visited Singapore from 5th to 12th August, 1962, and participated in the annual camp of the Malayan Air Training Camps.

1,120 N.C.C. cadets and 3 N.C.C. bands took part in the Republic Day Parade on 26th January, 1963. This was followed by the N.C.C. Rally on 27th January, 1963, at which the Prime Minister of India presided.

10. School Meals

The scheme of providing mid-day meals to children in elementary schools by way of incentives to poor children to come to school and also from the point of view of health has played its part in the development of elementary education in the country. In 1960, the Government of India appointed a School Health Committee which, among other things, laid emphasis on the provision of mid-day meals in a general school health programme and recommended that a programme of school meals should be developed rapidly in India. In pursuance of this recommendation, the school meals programme was introduced from the year 1962-63 as a Centrally sponsored scheme. In the Third Five-Year Plan, as originally formulated, there was no scheme for the development of school meals, although some States introduced it earlier all on their own.

The object of the scheme is to provide free school meals to children in elementary schools. Foreign organisations like CARE, UNICEF and Catholic Relief Services give food commodities free of cost at the Indian ports. The commodities include milk powder, corn flour and vegetable oil required for the programme. Under the scheme, the State Governments have to incure expenditure on their clearance, transport to the schools and distribution; the Government of India meets one-third of the total expenditure incurred by the State Governments.

During the year 1962-63, the first year of implementetion of the scheme, the Government of India paid a total amount of Rs. 39,02,470 to five States and the number of children covered under this scheme in these States was 42 lakhs. The State-wise position is indicated in the table given below:—

State	No. of children covered	Amount paid to State Governments
Andhra Pradesh	2,00,000	1,12,343
Kerala	15,00,000	6,51,638
Madras	15,00,000	30,19,513
Panjab	5,00,000	52,310
Rajasthan	5,00,000	66,666
TOTAL	42,00,000	39,02,470

Outside the Centrally sponsored scheme, States and Union Territories like Assam, Bihar, Gujarat, Maharashtra, Mysore, Uttar Pradesh, Delhi, NEFA and Pondicherry had, on their own, implemented partial mid-day meals scheme with the assistance of local communities and public donation, and the scheme continued to work well towards the furtherence of the cause of elementary education in the country.

11. Education of Displaced Students

Financial Assistance

Under the scheme of financial assitance to displaced students from Pakistan, financial assistance in the shape of freestudentship upto the school stage and stipends at the collegiate stage was continued to be given to those displaced students from East and West Pakistan who were already in receipt of such assistance but had not yet completed their courses. No new cases were considered as the scheme was to be wound up at the end of the Second Plan.

Recovery of Educational loans

The work relating to the recovery and remission of educational loans advanced to displaced students was continued during the year under report. Out of a sum of Rs. 7.26 lakh advanced to 1,401 loanees through the Social Welfare and Rehabilitation Directorate, a sum of Rs. 4.89 lakh was recovered or remitted upto December 31, 1962.

Relief and Rehabilitation Measures

The various homes/infirmaries and children institutions for displaced persons from Pakistan cater to unattached women and their dependants, unattached children, the aged and the infirm who have no means to support themselves and their dependents. Work relating to six more homes for displaced persons from East Pakistan was taken over by the Social Welfare and Rehabilitation Directorate from the Ministry of Works, Housing and Rehabilitation with effect from December 1, 1962. As a results of the merger of the smaller home with larger ones, four homes were closed during the year. There were, thus, 55 homes/infirmaries in 1962-63 with a population consisting of about 52,000 inmates, about 1,200 displaced children in 37 children institutions and about 3,000 in receipt of cash doles outside homes.

Indo-Pakistan Agreement on the Issue of Educational Certificates to Displaced Persons

According to the agreement between the Governments of India and Pakistan, the Education Ministry of each country is responsible for the clearance of all applications for educational certificates as well as for verification of educational qualifications. While the Government of India disposed of most of the applications received during the year (the balance left over being 23 fresh applications), the Government of Pakistan had still to clear 1,392 applications as on 31st January, 1963.

12 Indian Students Abroad

The number of Indian students going abroad for study and training is continually on the increase and it would have been more so but for the increasing difficulties regarding the availability of foreign exchange. With the rapid industrialisation of the country the need for more top class technicians and other personnel with specialised training has become manifested, the immediate solution of which is to encourage people to go to more developed countries for the purpose of acquiring the specialised knowledge required in the prevailing situation. This is done in a number of ways. Various scholarships schemes have been initiated by the Government under which students and trainees in specific fields are selected for study and training in suitable foreign countries. Students are also going abroad under various scholarships and fellowships schemes initiated by the U. N. and foreign organisations and countries. Lastly, a very substantial number of students proceed abroad on their own resources and facilities are generally provided to those out of them who go for study or specialisation in fields for which facilities are not available within the country.

Table CXXVII Number of Students Trainees who went abroad during 1962-63 by Type of Education

Subject	Boys	Girls	Total
Arts	274	66	340
Science	581	30	611
Education	30	29	59
Engineering	2,784	13	2,797
Architecture & Design	40	2	42
Technology & Industry	415	2	417
Medicine & Vet. Sc.	580	76	656
Agriculture & Forestry	74	4	78
Law	14	1	15
Commerce	69	10	79
Banking & Insurance	19	3	22
Fine Arts	22	3	25
Nursing		6	6
Others	269	23	292
TOTAL	5,171	268	5,439

To be more particular, the Government of India schemes include (i) foreign language scholarships scheme, (ii) Union Territories overseas scholarships, (iii) Agatha Harrison fellowship, (iv) Overseas scholarships for scheduled castes, scheduled tribes and other backward classes, and (v) Passage grants for scheduled castes, scheduled tribes and other backward class students in receipt of merit scholarships.

The scholarships and fellowships instituted by the United Nations and its allied oraganisations and also under multilateral programmes include (i) U. N. and UNESCO programme, (ii) Commonwealth education cooperation plan and (iii) technical cooperation scheme (Colombo Plan).

A number of scholarships and fellowships are also offered every year by foreign Governments and institutions. During the year under report, 27 foreign governments and institutions offered a total of 453 scholarships and fellowships out of which 365 were availed of by Indian students. Offers were also received from nine foreign governments and institutions for 1963-64 during this year and these were being processed.

A detailed account of all these schemes for helping Indian students going abroad has been given along with other scholarships and fellowships schemes under the item "Scholarships" of this Chapter.

Besides the schemes outlined above, there is another scheme known as the partial financial assistance (loan) scheme which provides for the grant of loans towards passage and other incidental expenditure to those academically distinguished students who have obtained admission in foreign universities or have obtained scholarships etc. from foreign institutions and organisations but are still in need of financial assistance. The loan is interest-bearing and refundable. During the year under review, loans amounting to Rs. 10,000 were sanctioned to five private students. Further, specific sums out of the total provision for this scheme were, as usual, placed at the disposal of the Indian Missions in the U. K., the U. S. A. and West Germany to assist Indian students abroad in urgent need of funds.

The statistics of Indian students and trainees who went abroad during 1962-63 for higher study and specialised training in various branches of education are given in table CXXVII.

Table CXXVIII—Number of Students Trainees who went abroad during 1962-63 by Countries

Name of the Country	Boys	Girls	Total
Australia	51	4	55
Austria	13	3	16
Belgium	13	..	13
Canada	193	5	198
Ceylon	2		2
Czechoslovakia	13		13
Denmark	7	1	8
East Germany	13		13
Finland	5		5
France	113	6	119
Hongkong	1		1
Hungary	9		9
Holland	26		26
Indonesia	1		1
Iran	2		2
Ireland	6	1	7
Israel	5	..	5
Italy	47	4	51
Jamaica	1	..	1
Japan	85	2	87
Netherlands	20	2	22

Table CXXVIII—Number of Students/Trainees who went abroad during 1962-63 by Countries—(*Contd.*)

Name of the Country	Boys	Girls	Total
New Zealand	4	.	4
Norway	7	..	7
Poland	9	1	10
Philippines	3	..	3
Singapur	1		1
Spain	2	.	2
Switzerland	93	.	93
Sweden	23		23
Thailand	4		4
U.A.R.	6		6
U.K.	2,094	118	2,212
U.S.A.	1,568	108	1,676
U.S.S.R.	104	1	105
West Germany	616	12	628
Yugoslavia	4	.	4
Other countries	7		7
TOTAL	5,171	268	5,439

Table CXIX—Number of Students Trainees who went abroad during 1962-63 by States

State Territory	Boys	Girls	Total
Andhra Pradesh	197	9	206
Assam	47	1	48
Bihar	226	10	236
Gujarat	377	15	392
Jammu & Kashmir	8	..	8
Kerala	82	8	90
Madhya Pradesh	100	5	105
Madras	224	12	236
Maharashtra	1,477	94	1,571
Mysore	183	13	196
Orissa	51	..	51
Punjab	296	10	306
Rajasthan	47	..	47
Uttar Pradesh	390	20	410
West Bengal	991	43	1,034
Delhi	462	27	489
Himachal Pradesh	2	..	2
Manipur	2	..	2
Pondicherry	7	1	8
Tripura	2		2
INDIA	5,171	268	5,439

It will be seen that engineering was by far the most favourite course of study or training abroa attracting more than 51 4 per cent of the total number of students. This is followed by medicine an veterinary science and general science attracting 12.0 and 11.2 per cent respectively. In the case of girl alone, however, medicine and veterinary science attracted the maximum number followed by arts sub jects with 28.4 and 24.6 per cent respectively out of the total number of girls going abroad.

The distribution of the same number of students according to the countries to which they proceed ed for study or training during the year is given in table. CXXVIII

As usual, the U.S.A attracted the largest number of students (40.7 per cent) followed by the U.K (30.8 per cent) and West Germany (11.5 per cent) After this come Canada (3.6 per cent), France (2 per cent), the U.S.S R. (1.9 per cent), Switzerland (1.7 per cent), Japan (1.6 per cent), and Australi (1.0 per cent) For other countries, the percentage was less than 1 in each case.

The details of these students according to the States and Territories of their origin are given i table CXXIX.

As in the previous years, the largest number of students went from Maharashtra (1,571) followe by West Bengal (1,034). Among the Union Territories, by far the biggest numbe. (489) went from Delhi

The number of students who were staying abroad during the year for study and training purpose depends mostly on the duration of courses. This number includes fresh students who proceed abroa during the year under consideration as well as those who are staying back from previous batches in orde to complete their courses. The actual number of students staying abroad has, necessarily, to be deter mined with reference to a particular date and the date taken for the present purpose is 1st January of th year under review. The details of Indian student/trainees studying abroad as on 1-1-63 by countrie and by courses of study/training are given in table CXXX.

The total numbe of Indian students and trainees studying abroad during 1962-63 was 14,262 (12,370 students and 1,892 trainees) The largest number was in the U S A (6,888), followed by the U K (3,442), West Germany (2,290), Canada (418), Iraq (171), the U.S.S R. (150), Switzerland (132), France (130) Pakistan (109) and Australia (105) In the case of othe. countries, the number is less than 100 i each case According to the courses of study, the maximum number of students were pursuing study i engineering (27 5 per cent out of the total), followed by medicine (13 5 per cent arts subjects (11 8 pe cent) and science subjects (10.3 per cent) 13 3 per cent of the total number were getting practical trainin in various fields during the year

13 Scholarships

Scholarships, fellowships and other financial assistance go a long way towards ensuring tha able students get the full measure of educational facilities unhampered by financial handicaps and als towards equalising educational opportunities by providing special assistance to the students belongin to socially and economically weaker sections of the population Over the last few years the scope an coverage of scholarship schemes have expanded on an unprecedented scale The major scholarshi schemes dealt with by the Bureau of Scholarships of the Union Ministry of Education can be devide into six broad categories, *viz.* (i) scholarships for meritorious students instituted by Government o India for higher studies/research in India (ii) Scholarships to students belonging to scheduled caste scheduled tribes and other backward classes for post-matriculation studies, (iii) scholarships and othe educational facilities for the children of political sufferers, (iv) scholarships and fellowships availabl to Indian students for study abroad; (v) scholarships and fellowships available to foreign nationals fo study in India; and (vi) programmes for exchange of scholars on bilateral basis Besides these, ther are other scholarship schemes instituted by Government of India like the University Grants Commissio schemes of research scholarships and fellowships, scholarships to cadets from Union Territories, re search training scholarships on basic sciences, practical training stipends on engineering & technology scholarships for the physically handicapped (the last four being dealt with directly by the Ministry o Education), etc.

A brief account of the activities under various major scholarship schemes during the year 1962 1963 is given below :

I Scholarships for Meritorious Students for Higher Studies/Research

This includes the following schemes :

(a) *Post-Matric Scholarships Scheme*—625 scholars in receipt of this scholarship continued thei studies during 1962-63.

Table CXXX—Indian Students Trainees Studying receiving Practical Training Abroad as on 1-1-1963 by Countries and Types of Education

Name of the Country	Students										Trainees	Grand Total
	Arts	Science	Engineering & Technology	Medicine & Veterinary Science	Agri Forestry & Fisheries	Commerce	Education	Law	Others	Total		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
Austria	4		5	18					4	31	7	38
Austrilia	1	1	30	2	17					51	54	105
Belgium			2							1		1
Bulgaria	1									1		1
Canada	41	112	59	13	10	4	3		68	310	108	418
Zekostovakia		2	13	3					4	22		22
Ceylon		1							2	2	2	4
Japan	7	1	8	1	6				1	24	21	45
Denmark	1			1	1				2	5	10	15
Finland			1							1	1	2
France	27	21	44	10	9		1	1	22	130		130
East Germany		1	19	2	3				27	52	24	76
Greece		1	6							6		6
Hungary		1		3						4	3	7
Iran	7			1						8		8
Iraq									171	171		171
Ireland	3	8	3	2			1		5	22		22
Italy		1	1	2					5	9	6	15
Kenya			1	1						2		2

Table CXXX—Indian Students Trainees Studying receiving Practical Training Abroad as on 1-1-1963, by Countries and Types of Education—(*Contd.*)

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
Lebanon										1	1		1
Mexico		..		1	..						1		1
Netherlands			1	1	1						3	1	4
New Zealand		1		10	6	1					18	9	27
Norway		..				1					1	3	4
Pakistan		36	24	1	4		15		3	26	109	..	109
Philippines		3	1	7	4	1	4			4	23	..	23
Poland		9	2	3						1	15	1	16
Rumania		3									3		3
Rhodesia			2							..	2		2
Spain		9		1	1					15	26		26
Sweden		1	1	4	3	2					11	6	17
Switzerland		16	5	29	5	1			15	52	123	9	132
Thailand										1	1	..	1
Turkey		1								..	1		1
U.A.R.		19				2		1		1	23		23
U.K.		332	237	1,086	1,371	19	10	75	33	279	3,442	†	3,442
U.S.A.		1,126	1,004	2,210	436	402	398	202	33	678	6,489	399	6,888
U.S.S.R.		3	21	107	5	11				2	149	1	150
West Germany		29	30	257	24	4	4	1	1	714	1,064	1,226	2,290
Yugoslavia				8		1				4	13	1	14
TOTAL		1,680	1,476	3,916	1,919	485	435	284	86	2,089	12,370	1,892	14,262

†Trainees included under-students.

(b) *National Scholarships Scheme for Post-Matric Education*—The scheme provides for the award of 2,400 scholarships (1,800 to be given on the results of school-leaving examinaions, 400 on the results of pre-university/intermediate and 200 on the results of degree examinations) in each year of the Third Plan. In 1962-63, 2,366 scholarships were awarded; selection for the remaining 34 was being finalised.

(c) *Merit Scholarships for the Children of Primary and Secondary School Teachers for Post-Matric Studies*—The scheme provides for 500 scholarships for each year of the Third Plan. In 1962-63 472 scholarships were awarded and the remaining 28 were under finalisation

(d) *Post-Graduate Scholarships in Humanities*—The scheme provides for 80 scholarships every year, each being tenable for a period of two years, to students possessing a first or high second class Bachelor's or Honours degree During 1962-63, 80 fresh scholarships were awarded and 73 scholarships of 1961-62 were renewed

(e) *Post-Graduate Scholarships in Science*—The scheme provides for 150 scholarships every year, each tenable normally for one year to students possessing a first class Bachelor's degree in science During 1962-63, selections were made for 150 fresh scholarships and 81 scholarships awarded in 1961-62 were renewed.

(f) *Loan Scholarships Scheme for Higher Studies*—The scheme was initiated during the year to be given effect from 1963-64 to enable meritorious but needy students to complete education It envisaged the award of nearly 70,000 loan scholarships in the remaining three years of the Third Plan involving an outlay of Rs 9 crores The loan would be interest free except for defaulters and would not demand security or sureties

(g) *Scholarships in Residential Schools*—The scheme provides opportunities of public school education to those who could not otherwise afford it From 1962-63, the number of awards was raised to 200 per year instead of 60 to 70 per year existing previously The all-India test for 1962-63 awards was held in December, 1962 and the selections were being finalised

II Scholarships to Scheduled Caste, Scheduled Tribe and other Backward Class Students for Post-Matric Studies

The scheme is administered by the State Governments and Union Administrations on the principle laid down by the Union Government and with the funds placed at their disposal by the latter During the year under review, funds amounting to Rs 2,22,03,000 were distributed to the State Governments and Union Administrations

III Scholarships to Children of Political Sufferers

The scheme is administered by the State Governments and Union Territory Administrations The Central Government gives grants to the State Governments on a 50% basis and to the Union Administrations on a 100% basis The scholarships under the scheme provide among other things, the following concessions :

(a) special consideration in the matter of admission and award of free studentships and half-free-studentships in all recognised primary, basic, middle and high higher secondary schools ;

(b) free seats in hostels attached to recognised schools and colleges, and

(c) a limited number of stipends and book-grants to students from the primary to the post-graduate level

IV. Scholarships for Indian Students for Study Abroad

The facilities available under this category can be divided into four broad groups, viz: (1) scholarships, fellowships and passage grants instituted by the Government of India; (2) scholarships and fellowships instituted by the United Nations and its allied organisations and under multilateral programmes; (3) scholarships and fellowships by foreign governments and institutions and (4) partial financial assistance (loan) scheme

A brief account of the schemes under these groups is given in the following paragraphs

(1) Government of India Schemes

(a) *Foreign Language Scholarships Scheme*—Under this scheme, scholarships are available for specialisation in Arabic, Burmese, Chinese, Indonesian, Japanese, Persian, Pushto, Turkish, Swahili, French, German, Italian, Rumanian, Russian and Spanish. Thirteen scholars already in receipt of these scholarships continued their studies abroad. Selections for 1962-63 were being finalised.

(b) *Overseas Scholarships for Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes and Other Backward Classes*—38 scholars of earlier batches continued their studies abroad and 14 fresh scholars were selected during the year.

(c) *Passage Grants for Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes and Other Backward Classes*—12 passage grants (4 for each category of students) are available every year for candidates who are in receipt of merit scholarships which do not provide passage costs. During the year, 5 students (1 belonging to scheduled castes and 4 to other backward classes) were given passage grants and 2 students belonging to other backward classes were given return passage grants.

(d) *Union Territories Overseas Scholarships*—One scholarship for studies in the humanities is available every year for a person who, by birth or domicile, is a native of any of the Union Territories. During the year, 2 candidates selected earlier continued their studies abroad, and selections for fresh candidates were made.

(e) *Agatha Harrison Fellowship*—This fellowship envisages the study of Asian problems with special reference to India at St. Anthony's College, Oxford, and is of five years' duration. The first selected candidate continued his work during 1962-63.

(2) U. N. and Allied Schemes

U. N. and UNESCO Programmes—

(a) *U. N. Social Welfare Scholarships and Fellowships Programme*—2 candidates proceeded abroad during the year under the programme.

(b) *UNESCO Fellowships for Production of Reading Material* (1962)—The two selected candidates went abroad during the year under report.

Commonwealth Education Cooperation Plan

(c) *Teacher Training Bursaries Offer from the U.K. Govt.*—Out of the 6 candidates selected, 1 availed of the offer and were studying abroad. 14 names were recommended for 1963-64.

(d) *Bursaries for Writing, Production and Distribution of Textbooks, offered by the U.K. Government*—The scheme would come into effect from 1963-64. The name of one selected candidate was recommended to the U.K. Government.

(e) *Supply of Indian Teachers for Service in Commonwealth Countries*—The names of 17 candidates were being forwarded to the Commonwealth Education Liaison Committee for circulation to the various Commonwealth countries.

(f) *Administrative Awards for Educational Administrators offered by the New Zealand Government*—Nominations for 3 awards were received under this scheme which would be operative from the year 1963-64.

(g) *Scholarships for Short-duration Observation Tours to cover Sole-charge Schools and Multiple System, offered by the New Zealand Government* (1962)—Selections for 10 scholarships were under progress.

(h) *Visiting Fellowships offered by the Government of Australia* (1962-63)—Selection for one fellowship was made.

Technical Cooperation Scheme (Colombo Plan)—

(i) *Correspondence Course in English, offered by the Australian Government* (1962-63)—The names of 21 candidates were recommended to the Ministry of Finance for onward transmission to the Australian Government.

(3) Schemes of Foreign Governments/Institutions

During the year under review, of the 453 scholarships offered by various foreign governments/organisations for study/research/training of Indian nationals abroad, 375 scholarships were utilised. The details regarding the number of scholarships offered by various countries, and the number of scholars sent to these countries along with the subject of study/research/training for which the scholarships were offered and utilised are given in table CXXXI. It will be seen that the number of scholarships offered as well as the number of utilised is maximum in the case of West Germany, followed by the U.S.S.R., the U. K., France and the U.S.A.

Table CXXXI—Number of Scholarships offered by Foreign Countries

Name of the country	Number of scholarships offered	Number of scholars sent	Subject/field of study/research/training
Austria	2	2	Medicine
Australia	5	3	Engineering, Technology, Science, Medicine, Humanities and Fine Arts.
Belgium	4	4	Science, Engineering and Technology.
Canada	18	17	Engineering, Technology, Science, Humanities and Fine Arts.
Ceylon	5	2	Humanities and Fine Arts.
Czechoslovakia	5	5	Science, Engineering and Technology.
East Germany	12	7	Engineering, Technology, Medicine and Humanities.
France	47	32	Science, Engineering, Technology, Medicine and Fine Arts.
Greece	2	1	Ekistics-Science for Human Settlement.
Hungary	6	6	Science, Engineering and Technology.
Italy	18	16	Technology and Fine Arts.
Japan	4	4	Science and Engineering.
Malaya	1	..	Science.
Netherlands	5	5	Science, Engineering, Technology and Fine Arts.
New Zealand	2	1	Science and Technology.
Norway		1	Agriculture.
Pakistan	1		Humanities.
Philippines	Not specified	1	Humanities
Federation of Rhodesia	1	1	Humanities.
Sweden	10	2	Engineering and Technology
Spain	1	1	Technology
Yugoslavia	5	4	Humanities and Fine Arts.
U.A.R	10	6	Humanities, Science, Engineering and Technology.
U.K	68	65	Engineering, Technology, Science, Humanities and Medicine.
U.S.S.R	85	67	Engineering, Technology, Science, Humanities and Medicine
U.S.A.	26	26	Science and Engineering
West Germany	110	96	Engineering, Technology, Medicine and Humanities.
	453	375	

The expenditure in respect of the Indian scholars for their maintenance during the period of study or training abroad, tuition and examination fees, study tours, etc., is borne by the foreign governments/organisations offering the scholarships. The passage cost for going to the country concerned and for return is generally borne by the scholars or their employers, except in cases where it is provided by the donor governments/organisations. The Government of India, however, bears passage cost in respect of deserving and needy students.

(4) Partial Financial Assistance (Loan) Scheme

Under this scheme, interest bearing refundable loans are granted to students proceeding abroad or already abroad for higher studies/research training in the subject/fields for which adequate facilities are not available in India. It also provides for the grant of short emergency loans to help Indian students abroad to overcome their temporary financial difficulties; the Indian Missions in the U.S.A., the U.K. and West Germany are authorised to grant these short loans.

During the year under reveiw, 19 loans amounting to a total of Rs. 51,149 were granted to Indian students who proceeded abroad.

V. Scholarships for Foreign Students for Study in India

(a) *General Scholarships Scheme*—Under the scheme, scholarships are awarded to students of certain Asian, African and other countries for study in India to the extent of 140 every year. During 1962-63, 104 students from various countries utilised the offer. This brought the total number of students studying under the scheme in India to 500. Selections for 50 scholarships for 1963-64 were finalised and candidates for 20 more awards would be selected shortly

(b) *Commonwealth Scholarships and Fellowships Scheme*—During the year, 35 scholars (16 of 1961-62 and 19 of 1962-63) continued their studies. 2 scholars, one each from the two batches, went away after completing study 26 candidates were selected for 1963-64, against 50 awards offered to various Commonwealth countries.

(c) *Teacher Training Bursaries to Commonwealth Countries*—No awards were availed of during 1962-63. 8 nominations for 1963-64 were received, against 100 bursaries offered to the Commonwealth countries.

(d) *French Fellowships Scheme*—Fellowships are offered to French nationals for postgraduate studies/research in India. The fellows are required to teach French while doing research 2 scholars of 1959-61 batch continued their studies during 1962-63

(e) *Fellowships to West German Nationals*—The scheme operates on a reciprocal basis. 2 scholars, who were awarded fellowships in the humanities in 1962-63, were prosecuting study in India Nominations for the remaining 5 awards would be made by the West German Government in 1963 64

(f) *Reciprocal Scholarships Scheme*—During the year, 10 foreign scholars (2 of 1959-61 and 8 of 1961-63) continued study in India. 2 scholars from the U S S R of 1961-63 batch went away after completing study 9 scholars of 1961-63 batch were yet to come Nominations for 30 scholarships for 1963-65 were being invited from various foreign governments

(g) *Scholarships and Fellowships to South and South-East Asian and Other Countries (Colombo Plan)*—During 1962-63, arrangements were made for admission of 16 Nepali students for study in the humanities, of which 11 joined and 2 more would join shortly 25 students of earlier batches continued study. 8 students returned to their countries after completing their tenure of scholarships

(h) *Scholarships to Bhutanese Students*—15 scholarships (10 for school courses and 5 for degree/diploma courses) are available every year under the scheme All the 12 scholars selected during the year were studying in India 42 students (33 for school and 9 for degree/diploma courses) of earlier batches continued study.

(i) *Scholarships to Sikkimese Students*—18 scholarships (10 for school and 8 for degree/diploma courses) are available every year under this scheme All the 18 scholars selected in 1962-63 were studying in India. Besides, 62 students (47 for school and 15 for degree/diploma courses) of earlier batches were also continuing their studies.

VI. Exchange of Scholars

In furtherance of the policy of developing cultural ties with other countries, the Government of India have entered into bilateral agreements for exchange of scholars with Rumania, the U A R., the U.S.S.R., Ceylon and Yugoslavia. Brief details of the programmes in force during 1962-63 are given below.

(a) *Exchange of Scholars between India and Rumania*—The two Rumanian students who were awarded scholarships for 1960-61 were continuing study in India. The two Indian scholars of 1960-61 were prosecuting study in Rumania.

(b) *Exchange of Scholars between India and the U.S.S.R.*—14 Soviet nationals who came in 1961-62 returned to their country after completing their tenure of scholarships. 24 Soviet scholars out of the 30 selected for 1962-63 were prosecuting study in India.

8 Indian scholars of 1961-62 were continuing study in the U.S S.R Names of 9 candidates were recommended to the U.S.S R. Government for the award of scholarships for 1962-63.

(c) *Exchange of Scholars between India and the U.A R.*—One U.A R. national selected during the year was studying in India while steps were taken to get admission for two more. Three Indian scholars of 1962-63 were studying in the U.A R. and approval for one more was received from the U A.R. Government.

(d) *Exchange of Scholars between India and Yugoslavia*—5 Yugoslav nationals were stydying in India under the programme for 1962-63

(e) *Exchange of Scholars between India and Ceylon*—The programme was initiated during the year and would be implemented with effect from the year 1963-64.

Table CXXXII—Number of Government Scholarship holders from Foreign Countries

Name of the Country	Number of scholars/ fellows who came to India
Argentina	1
Australia	1
Brazil	1
British West Indies	3
Ceylon	11
Canada	1
Czechoslovakia	1
Denmark	2
East Germany	3
France	6
Fiji	1
Italy	1
Kenya	1
Mauritius	3
Netherlands	1
Norway	1
Nepal	57
Poland	12
Rumania	2
Sweden	1
Thailand	5
U.S.S.R.	29
U.K.	4
Venezuela	1
West Germany	5
Yugoslavia	7
Zanzibar	2
	163

During the year 1962-63, a total number of 163 foreign scholars from 27 different countries came to India under the various scholarships and fellowships schemes dealt with by the External Scholarships Division of the Ministry of Education. The detailed country-wise position is given in table CXXXII. It will be seen that the largest number of scholars came from Nepal (57), followed by the U.S.S.R.(29), Poland (12) and Ceylon (11).

The total number of students who were in receipt of various scholarships and stipends from different sources during the year under review came to 14,48,704. The total amount disbursed to them during the year was Rs. 17,24,27,999. Out of this amount, Government (including Central and State Governments and the University Grants Commission) spent Rs 15,68,93,726 (91.0 per cent) on 13,01,689 students, local bodies (including district and municipal boards) spent Rs. 20,41,127 (1.2 per cent) on 47,082 students and the remaining Rs. 1,34,93,146 (7.8 per cent) was spent on 99,933 students by other sources (e.g. the institutions where the students were enrolled, endowments, foreign governments and organisations, etc.). Table CXXXIII shows the statistics of scholarships and stipends by type of institutions. It will be seen that on an average a pre-primary school student received Rs. 20.0 per annum as scholarships and stipends, a primary school student received Rs. 15.5, a middle school student Rs. 49.1, a high/higher secondary school student Rs. 76.5, a vocational & technical school student Rs. 261.8, a general education college student Rs. 339.4, a professional education college student Rs. 422.9 and a special education college student Rs. 293.0.

A comparison with the table of total enrolment (Table IV of Chapter I) will show that the maximum percentage of beneficiaries was in professional education colleges (30.8 per cent of total), followed by general education colleges (15.1 per cent).

Apart from scholarships and stipends, many students received the benefit of financial concessions from various sources for purchase of books, equipment, etc. Their number during the year ran up to 22,71,055 and the amount received by them came to Rs. 8,66,92,391. Besides, a total of 20,67,346 students received the benefit of free-studentships worth an amount of Rs. 10,16,49,138 This does not include the large number of students (4,60,52,617 of them to be exact) reading throughout the country in institutions or classes where education was free. The detailed break-up of all these statistics according to States and Union Territories is given in table CXXXIV.

Table CXXXIII—Statistics of Scholarships & Stipends by Type of Institutions

Type of Institutions	Government		Local Bodies		Others		Total	
	Number	Amount	Number	Amount	Number	Amount	Number	Amount
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
		Rs		Rs		Rs		Rs.
Pre-Primary Schools	9	180			3	60	12	240
Primary Schools	3,55,700	54,06,357	15,428	2,47,874	3386	1,01,635	3,72,514	57,55,866
Middle Schools	1,92,712	99,56,095	16,720	3,93,263	6,511	2,44,544	2,15,943	1,05,93,902
High/Higher Secondary Schools	4,49,197	3,58,21,447	11,577	5,54,516	37,172	17,32,258	4,97,946	3,81,08,221
Vocational & Special Education Schools	1,27,139	3,62,96,409	1,468	5,07,320	17,649	14,71,370	1,46,256	3,82,75,099
Colleges for General Education	1,05,224	3,89,98,912	1,769	2,98,332	26,027	58,47,143	1,33,020	4,51,44,387
Colleges for Professional Education	70,334	2,93,77,920	118	39,336	8,298	38,83,991	78,750	3,33,01,247
Colleges for Special Education	3,374	10,36,406	2	486	887	2,12,145	4,263	12,49,037
TOTAL	13,01,689	15,68,93,726	47,082	20,41,127	99,933	1,14,93,146	14,48,704	17,24,27,999

Table CXXXIV—Statistics of scholarships, stipends and other financial concessions by States

State/Territory	Scholarships and Stipends		Other Financial concessions		Free-studentships		Number of students in Institutions where Education is free
	Number	Amount	Number	Amount	Number	Amount	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
		Rs.		Rs		Rs.	Rs.
Andhra Pradesh	1,16,647	1,67,91,295	2,29,203	59,62,064	69,388	33,27,786	38,14,951
Assam	31,069	53,71,163	73,416	21,50,261	49,115	14,66,114	13,65,348
Bihar	1,43,237	1,72,90,187	61,804	17,03,863	1,61,032	73,07,606	36,30,941
Gujarat	37,815	73,30,047	73,130	27,12,168	2,02,542	1,36,90,899	26,02,271
Jammu & Kashmir	7,067	5,70,676	69	2,759		.	3,87,466
Kerala	24,496	35,12,147	1,44,218	47,07,106	76,713	41,82,510	34,32,214
Madhya Pradesh	3,06,934	1,29,56,942	72,508	21,53,335	45,674	19,47,762	26,60,831
Madras	1,38,722	1,87,30,323	39,366	15,35,990	5,35,746	2,03,07,643	39,80,005
Maharashtra	1,33,574	1,99,45,919	8,11,279	4,88,08,247	85,190	52,23,086	55,24,084
Mysore	60,877	84,18,499	50,828	7,89,796	1,95,190	1,08,36,680	31,88,509
Orissa	67,553	89,50,440	3,70,622	25,40,847	34,321	11,72,226	16,72,506
Punjab	67,298	85,22,812	25,896	12,18,623	70,883	38,64,504	21,73,721
Rajasthan	41,306	34,25,897	2,523	2,17,372	27,677	12,79,536	15,62,223
Uttar Pradesh	1,70,065	2,31,30,986	1,05,996	31,14,362	3,18,622	1,61,84,818	58,76,833
West Bengal	49,931	1,20,71,979	1,69,816	76,28,828	1,67,175	86,68,232	30,15,028
A. & N. Islands	184	3,800			.	.	8,355
Dadra and Nagar Haveli	..	.	24	5,782	.	.	5,401
Delhi	32,796	34,78,844	2,382	2,72,527	20,891	18,65,786	4,90,540
Goa, Daman and Diu	248	58,631	151	11,716	3,055	1,32,313	49,880
Himachal Pradesh	8,038	4,07,502	1,458	47,698	2,107	64,769	1,43,586
L. M. & A. Islands	70	4,558	4,512	32,458		..	5,325
Manipur	4,432	5,75,540	251	12,830	253	10,344	1,83,354
Nagaland	761	1,83,254	8,838	2,90,198	.	..	36,981
N.E.F.A.	115	7,860	8,711	4,34,528	.	.	9,196
Pondicherry	2,074	2,90,581	3,380	36,633	526	33,458	46,273
Tripura	3,393	3,97,113	10,674	2,82,400	1,246	82,066	1,67,775
(exhibited) INDIA	14,48,704	17,24,27,999	22,71,055	8,66,92,391	20,67,346	10,16,49,138	4,60,52,617

CHAPTER XI

STATISTICAL SURVEY

In this chapter an attempt is made to study the trends in selected fields of education as revealed by the statistics in the quinquennium ending 1962-63. Only an all-India analysis is provided here and the study does not envisage reflecting regional variations and disparities.

Elementary Education

The progress made in the matter of enrolling larger and larger number of boys and girls in classes I to VIII during the period under review is given in table CXXXV below :—

Table CXXXV—Enrolment in Classes I-VIII, 1957-63

Year	No of pupils in classes I-VIII (in lakhs)			Percentage of girls to Total	Percentage of increase from the previous year		
	Boys	Girls	Total		Boys	Girls	Total
1957-58	232 40	98 58	330 98	29 8	5 2	5 4	5 2
1958-59	252 14	109 83	361 97	30 3	8 5	11 4	9 4
1959-60	269 17	119 55	388 72	30 8	6 8	8 9	7 4
1960-61	286 16	130 17	416 33	31 3	6 3	8 9	7·1
1961-62	315 91	149 81	465 72	32 2	10 4	15 1	11·9
1962-63	337 46	163 46	500 92	32 6	6 8	9 1	7 6

It is seen from the above table that :

(*a*) The total enrolment has been steadily increasing in classes I-VIII from 1957 to 1963. This increase is reflected both in the case of boys and also girls The average annual increase has been of the order of over 33 lakhs a year over 21 lakhs in the case of boys and nearly 12 lakhs in the case of girls.

(*b*) The percentage of girls enrolled to the total has been increasing steadily even though slowly from 29 8 per cent in 1957-58 to 32 6 per cent in 1962-63. It is also seen from the table that the rate of growth of girls' enrolment from year to year is higher than that of the boys.

Judging from the number of pupils enrolled the progress of expansion of educational facilities has been fairly rapid However, to get a correct picture of whether the expansion of educational facilities is commensurate with the increase in the population of the children of school going age it is necessary to compare the enrolment with children of this age group. This comparison between the students in classes I to VIII and the population in the age-group 6 to 14 years is presented below in table CXXXVI

Table CXXXVI—Educational Facilities for the Age-Group 6-14, 1957-63

Year	Percentage of Pupils in classes I-VIII to the total population in the age-group 6-14		
	Boys	Girls	Total
1957-58	60 2	26 9	43 9
1958-59	61 1	28·3	45·2
1959-60	63 3	29·9	47·1
1960-61	66·3	32 0	49·7
1961-62	71 2	35 8	54 0
1962-63	71 4	38·1	56 8

It is seen from the table that expansion of educational facilities is not keeping pace with the increase in the population of children of school going age Whereas in 1957-58 only 43 9 per cent of the children in the age-group 6-14 were attending classes in 1962-63 nearly 56·8 per cent were enrolled. In the case of boys percentage enrolment increased from 60·2 to 71·4 per cent during the period, that means

an annual average rate 2·6 per cent. In the case of girls the percentage enrolled increased from nearly 27 per cent to 38 per cent, at an average rate of 2·2 per cent per year. This shows that nearly 1/4th of the boys and nearly slightly less than the 2/3rd of girls in the age-group 6 to 14 were not attending school (classes I-VIII) in 1962-63. The educational facility has to be expanded at a much quicker pace specially for girls to attain the goal of universal education in a reasonable period of time.

Primary Education

The expansion in primary education was quite substantial during the five-year period under consideration. Growth in the number of primary schools is shown in table CXXXVII below :—

Table CXXXVII—Number of Primary Schools, 1957-63

Year	Primary Schools		Primary schools for Girls		Single teacher schools		Percentage of single teachers schools to total no. of primary schools
	Number	Increase from previous year	Number	Percentage of Girl schools to total no. of schools	Number	Percentage of increase from the previous year	
1957-58	2,98,247	10,949	16,433	4 5	1,23,248	6 0	41·3
1958-59	3,01,564	3,317	16,735	5 5	1,29,193	4 8	42·8
1959-60	3,19,070	17,506	18,800	5 9	1,38,993	7 6	43·6
1960-61	3,30,399	11,329	19,829	6 0	1,45,191	4·5	43 9
1961-62	3,51,530	21.131	22,057	6 3	1,55,047	6 8	44·1
1962-63	3,66,262	14.732	23,693	6·5	1,57,514	1·6	43 0

The total number of primary schools increased by about 68.015 during the period Even though the increase from year to year in the number of primary schools was quite varying, the average increase per year comes to about 13,603. On the average there was one primary school for a population of 1.619 in 1962-63.

Of the total number of primary schools only 6 5 per cent were meant for girls. This does not mean that girl students are admitted only in 6 5 per cent of the primary schools Many of the primary schools are co-educational

The number of single-teachers schools increased by over 34,000. Even though there is increase in the single-teacher school in absolute numbers, the percentage of single-teacher schools has not shown any appreciable increase

The distribution of primary schools by management is given in table CXXXVIII.

Table CXXXVIII—Number of Primary Schools by Management, 1957-63

Year	Total No. of Primary Schools	Number of Primary Schools Managed by			Percentage of Govt managed schools	Percentage of Local Bodies managed schools	Percentage of Private Bodies managed schools
		Govt.	Local Bodies	Private Bodies			
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1957-58	2,98,247	77,724	1,48,275	72,248	26·1	48 7	24·2
1958-59	3,01,564	81,939	1,48,301	71,324	27·2	49·1	23·2
1959-60	3,19,070	70,533	1,77,855	70,682	22·1	55·7	22·2
1960-61	3,30,399	72,380	1,84,825	73,194	21·9	55 9	22 2
1961-62	3,51,530	76,609	1,99,564	75,357	21·8	56·8	21·4
1962-63	3,66,262	71,466	2,17,219	77,577	19 5	59·3	21 2

Majority of the primary schools (59 per cent) were managed by local bodies and nearly 20 and 21 per cent each of the schools were managed by Government and private bodies respectively. The local bodies managed schools are gradually increasing through the establishment of Panchayati Raj and the policy of decentralisation. As a consequence the percentage of Government managed schools are steadily decreasing.

The enrolment in Classes I-V during the five years 1957-63 is given in table CXXXIX.

Table CXXXIX—Educational Facilities for the Age-Group 6-11, 1957-63

Year	Enrolment in classes I-V (in lakhs)			Percentage of enrolment in classes I-V to the children in the age-group 6-11 years		
	Boys	Girls	Total	Boys	Girls	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1957-58	194·04	87·66	281 70	76 1	36·2	56·7
1958-59	210·15	97·42	307·57	76·0	37 5	57·3
1959-60	222 96	105 24	328 19	81·4	40 5	61·5
1960-61	234 68	113 47	348·15	80·9	42·0	62·0
1961-62	259 84	131 18	391 02	87·4	47·0	67·8
1962-63	276 37	142 35	418 72	90 8	49·6	70·6

The total enrolment of children of 6-11 years in classes I-V is nearly 419 lakhs in 1962-63. This is 137 lakhs more than the enrolment in 1957-58. Of this increase 82 lakhs were boys and 55 lakhs were girls. The average annual increase is of the order of 27 lakhs—16 lakh boys and 11 lakh girls.

The above table also gives the percentage of enrolment in classes I-V to the population of children in the age group 6-11 years. Nearly 91 per cent of the boys in the age-group 6-11 years were enrolled in 1962-63 But only 49 6 per cent of the girls in this age-group are in these classes. The average percentage enrolment is about 71 per cent.

Even though hundred per cent enrolment has not yet been attained even in the case of boys, it is a disturbing factor to note that not more than even 50 per cent of the girls in the age-group have been enrolled in classes I-V.

Not all the students in classes I-V are in the age group 6-11. Some will be aged only less than 6 years and others will be aged 11 years or more. The table below gives the number and percentage of pupils in classes I-V who were not in the specified age-group 6-11 years.

Table CXL—Pupils Outside the Age-Group 6-11 in Classes I-V, 1957-63

Year	Enrolment in classes I-V (in lakhs)			Pupils below 6 and above 11 in classes I-V (in lakhs)			Percentage of pupils below 6 and above 11 in classes I-V		
	Boys	Girls	Total	Boys	Girls	Total	Boys	Girls	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1957-58	194·04	87 66	281·70	46·14	18·20	64 34	23 8	20·8	22·8
1958-59	210 15	97 42	307·57	48 68	19 47	68 14	23 2	20 0	22·2
1959-60	222 96	105 24	328 19	51·66	21 41	73 07	23 2	20·2	22·3
1960-61	234·68	113 47	348 15	54 00	23·05	77 05	23 05	20·3	22·1
1961-62	259 84	131 18	391 02	60 45	27 24	87·69	23·3	20 8	22·4
1962-63	276·37	142 35	418 72	63·73	29·58	93·31	23 1	20 8	22·3

It is seen that as much as about 22 per cent of facilities for class I-V are being utilised by children not belonging to the age-group 6-11 years.

The quality of education in the primary classes is important. It has been seen that the number enrolled has increased substantially during the past few years. It is necessary to know whether the quality of education has suffered because of the unprecedented expansion in the primary classes. The wastage (including stagnation) in the primary classes will give an idea of the quality of teaching in the primary classes. The following table gives the wastage and stagnation of pupils who join class I till they reach class IV.

Table CXLI—Wastage and Stagnation, 1957-63

Year	Enrolment in class I three years previously (in lakhs)			Enrolment in class IV during the year (in lakhs)			Numerical wastage and stagnation (in lakhs)			Wastage & Stagnation percentage		
	Boys	Girls	Total	Boys	Girls	Total	Boys	Girls	Total	Boys	Girls	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
1957-58	61 89	29 23	91 12	26 57	10 29	36 86	35 32	18 94	54·26	57 1	64·8	59 5
1958-59 .	66 60	32 98	99 58	28 69	11·51	40 20	37 91	21 47	59 38	58 9	65·1	59 6
1959-60 .	67 71	35·12	102 83	30 01	12 47	42 48	37 30	22 65	60 35	55 7	64 5	58 7
1960-61 .	72 42	36·66	109 08	32 53	14·01	46 54	39 89	22 65	62 54	55 1	61 8	57 3
1961-62 .	78 84	41 15	119 99	34 98	15 42	50 40	43 86	25 73	69 59	55 6	62 5	58 0
1962-63 .	83 42	43 51	126.93	37 22	16 58	53 80	46 20	26 93	73 13	55 4	61 9	57 6

Out of every one lakh children who join class I, nearly 58,000 either drop out or fail once or more than once before they reach class IV. The wastage rate is 55·4 in the case of boys and 61·9 in the case of girls. The enormity of the wastage and stagnation is such that it is necessary to take adequate steps to reduce this wastage. This will mainly require improvement in the calibre of the primary school teacher.

The wastage by classes is given in the following table Taking the enrolment of class I in a particular year as hundred the indices of enrolment in class II in the following year, in class III in the next following year and class IV in the subsequent year have been calculated.

Table CXLII—Wastage in Different Classes

Class	1955-59 Batch			1956-60 Batch			1957-62 Batch			1958-62 Batch			1959-63 Batch		
	Boys	Girls	Total	Boys	Girls	Total	Boys	Girls	Total	Boys	Girls	Total	Boys	Girls	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
I .	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
II	61	55	59	61	56	58	62	58	61	61	56	60	60	57	59
III .	50	43	48	50	44	49	51	46	49	51	45	49	51	47	50
IV .	43	35	40	44	36	41	45	38	43	44	37	42	45	38	42

The above table shows that out of hundred pupils in class I in 1959-60 only 59 were in class II in 1960-61, 50 in class III in 1961-62 and 42 in class IV in 1962-63. The wastage was therefore the heaviest from class I to class III although it was no less serious in the subsequent classes,

Teacher holds a very important position in the educational system and the quality of the products turned out and the educational system very much depend upon the number and the quality of the teachers who teach them.

Table CXLIII gives the number of teachers working in primary schools.

Table CXLIII—Teachers in Primary Schools, 1957-63

Year	No. of teachers in Primary school (in thousands)			Increase or decrease from previous years (in thousands)	Percentage of women teachers	No. of trained teachers (in thousands)	Percetage of trained teachers
	Men	Women	Total				
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1957-58	602	127	729	+19	17·4	463	63·5
1958-59	577	118	695	—34	16·9	443	63·7
1959-60	606	125	731	+36	17·1	467	63·8
1960-61	615	127	742	+11	17·1	475	64·1
1961-62	656	139	795	+53	17·0	511	64·3
1962-63	686	147	833	+38	17·6	542	65·1

The number of teachers employed in primary schools increased by 104.000 in five years or by 20,800 per annum. The number of women teachers have increased during the period almost in the same rate as the total number of teachers so that the percentage of the women teachers to the total, more or less, remains constant. The percentage of trained teachers has improved, though slightly, during the period In 1962-63 about 65% of the teachers in primary schools were trained.

Table CXLIV—Expenditure on Primary Schools by Sources, 1957-63

Year	Expenditure met from (in crores of Rupees)					Percentage of expenditure met from Govt. & Local Bodies funds
	Govt. Funds	Local Bodies Funds	Fees	Other sources	Total	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1957-58	52·36	10·75	1·76	1·84	66·71	94·6
1958-59	51·78	8·36	1·57	1·86	63·57	94·6
1959-60	56·31	9·92	1·66	1·82	69·71	95·0
1960-61	59·12	10·67	1·72	1·94	73·45	95·0
1961-62	66·21	12·47	2·04	1·95	82·67	95·2
1962-63	75·17	13·59	2·21	1·92	92·89	95·6

Table CXLIV gives the distribution of direct expenditure in primary schools by sources. Total direct expenditure on primary schools, which was Rs. 66·71 crores in 1957-58 has increased to 92·89 crores in 1962-63. Nearly 96 per cent of the total expenditure was met from Government and local bodies funds. Of the total direct expenditure the expenditure on teachers' salaries constituted about 89·1

per cent. The average annual salary per teacher in a primary school has been steadily increasing from Rs. 781 in 1957-58 to 994 in 1962-63. This shows an increase of 27·4 per cent in five years. Table CXLV presents the position.

Table CXLV—Teachers' Salaries in Primary Schools, 1957-63

Year	Total Direct Expenditure (in crores of Rupees)	Teachers' salaries (in crores of Rupees)	Percentage of teachers' salaries to total direct exp.	Average salary per teacher per annum	Salary Index with 1957-58 as base
1	2	3	4	5	6
1957-58 . . .	66 71	56·92	85·3	780 6	100·0
1958-59 . . .	63 57	58 78	86·2	788 5	101 0
1959-60 . . .	69·71	61 29	87 9	838 4	107·4
1960-61 . . .	73·45	64 72	88 1	872 8	114 4
1961-62 . . .	82·67	72 61	87 8	913 3	117 0
1962-63 . .	92 89	82·81	89·1	994 1	127·4

Middle School Education

The table below gives the number of middle schools in the country from 1957-58 to 1962-63.

Table CXLVI—Number of Middle Schools, 1957-63

Year	Number of Middle Schools			Percentage of increase from the previous year	Percentage of Middle Schools for girls
	Boys	Girls	Total		
1	2	3	4	5	6
1957-58 . . .	24,141	2 874	27,015	10 3	10·6
1958-59	35,835	3,762	39.597	46 6	9 5
1959-60	37,865	4,056	41.921	5 9	9 7
1960-61	44,997	4,666	49,663	18·5	9·4
1961-62	50,765	5,150	55,915	12·6	9 2
1962-63	55,719	5,658	61,377	9·8	9·2

It is seen from the table above that :—

(*a*) the number of middle schools have more than doubled during the period.

(*b*) of the total number of middle schools only 9 per cent were meant exclusively for girls. This percentage has more or less remained constant from 1958-59 to 1962-63. This shows that the growth in the number of girls' middle schools is of the same order as the increase in the total number of schools in all these years.

The distribution of middle schools by management is shown in the following table.

Table CXLVII—Number of Middle Schools by Management, 1957-63

Year	Number of Middle Schools Managed by				Percentage of Govt. schools	Percentage of Local Bodies Schools	Percentage of Private Bodies
	Govt.	Local Bodies	Private Bodies	Total			
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1957-58 . . .	6,807	10,928	9,280	27,015	25·2	40·5	34·3
1958-59 . . .	7,314	20,991	11,292	39,597	18·5	53·0	28·5
1959-60 . . .	7,307	22,756	11,858	41,921	17·4	54·3	28·3
1960-61 . . .	9,695	26,481	13,487	49,663	19·5	53·3	27·2
1961-62 . . .	11,420	29,599	14,896	55,915	20 4	52 9	26·7
1962-63 . . .	11,877	33,013	16,487	61,377	19 4	53 8	26·8

Nearly 54 per cent of the middle schools were managed by local bodies. 27 per cent by private bodies and 19 per cent by Government in 1962-63 Even though the percentage of middle schools managed by local bodies increased by 13 per cent from 1957-58 to 1958-59 there is no substantial increase in the percentage of schools managed by local bodies from 1958-59 to 1962-63. The percentage of schools managed by private bodies has gradually decreased from 34·3 per cent in 1957-58 to 26·8 per cent in 1962-63 Similarly the percentage of Government managed schools has also decreased from 25·2 in 1957-58 to 19·4 in 1962-63.

The growth in enrolment in classes VI to VIII from 1957-58 to 1962-63 is given in the table below :

Table CXLVIII—Enrolment in Classes VI-VIII, 1957-63

Year	Pupils in classes VI-VIII (in lakhs)			Percentage of Girls to total	Percentage of enrolment in classes VI-VIII to children in the age group 11-14		
	Boys	Girls	Total		Boys	Girls	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1957-58 . . .	38·35	10·93	49·28	22 2	29·2	8·8	19·3
1958-59 . . .	42·00	12·41	54·41	22·8	30·9	9 7	20·7
1959-60	46·21	14 31	60 52	23 6	30·5	10 2	20·7
1960-61 . .	51·48	16·70	68 18	24 5	36 4	12·4	24 7
1961-62 . .	56·08	18 62	74 70	24·9	38·7	13.5	26 4
1962-63 . .	61 09	21 11	82·20	25 7	42·1	15·2	29 0

The total strength of classes VI-VIII has increased to 82·2 lakhs in 1962-63, that is, an increase of 66·8 per cent in five years. Of this increase 22·7 lakhs were boys and 10·2 lakhs were girls. The percentage of girl students to the total enrolment has increased from 22·2 per cent in 1957-58 to 25·7 per cent in 1962-63.

Of the population in the age-group 11-14, 29 per cent were enrolled in the classes VI to VIII in 1962-63 whereas only 19 per cent were enrolled in 1957-58. The percentage of boys enrolled has increased from 29 per cent in 1957-58 to 42 per cent in 1962-63 whereas in the case of girls the percentage has increased from 9 to 15 during the same period.

The number of teachers in middle schools is given in the following table.

Table CXLIX—Teachers in Middle Schools, 1957-63

Year	Number of Teachers			Percentage of women Teachers to Total	Trained Teachers	Percentage of trained Teachers
	Men	Women	Total			
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1957-58	1,48,054	37,019	1,85,073	30·0	1,16,021	62·7
1958-59	2,05,774	59,907	2,65,681	22·5	1,74,857	65·8
1959-60	2,22,108	70,024	2,92,132	24·0	1,93,879	66·4
1960-61	2,61,696	83,532	3,45,228	24·2	2,29,606	66·5
1961-62	2,87,795	94,251	3,82,046	24 7	2,60,103	68·1
1962-63	3,14,050	1,08,243	4,22,293	25 6	2,98,859	70·7

The number of middle school teachers has increased by 128·1 per cent during the five year period. The number of women teachers has increased by 192·4 per cent whereas the number of men teachers by 112·1 per cent only. The percentage of women teachers to total number of teachers has increased from 22·5 per cent in 1958-59 to 25·6 percent in 1962-63 The percentage of trained teachers has also increased from 62 7 per cent in 1957-58 to 70 7 per cent in 1962-63.

The following table gives the growth in the direct expenditure incurred on middle schools from 1957-63.

Table CL—Direct Expenditure on Middle Schools by Source, 1957-63

Year	Total Direct Expenditure (Rs. in crores)	Percentage of Expenditure met from			
		Govt. Funds	Local Bodies Funds	Fees	Other sources
1	2	3	4	5	6
1957-58	20·77	72·3	8·8	12·2	6·7
1958-59	31·83	73·3	12·0	8·6	6·1
1959-60	35·16	73·5	12·0	8·3	6·2
1960-61	42 92	74·1	12 6	7·4	5·9
1961-62	48·84	74·7	12·6	7·4	5·3
1962-63	55·51	74·2	14·2	7·0	4·6

The total direct expenditure has grown more than 2½ times in these five years. Government is the main source of income in meeting this expenditure. The contribution from fees and other sources are gradually decreasing and the total contribution of these two sources came only to 11·6 per cent in 1962-63 whereas their contribution was nearly 19 per cent in 1957-58. However, the expenditure met from local bodies funds has increased from 8·8 per cent in 1957-58 to 14·2 per cent in 1962-63.

Of the total direct expenditure on middle schools as is to be expected a very substantial part goes towards meeting the salaries of middle school teachers. The trend in this regard is indicated in the next table.

Table CLII—Expenditure on Salaries of Middle School Teachers, 1957-63

Year	Direct Expenditure on Middle Schools	Expenditure of Salaries on Middle School Teachers	Percentage of Teachers' Salaries to Total Direct Expenditure	Average Annual Salary per Teacher	Salary Index with 1957-58 as base
1	2	3	4	5	6
	(Rs in crores)				
1957-58	20 77	17 01	81 9	919	100
1958-59	31·83	26·71	83 9	1,005	109
1959-60 . . .	35 16	30 30	86 2	1,037	113
1960-61 . . .	42 92	36 51	85·1	1,058	115
1961-62 .	48·84	41 43	84·8	1,084	118
1962-63 .	55 51	47 40	85 4	1,122	122

The teachers' salaries accounted for about 85·4 percent of the total expenditure on middle schools. The average annual salary of a middle school teacher has increased from Rs. 919 in 1957-58 to Rs. 1,122 in 1962-63. This shows an increase of 22 points as compared to the 1957-58 salary as base.

Basic Education

Basic education consists of an integrated course of 8 years—junior basic of five years and senior basic of three years But this pattern is not uniform in all the States. Table CLIII shows the number of basic schools during the year 1957 to 1963

Table CLIII—Number of Basic Schools, 1957-63

Year	Junior Basic Schools				Senior Basic Schools			
	Number	Percentage of schools managed by			Number	Percentage of schools managed by		
		Govt	Local Bodies	Private Bodies		Govt.	Local Bodies	Private Bodies
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
1957-58 . . .	52,039	13 7	74·3	12 0	7,819	15·0	75·5	9·5
1958-59 . .	57.069	13 8	74·3	11 9	12,739	11 7	71 6	16·7
1959-60 . . .	61,757	10 6	78 3	11 1	13,554	9·7	73 4	16·9
1960-61 . .	65,949	10 7	78 7	10·6	14,269	9 3	72 9	17 8
1961-62 . .	73,982	10·6	80·0	9·4	15,485	9 8	72 4	17 8
1962-63 . . .	78,293	10·6	80·6	8 8	16,553	9 5	73 1	17 4

The number of junior basic schools increased by 26,254 or by 50 5 per cent in this period. During the same period the number of senior basic schools have increased more than double.

Nearly 74 to 81 per cent of the junior basic schools were managed by local boards, during the period. Among the senior basic schools also 73 per cent to 75 per cent were managed by local bodies. The percentage of Government managed junior and senior basic schools shows a decrease In the case of senior basic schools the percentage of schools managed by private bodies have nearly doubled during the period.

Table CLIV shows the proportion of junior and senior basic schools to the total number of primary (basic and non-basic) and middle (basic and non-basic) schools. It is seen that the percentage of junior basic schools to the total number of primary schools have gradually increased from 17·4 per cent to 21·5 per cent during the period However, the percentage of senior basic schools to total middle schools has decreased from 29 per cent to 27·3 per cent during the period.

Table CLIV—Proportion of Junior and Senior Basic Schools, 1957-63

Year	Junior Basic Schools	Primary schools (Basic & Non-Basic)	Junior Basic Schools as percentage of Primary Schools	Senior Basic Schools	Middle schools (Basic & Non-Basic)	Senior Basic Schools as percentage of middle Schools
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1957-58 . . .	52,039	2,98,247	17·4	7,819	27,015	28·9
1958-59	57,069	3,01,564	18·9	12,739	39,597	32·2
1959-60 . . .	61,757	3,19,070	19·4	13,554	41,921	32·3
1960-61 . .	65,949	3,30,399	20·0	14,269	49,663	28·7
1961-62 . . .	73,982	3,51,530	21 0	15,485	55,915	27·7
1962-63 . .	78,293	3,66,262	21·4	16,553	61,377	27·0

The enrolment in junior and senior basic schools for the five year period is given in table below:

Table CLV—Enrolment in Basic Schools, 1957-63

Year	Enrolment in Junior Basic Schools (in lakhs)			Enrolment in Senior Basic Schools (in lakhs)			Percentage of enrolment in junior basic schools to that of Primary Schools	Percentage of enrolment in senior basic schools to that of Middle Schools
	Total	Girls	Percentage of Girls	Total	Girls	Percentage of Girls		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
1957-58 .	48·13	10·33	21·5	19·77	5·86	29·6	19·42	39·07
1958-59 .	54·50	12·14	22·3	27·55	7·56	27·4	22·36	33·72
1959-60 .	60·13	13·99	23·3	29·91	8·39	28·1	23·23	33·66
1960-61 . .	65 02	15 78	24·3	32·20	9·01	28·0	24·40	30 35
1961-62 .	76 43	19 91	26·0	35·90	10·33	28·8	26 0	29 6
1962-63 . .	91 71	25 89	28 2	38·83	11·16	28·7	34·96	29·11

It is seen that the total enrolment in junior basic schools increased from nearly 48 lakhs in 1957-58 to 92 lakhs in 1962-63 that is nearly 91 per cent in the course of five years while that in the senior basic schools increased from nearly 20 lakhs to 39 lakhs, *i.e*, almost doubled. The percentage of girls in junior basic schools increased from 21·5 per cent to 28·2 per cent during the period. However, there is no appreciable increase in the percentage of girls enrolled in the senior basic schools. Taking the enrolment in primary schools, the enrolment in junior basic schools formed nearly 35 per cent in 1962-63. However, this percentage has gradually increased from 19 to 35 during the period. The enrolment in senior basic schools as a percentage of the enrolment in middle schools was 29·1 in 1962-63. This is about 10 per cent points less than that in 1957-58. Table CLVI gives the expenditure on basic schools and the percentage contribution of different sources to the total direct expenditure,

Table CLVI—Expenditure on Basic Schools, 1957-63

Year	Total Expenditure (in crores of Rs.)	Percentage of Expenditure met from: Govt. Funds	Local Bodies Funds	Fees	Other Sources	Percentage of expenditure on Basic schools to that of Primary/middle schools
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Junior Basic Schools						
1957-58	10 85	78·9	18·4	0·8	1·9	16·3
1958-59 . . .	12·50	79·0	18·7	0·3	2·0	19·7
1959-60 . . .	14·04	78·9	19·0	0·4	1·7	20·1
1960-61	16·14	79·1	18·5	0·6	1·8	22·0
1961 62 .	18 87	79·1	18·8	0 8	1·3	21·8
1962 63 . .	20·87	80·4	17·7	0·7	1·2	27·8
Senior Basic Schools						
1957-58	6·26	82·9	12·6	2·0	2·5	30 1
1958-59	10 27	75·4	11·7	8·7	4·2	32 3
1959-60	10·99	75·6	20·3	1·0	3·1	31·3
1960-61	12·36	77·1	11·4	7·2	4·3	28·8
1961-62	13 53	77·5	11·3	7·3	3·9	27·7
1962-63 . .	15·18	77 9	11·4	7·3	3·4	27·3

The total direct expenditure on junior basic schools nearly doubled during the period whereas the expenditure on senior basic schools have increased nearly by more than 2½ times. Even though basic schools both junior and senior were mainly managed by local bodies yet nearly 80 per cent of the direct expenditure was met by the Government. The following table gives the number of basic schools.

Table CLVII—Teachers in Basic Schools, 1957-63

Year	Teachers in Junior Basic Schools: Total	Trained	Percentage trained to total	Teachers in Senior/Basic Schools: Total	Trained	Percentage trained to total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1957-58	1,34,927	1,05,704	78·3	57,846	43,869	75·8
1958-59 . .	1,48,361	1,15,181	77·6	87,437	66,087	75·6
1959-60	1,59,751	1,21,704	76·2	95,539	72,461	75·8
1960-61 . . .	1,75,606	1,31,638	75·0	1,02,083	76,890	75·3
1961-62 . . .	1,96,429	1,41,828	72·2	1,11,810	84,602	75·7
1962-63	2,11,413	1,48,565	70·3	1,20,048	92,644	77·2

The number of teachers in junior basic schools increased by 76,486 during the period *i.e.*, nearly 57 percent. The number of teachers in senior basic schools increased by 107·5 per cent in five years. The percentage of trained teachers was steadily declining in junior basic schools and increasing in senior basic schools. However, the decline in the case of junior basic school is more steep than in the case of senior basic school. This clearly shows that the expansion in the number of junior basic schools has taken place without a corresponding expansion in the facilities for training of teachers for these schools.

High and Higher Secondary Education

Education at this stage is provided in the high/higher secondary schools and also school classes attached to some colleges. However, the number of Colleges having school classes is not available.

Table CLVIII gives the number of high/higher secondary schools in the country for the last five years.

Table CLVIII—Number of High/Higher Secondary Schools, 1957-63

Year	Number of High and Higher Secondary Schools		Percentage of Girls' Schools	Percentage of schools managed by		
	Total	For Girls		Govt	Local Bodies	Private Bodies
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1957-58	12,639	1,889	15 0	19·0	10 1	70 9
1958-59	14,326	2,103	14·7	19 5	10 0	70 5
1959-60	15,703	2,281	14·5	18 1	11 6	70 3
1960-61	17,257	2,521	14·6	18 8	12 0	69 2
1961-62	19,306	2,784	14 4	19·2	13 0	67·8
1962-63	21,440	3,103	14·5	18 2	14 7	67 1

The total number of high/higher secondary schools have increased from 12,639 in 1957-58 to 21,440 in 1962-63. This shows an increase of about 70 per cent during this period. The number of high/higher secondary schools for girls have also increased from 1,889 in 1957-58 to 3,103 in 1962-63. However, the percentage of girls' schools to the total schools remains more or less constant through the period. Even though a large majority (67 to 71 per cent) of the high/higher secondary schools is managed by private bodies there is a decrease in the percentage of such schools from 71 in 1957-58 to 67 in 1962-63. Similarly the number of high/higher secondary schools managed by the Government also shows a gradual decrease from 19 per cent in 1957-58 to 18 2 per cent in 1962-63 The percentage of schools managed by local bodies, on the other hand, has gradually increased during the period from 10·1 per cent in 1957-58 to 14·7 per cent in 1962-63.

Table CLIX Enrolment in Classes IX-X/XI, 1957-63

Year	Enrolment in classes IX-X/XI (in lakhs)			Percentage of enrolment of population in the age-group 14-16/17		
	Boys	Girls	Total	Boys	Girls	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1957-58	17·93	3·90	21 83	14 7	3·4	9 2
1958-59	19·36	4·23	23·59	15·7	3·5	9·7
1959-60	20·70	4·52	25·22	14·7	3 5	9·3
1960-61	23·31	5 41	28·72	18·0	4·4	11·4
1961-62	26·06	6·31	32·34	19·6	5·0	12·5
1962-63	28·94	7·46	36·40	21·2	5 8	13·7

Table CLIX gives the enrolment in classes IX to X/XI. The total enrolment has increased by more than 14 lakhs during the five year period ending 1962-63, of which about 11 lakhs were boys and the remaining girls. The percentage enrolment of girls has increased from 17·9 per cent in 1957-58 to 20·5 per cent in 1962-63.

The enrolment in these classes as a percentage of the total population in the age-group 14 to 16/17 has increased from 9·2 to 13·7. In the case of boys the facilities existing were enough for about 15 per cent in 1957-58 which has increased to 21·2 per cent in 1962-63. In the case of girls only 5·8 per cent in the relevant age-groups were enrolled in high/higher secondary classes in 1962-63.

Teachers in high/higher secondary schools are shown in table CLX.

Table CLX—Teachers in High/Higher Secondary Schools, 1957-63

Year	Total No of Teachers	No. of Women Teachers	Percentage of Women Teachers	Number of Trained Teachers	Percentage of Trained Teachers
1	2	3	4	5	6
1957-58	2,21,695	43,203	19 5	1,39,175	62 8
1958-59	2,45,555	49,277	20 1	1,55,288	63 2
1959-60	2,67,637	55,312	20·7	1,70,670	63 8
1960-61	2,96,305	62 347	21 0	1,89,962	64·1
1961-62	3,30,570	71,281	21·6	2,12,597	64 3
1962-63	3,67,778	79,826	21 7	2,40,280	65 3

The total number of teachers increased by 1,46,083 or 65·9 per cent in the five years. Of this increase 36,077 (nearly 25 per cent) were women teachers. The percentage of women teachers increased from 19·5 per cent in 1957-58 to 21·7 per cent in 1962-63. Of the total number of teachers there was gradual increase in the number of trained teachers from nearly 63 per cent in 1957-58 to 65·3 per cent in 1962-63.

Table CLXI gives the expenditure on maintaining the high/higher secondary schools, and the distribution of the expenditure by sources during the five year 1957 to 1963.

Table CLXI—Expenditure on High/Higher Secondary Schools by Sources, 1957-63

Year	Total Expenditure (Rs. in crores)	Per cent of expenditure met from			
		Govt. Funds	Local Bodies Funds	Fees	Others Sources
1	2	3	4	5	6
1957-58	46·47	44 4	4 5	41 5	9 6
1958-59	52 51	45 9	3 8	41·1	9 2
1959-60	59 90	48·1	4·5	39 4	8 0
1960-61	68·91	48 0	4·7	39·2	8 1
1961-62	79·12	51·1	4·1	37·2	7 6
1962-63	91·54	51 3	4·6	37·0	7 1

The total expenditure has doubled during this five-year period. In 1957-58, 44·4 per cent of the expenditure was met from Government funds and 41·5 per cent from fees. During the course of this period the contribution of the Government funds has increased to 51·3 per cent whereas the fee income has decreased to 37 per cent. The contribution of local bodies funds remained more or less

stationary during the period and the contribution of other sources has decreased from nearly 10 per cent in 1957-58 to 7 per cent in 1962-63. A lion's share of the total expenditure was on salaries of teachers This is borne out by the table given below :—

Table CLXII—Salaries of Teachers in High/Higher Secondary Schools, 1957-63

Year	Total expenditure on high/higher secondary schools (Rs. in crores)	Expenditure on Teachers' salaries (Rs. in crores)	Percentage of expenditure on Teachers' salaries	Average Annual Salary per teacher Rs.
1	2	3	4	5
1957-58	46·47	33 31	71 4	1,503
1958-59	52 51	37 93	72 2	1,545
1959-60	59 90	46 05	76 9	1,721
1960-61	68·91	49 81	72·3	1,681
1961-62	79·12	56 98	72·0	1,724
1962-63	91·54	66 62	72·8	1,811

The teachers' salaries account for 72 to 77 per cent of the total expenditure in high/higher secondary schools.

The average annual salary of a high/higher secondary school teacher has improved gradually from Rs. 1,503 in 1957-58 to Rs. 1,811 in 1962-63.

The out-put from high/higher secondary schools is given below in table CLXIII.

Table CLXIII—Results of Matriculation & Equivalent Examinations, 1957-63

Year	Number appeared	Number Passed	Pass percentage	No of girls included in col. (3)	Percentage of girls among matriculates
1	2	3	4	5	6
1957-58	10,79,966	5,21,552	48 3	91,179	17 5
1958-59	11,75,706	5,30,136	45·1	92,818	17 5
1959-60	13,49,465	5,72,198	42·4	1,13,123	19·8
1960-61	14,48,440	6.61,501	45 7	1,34,498	20 3
1961-62	16,44,614	7,49,014	45·5	1,46,626	19 6
1962-63	15,00,663	7,06,816	47 1	1,51,047	21·4

The number of candidates appearing in these examinations have been continuously increasing from 10·8 lakhs in 1957-58 to 15·0 lakhs in 1962-63. Whereas the number of candidates passing in these examinations has been declining. However, only nearly 48 per cent of the candidates who appeared in these examinations during the period passed. Of the candidates who passed, girls constitute only 21 per cent in 1962-63. There is no marked increase in the percentage of girls coming out successful in these examinations.

Higher Education :

Table CLXIV gives the number of institutions of higher education in the country. The number covers both universities and the colleges attached to them as well as other institutions of higher education which are not affiliated to universities.

Table CLXIV—Number of Institutions for Higher Education, 1957-63

Year	Universities	Research Institutions	Colleges and Institutions		
			For General Education	For Professional Education	For Special Education
1	2	3	4	5	6
1957-58	38	43	817	489	148
1958-59	40	42	878	542	168
1959-60	40	42	946	725	180
1960-61	45	41	1,039	852	208
1961-62	46	44	1,138	961	222
1962-63	56	44	1,200	1,073	262

During the period 1957-63, the number of universities have increased by 18, research institutions having teaching functions by 1, colleges for general education by 383, colleges for professional education by 584 and colleges for special education by 114. The enrolment in the institutions of higher education is given in the following table.

Table CLXV—Enrolment at the University Stage, 1957-63 (Figures in lakhs)

Year	General Education		Professional & Technical Education		Special Education		All Higher Education		
	Total	Girls	Total	Girls	Total	Girls	Total	Girls	Percentage of Girls
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1957-58	6·62	1·07	1·82	0·14	0·18	0·04	8·62	1·25	14·5
1958-59	7·35	1·25	2·02	0·16	0·21	0·06	9·58	1·47	15·3
1959-60	7·85	1·37	2·38	0·22	0·21	0·06	10·44	1·65	15·8
1960-61	8·07	1·50	2·64	0·26	0·21	0·07	10·92	1·83	16·8
1961-62	8·65	1·69	2·97	0·30	0·24	0·09	11·86	2·08	17·5
1962-63	9·40	1·94	3·32	0·34	0·26	0·09	12·98	2·37	18·3

The total enrolment at the university stage increased by 4·35 lakhs of which 2·78 lakhs was in general education, 1·50 lakhs in professional and technical education and 8,000 in special education.

Of the total enrolment about 18 per cent were girls in 1962-63. The girls from about 20·6 per cent of enrolment in general education, and nearly 10·2 per cent of enrolment in professional education and 34·6 per cent of enrolment in special education.

The following table gives the distribution of enrolment in colleges for general education by stages.

Table CLXVI—Enrolment in Colleges for General Education by Stages, 1957-63

(in Lakhs)

Year	Total	Intermediate		Degree		Post-Graduate & Research	
		Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1957-58	6·62	4 39	66 3	1·89	28·6	0 34	5·1
1958-59	7·35	4·87	66 3	2·08	28·3	0 40	5·4
1959-60	7 85	4·93	62·8	2·49	31·7	0·43	5·5
1960-61	8·07	4·58	56·8	2·99	37·0	0 50	6·2
1961-62	8 65	4·46	51·6	3 62	41·8	0·57	6·6
1962-63	9·40	5 54	58·9	3·27	34 8	0 54	5 7

Of the total enrolment 58·9 per cent students were studying at the intermediate level, 34·8 per cent at the degree level and the remaining 5.7 per cent at the post-graduate and research level. The percentage of students' enrolment at the intermediate level has decreased from 66·3 per cent in 1957-58 to 58.9 per cent in 1962-63 while the enrolment at the degree level has increased from 28·6 per cent in 1957-58 to 34·8 per cent in 1962-63. This is mainly due to the reorganisation of the educational system during this period. Subject-wise enrolment in the colleges for professional education is given in table CLXVII.

Table CLXVII—Enrolment in Professional Subjects, Collegiate Stage, 1957-63

Year	Agriculture	Commerce	Education	Engg. & Technology	Law	Medicine	Others	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
1957-58	9,304	63,206	22,051	28 391	22,598	30,317	6,286	1,82,153
1958-59	10,871	66,582	24,422	35,255	24,055	32,950	7,554	2,01,689
1959-60	13,295	74,486	39,135	40,242	25,925	36,615	8,385	2,38,083
1960-61	15,848	78,312	46,878	47,838	27,141	40,402	8,079	2,64,498
1961-62	18,927	88,473	52,561	54,420	28,220	44,952	9,031	2,96,584
1962-63	22,886	97,091	62,054	61,482	27,787	57,833	3,229	3,32,362

A phenomenal increase has occurred in education, engineering and technology and medicine. The increase in enrolment in other subjects is comparatively small.

Expenditure on universities and other institutions of higher education is given in table CLXVIII

Table CLXVIII—Expenditure on Institutions for Higher Education, 1957-63

(In crores of Rupees)

Year	Universities	Boards of Education	Research institutions	Colleges for General Education	Colleges for Professional Education	Colleges for Special Education	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1957-58	9 80	1·76	2·94	14·12	8·84	0·62	38·08
1958-59	11·56	2·05	2·53	15·84	11·19	0·70	43·87
1959-60	12·81	2·37	2·84	18·16	13·12	0 77	50·07
1960-61	14 14	2·41	2 70	20 92	15 80	0·91	56·88
1961-62	16·87	2 99	2·85	23·38	18·65	0·94	65·68
1962-63	21·00	2·59	2 28	25·83	22 10	1·07	74·87

All types of institutions have shown rise in their trend in expenditure. The total expenditure on higher education increased from Rs. 38 crores in 1957-58 to Rs. 75 crores in 1962-63, that is an increase of 96.6 per cent.

The distribution of expenditure on universities and colleges by sources is given below :—

Table CLXIX—Expenditure on Universities and Colleges by Sources, 1957-63

Year	Total Expenditure (Rs. in crores)	Percentage of expenditure met from			
		Govt. Funds	Local Bodies Funds	Fees	Other Sources
1	2	3	4	5	6
1957-58	36 32	51·0	0 3	38 1	10·6
1958-59	41 82	51 6	0 3	35·9	12 2
1959-60	47 70	51 4	0 6	34 9	13·1
1960-61	54 47	53 1	0 4	34 8	11·7
1961-62	62 69	54 0	0 3	33 2	12 5
1962-63	72 28	52 9	0 5	33·0	13·6

Government funds continue to be the major source which support higher education in the country. The percentage contribution of this source has increased from 51 per cent in 1957-58 to 53 per cent in 1962-63. The next in importance is the fees income The percentage contribution of fees income to the total expenditure is gradually decreasing from 38 per cent in 1957-58 to 33 per cent in 1962-63. The next important source is the private sources which contribute 11 to 14 per cent of the total expenditure.

The output of graduates and professionals is given in table CLXX.

Table CLXX—Examination Results, 1957-63

Year	B.A / B Sc.	Professional Subjects (First Degree only).					Medicine
		Agriculture	Commerce	Education	Engg. & Technology	Law	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1957-58	73,179	1,798	11,878	14,363	4,854	5,856	4,014
1958-59	75,662	1,900	12,751	15 208	4,860	6,458	3,666
1959-60	80,849	2,172	12,923	15,758	6,345	6,602	4,425
1960-61	90,919	1,826	13,083	12,839	6,459	5,242	3,711
1961-62	99,292	3,006	15,529	19,515	8,179	6,913	4,982
1962-63	107,237	3,983	16,477	21,977	10,023	6 919	4,331

Vocational and Special Education :

The need for diversification and vocationalisation of education at the school and also college stage is being felt more and more. This is necessary to meet the manpower requirements in the different vocations which are newly established because of industrialisation and technological advancement. The table below gives the number of vocational and special schools.

Table CLXXI—Number of Vocational and Special Schools, 1957-63

Year	Agriculture	Commerce	Engg. Tech. & Industry	Medicine	Techars' Training	Adult Schools	Others
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1957-58	105	877	226	115	901	45,961	6,197
1958-59	102	966	951	124	974	47,586	4,560
1959-60	100	1,095	1,385	150	1,034	51,736	4,223
1960-61	102	1,189	1,481	158	1,138	62,811	4,350
1961-62	106	770	1,493	174	1,133	2,46,208	4,302
1962-63	111	889	1,481	180	1,106	2,64,243	4,283

Adult schools form the biggest single group of institutions in this category. Agriculture, commerce, engineering & technology and teachers' training were some of the other types of schools. The number of commerce, teachers' training, engineering & technology and industrial schools showed steady increase in their numbers during the period.

Table CLXXII—Enrolment in Vocational and Special Schools, 1957-63

Year	Agriculture	Commerce	Engg. & Technology	Medicine	Teachers Training	Adult	Others
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1957-58	8,184	84,666	51,405	7,457	77,342	12,06,630	2,90,314
1958-59	7,411	98,754	1,11,921	10,688	89,514	12,57,760	2,04 777
1959-60	7 639	1,15,057	1,41,635	10,471	99,991	13,69,811	1,94,358
1960-61	7,736	1,12,824	1,65,930	10,670	1,22,612	14,84,479	2,02,416
1961-62	8,471	81,357	1,88,480	12,498	1,39,920	24,19,158	2,15,347
1962-63	9,029	94,879	1,86,386	14,121	1,50,307	20,53,471	2,19,484

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